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PACIFIC MINING & OIL REPORTER

DEVOTED TO THE OIL AND MINING INDUSTRIES OF THE WEST

Vol. VIII

San Francisco, Cal., November 5, 1906

No. 1



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MINERAL OUTPUT OF CALIFORNIA.

State Mineralogist Lewis E. Aubury has issued from the State Mining Bureau a tabulated sheet showing the output in amounts, values and by counties of the mineral products of California for the year 1905. This appears somewhat later than usual as the records of many companies were destroyed in the great fire and it took a longer time to get corrected addresses and obtain the desired information.

The following table shows the yield and value of mineral substances of California for the year 1905, as per returns received at the State Mining Bureau, San Francisco, in answer to inquiries sent to producers:

	Quantity.	Value.
Asbestos	112 tons	\$ 2,625
Asphalt	40,304 tons	285,290
Bituminous Rock	24,753 tons	60,436
Borax	46,334 tons	1,019,158
Brick	286,618 M.	2,273,786
Cement	1,265,553 bbls.	1,791,916
Chrome	40 tons	600
Clay	133,805 tons	130,146
Coal	46,500 tons	144,500
Copper	16,997,489 tons	2,650,605
Fuller's Earth	1,344 tons	38,000
Gems . . . . .	.....	148,500
Glass Sand	9,257 tons	8,121
Gold . . . . .	.....	19,197,043
Granite	228,738 cu. ft.	353,837
Gypsum	12,850 tons	54,500
Infusorial Earth	3,000 tons	15,000
Lead	533,680 lbs.	25,083
Lime	616,995 bbls.	555,322
Limestone	192,749 tons	323,325
Lithia Mica	25 tons	276
Macadam	1,440,455 tons	942,503
Magnesite	3,933 tons	16,221
Marble	73,303 cu. ft.	129,450
Mineral Paint	754 tons	4,025
Mineral Water	2,194,150 gals.	538,700
Natural Gas	148,345 M. cu. ft.	102,479
Paving Blocks	3,408 M.	134,347
Petroleum	34,275,701 bbls.	9,007,820
Platinum	200 oz.	3,320
Pyrites	15,503 tons	63,958
Quicksilver	24,655 flasks	886,081
Rubble	1,183,802 tons	774,267
Salt	77,118 tons	141,925
Sandstone	302,813 cu. ft.	483,268
Silver . . . . .	.....	678,494
Slate	4,000 squares	40,000
Soapstone	300 tons	3,000
Soda	15,000 tons	22,500
Tungsten	52 tons	18,800

Total value \$43,069,227

The total yield of metallic substances, including gold and silver, was, for the year \$23,523,984 and in these are also copper, quicksilver, chrome, lead, pyrites, platinum and tungsten. This is the first year the latter substance has been produced in California.

The value of non-metallic substances was \$2,145,930, including borax, salt, soda, mineral waters, asbestos, coal, Fuller's earth, gypsum, infusorial earth, lithia mica, magnesite, mineral paint and gems.

The total value of hydrocarbons and natural gas was \$9,456,025. The hydrocarbons include asphalt, bituminous rock, natural gas and petroleum. In 1904 the product of petroleum in the State was 29,736,003 barrels, worth \$8,317,809. The increase in output for the year is thus shown to be 4,539,698 barrels and in value \$690,011.

In structural materials, the total value for the year was \$7,943,288, an increase over 1904 of \$668,442. These materials include lime and limestone, macadam, glass sand, marble, granite, sandstone, paving blocks, rubble, slate, soapstone, brick and pottery clays and cement. In the latter substance the increase in the output for the year amounted to 296,015 barrels, the number made in 1905 being 1,265,553 barrels.

The relative value of the principal mineral substances of the State, as shown by the tables, is as follows: First, gold; second, petroleum; third, copper; fourth, cement; fifth, borax; sixth, macadam; seventh, quicksilver; eighth, rubble.

While gold is still the leading mining product, its yield no longer puts the greatest gold-producing county in the first place. The petroleum of Kern county and the copper of Shasta give them precedence. Gold is more widely distributed than any other substance thus far mined in California; thirty-four counties out of the fifty-seven in the State showing a gold yield in 1905, and it is known to exist in several others. Nevada county produces more gold than any other in the State, its output for 1905 having been \$3,179,715 gold alone. Butte county, with its numerous dredgers, comes next. Kern county is now the largest mineral producer in the State; its output of ten substances bringing its total value last year up to \$4,912,095. Its petroleum alone was valued at \$3,174,966, which was not quite up to Nevada county gold. Shasta county falls into third place for last year, instead of being first as it has been for several years, its copper production having fallen off materially, mainly on account of the cessation of smelting operations at Keswick by the Mountain Copper Company. Shasta's entire output for all minerals last year was \$2,579,014.

The following shows the output of the respective counties for 1905, as arranged by the State Mineralogist. He explains, however, that certain substances have to be placed in the "Unapportioned" column so as to conceal the identity of single mines in certain counties. For this reason it is necessary to put under this heading, borax, soda, coal, Portland cement, and a few other substances formerly credited to certain counties. If credited to the exact county, where there is only a single operator, private business would be made public. Under these circumstances, the figures of values of output in some counties do not actually represent their relative rank, as some of the products may be placed under "unapportioned." The total values of such substances appears in the main table, but not in the table of counties. Out of fifty-seven counties of the State, fifty-four made some mineral production in 1905:

Alameda county	\$ 662,687	Riverside county	558,369
Alpine county	575	Sacramento county	881,852
Amador county	2,490,755	San Benito county	360,145
Butte county	2,621,104	San Diego county	231,945
Calaveras county	2,415,627	San Bernardino county	820,026
Colusa county	289,454	San Francisco county	456,042
Contra Costa county	197,493	San Joaquin county	146,915
Del Norte county	10,612	San Luis Obispo county	189,592
El Dorado county	467,566	San Mateo county	203,936
Fresno county	2,734,164	Santa Barbara county	1,601,217
Humboldt county	53,628	Santa Clara county	470,130
Inyo county	222,596	Santa Cruz county	296,349
Kern county	4,912,095	Shasta county	2,579,014
Kings county	33,000	Sierra county	520,990
Lake county	271,437	Siskiyou county	906,877
Los Angeles county	2,234,354	Solano county	201,091
Madera county	183,987	Sonoma county	318,871
Marin county	207,835	Stanislaus county	52,365
Mariposa county	393,592	Tehama county	9,000
Mendocino county	24,510	Trinity county	708,255
Merced county	3,500	Tulare county	32,313
Mono county	320,124	Tuolumne county	1,389,774
Monterey county	23,121	Ventura county	345,093
Napa county	261,910	Yolo county	200
Nevada county	3,214,828	Yuba county	325,884
Orange county	738,264	Unapportioned	3,491,523
Placer county	798,644		
Plumas county	284,497	Total	\$43,069,227

PRODUCTION OF PETROLEUM IN 1905.

During the year 1905 the oil fields of the United States produced 134,717,580 barrels of petroleum, as against 117,080,960 barrels in 1904. This production was greater by 17,636,620 barrels than that of any previous year. It is an increase over the production of the year 1900 of 71,097,051 barrels, or considerably more than any total yearly production up to 1902. The production of petroleum in the United States has more than doubled within the last six years. The increase is in the heavier grades of the fuel class, the production of lighter or illuminating oils having remained constant.

It is significant, however, that the value of the oil production for the year 1905 was \$17,018,056 less than for the year 1904. The 117,080,960 barrels of oil produced in 1904 was valued at \$101,175,455, whereas the 134,717,580 barrels of 1905 are rated at only \$84,157,399.

A simple statement of the number of barrels of petroleum taken from the earth each year no longer shows the condition of the business. The kind and quality of the oil produced must now be taken into consideration in order to understand the relation of production to demand and consumption.

Of the production of the year 1905, 70,474,078 barrels are from the Gulf and California fields. This is almost exactly the quantity by which the production of the year 1905 exceeds that of the year 1900. The petroleum of the Gulf and California fields is of the heavier variety and has a residue of asphaltum. Oil of this quality, although capable of producing a small percentage of illuminating oil, is principally valuable as a fuel. The consumption of heavy oils must, therefore, depend on the demand for this kind of fuel. The growth of this demand is bound to take time.

The present price of petroleum of the Gulf and California type is no determination of its value. For a period of five years the production in this quarter has been faster than the rate at which the commercial world could adjust itself to the use of the new fuel. It is improbable that this great increase in production can go on indefinitely and as the steady increase in the consumption of oil for heat-making purposes is an assured fact an adjustment between production and consumption must needs come soon.

Prior to the year 1904 the greater part of the lighter grades of petroleum that are especially adaptable to the manufacture of the illuminating oils came from the Appalachian and the Lima-Indiana fields. For a number of years the combined production of the two fields has been remarkably constant. During the time between the years 1894-1903, inclusive, it has averaged about 55,500,000 barrels a year. During the year 1904 the Appalachian field showed a slight falling off in production as compared with 1903, and in 1905 a decrease in production of 6.5 per cent as compared with that of 1904. The Lima-Indiana and Illinois field held its production in 1904, but fell off 9.6 per cent in the year 1905 as compared with the preceding year, notwithstanding the fact that the 181,084 barrels of oil produced by the State of Illinois were added to the production of that field.

During the year 1904 the Mid-Continent field became an important factor in the production of the lighter petroleum. It added 4,250,779 barrels of oil during that year, not all of which, however, could be classed as of the lighter grades of petroleum. In 1905 the production increased to 12,013,495 barrels, with a much larger percentage of the better grades of petroleum. This increase from the new field more than offsets the decrease from the old territory, so that the total production of the lighter grades of oil during 1905 was fully 7,000,000 barrels above the average production for a number of years.

The consumption of illuminating oil from 1894 to 1903 slightly exceeded the production. The stocks held by the large pipe-line companies, which amounted to 33,772,823 barrels at the end of the year 1897, were reduced to 20,772,823 barrels at the end of the year 1903. During the year 1904 there was a consumption of 55,968,171 barrels against a production of 61,715,278 barrels, and in 1905 a consumption of 60,875,677 barrels against a production of 63,855,710 barrels. These two years caused an increase in the stocks held of 8,717,140 barrels.

It is probable that the current year will show a still greater falling off in the production of the Appalachian field than was experienced in 1905. The production from the State of Illinois will probably fully maintain the production of the Lima-Indiana and Illinois field, while all indications point to a very large production from the Mid-Continent field. Even with the maintenance of the large consumption of the year 1905, there is every indication of a strong increase in the accumulated stocks.

The completion of a pipe line from Humboldt, Kans., to Whiting, Ind., marks another step in the transportation of oil, and should be mentioned as an important feature of the year's achievements in the oil industry.

BILLY MECK.*

"Twenty-two miles to 'Billy' Meek's," remarked a companion as, one of a party of four, the writer set out from Nevada City for a two-weeks' trip through the mining camps of Sierra county.

"And who is 'Billy' Meek?" I inquired.

"Who is 'Billy' Meek? He's the whitest man in California. I thought everybody knew him," came the reply. And later I did know him as a character standing out prominently in surroundings far less pleasing but for his presence.



Hotel at Camptonville, owned by "Billy" Meek. Party of tourists with Billy Meek (second from left) in foreground.

My first acquaintance with "Billy" Meek more fully characterized the man to me than could, perhaps, have been possible under different circumstances. Returning from a trip to the famous American Flag mine, he was perched upon the seat of a mountain wagon, gaily decorated in national colors and loaded to overflowing with a crowd of happy school children, leading in a college yell in which the prodigy joined vociferously. As our teams stopped to allow a hasty exchange of greetings, as proud, care-free expressions on the faces of those children clearly showed the high estimation in which they held their champion. A moment later, as our horses sped on, "Billy" led in a patriotic air, their voices dying out in simple sweetness as we placed distance between us. But our hearts were warmer for the hearty greeting of our host, who was later awaiting us at his hostelry at Camptonville with all the hospitality of a true Knight of Chivalry.

"Billy" Meek is on the tongue of every inhabitant in Camptonville in well-earned praise. They justly land his good-fellowship and chivalry. They say that he owns Camptonville, but it takes the casual observer but a few hours' acquaintance in this cheerful, thriving, frontier town to know that Camptonville owes "Bill" Meek.

A few hours' acquaintance with this genial gentleman is enough to convince one that he is a man of more than ordinary culture and manifold accomplishments. He has seen much of the world and is well read. And he is a literary spirit of no mean ability. He is full of praise for the mining country in which he was born, which he says "is good enough for me." Although scarcely fifty years of age, he is a grandfather.

Next morning as we were about to make our departure "Billy" appeared with an aged matron of probably four-score years upon his arm. "This lady is my sweetheart, gentlemen," he said. And she smiled back her appreciation. We left him a moment later, knowing that he would be glad to see us again.

The following, one of the many products of "Billy" Meek's pen, more fully illustrates his true character than the writer of this sketch could ever hope to do. With it we will leave the reader with the hope that he may meet its author:

No matter how you travel through or on life's crooked road,
You'll run across some fellow that will surely share your load.
If you'll do as you'd be done by in this wicked world of sin,
You'll surely find some fellow who will kindly ask you in.

*This article appeared in the Pacific Oil Reporter issue of September 20th. On account of an unprecedented call for same we are reprinting to enable us to fill orders.—[Editor.]

You may climb life's great long ladder till you almost reach the top;
Just one little step that's sidewise will surely let you drop
To the bottom where you started, to commence to climb again.
Yes, climb the same old ladder, reach the top you can't tell when.

I have seen life in its sorrow, I have seen life in its sin,
I have been through it—on muleback, I have been there full of gin;
And thought that all was shining both in heaven and on earth,
But with all the sin and shadows there's no one that is worth.
In this life in satisfaction as we travel on the road,
Some fellow just the same as I who really packed his load.

As the leaves fall in the autumn there's yet always one to fall.
It will cling unto its branches that was clung to by them all,
In those shadows left by others I am clinging to that tree
And the land that gave me birthright is good enough for me.

When our life of toil is over and we've done all we could do,
Did you treat the other fellow as you'd have him treat you?
If you did, your life's blessing, for how often we forget
To meet the other fellow as we'd wish to be met.



Card of William Bull Meek.

THE EVOLUTION OF MINING.

None of the leading American industries have made greater progress than mining. There is as much difference between the modern stamp mill or the hydraulic giant and the arrastra and rocker of forty years ago as there is between the modern Pullman car and the old-time stage coach. Present indications lead many to believe that America will be known to the world, above all things else, as a mining country. Gold is being found in the least expected places, and the Eldorados, Bonanzas and Golcondas are no longer confined to a few favored districts of the West.

Though a little over fifty years of age, the mining industry of America is yet in its infancy. The uncovering of vast bodies of ore that carry their values in rebellious composition, are making necessary the invention, discovery and manufacture of new machines and methods for the extraction of metals. And so the progress goes on, increasing, enlarging month by month, until the mind is dwarfed in an attempt to comprehend the possibilities of the future.

Each of the bullion producers of the West had a small, a very small beginning. That beginning was a patient, weather-beaten prospector trailing his burro and pack over the mountain passes, everlastingly searching for "colors"—colors of a prospect, a prospect of a ledge. The finding of the ledge, the location of the claims brings to a close the part a prospector plays in the development of a mine. The prospector leaves it a gem in the rough—capital and enterprise fashion it into a jewel.

The mining capitalist—the man with money and enterprise—is the man who molds a mine out of a prospect. To develop a ledge and shape it to become a producer is a slow and expensive business, and hence it can be readily understood why the average prospector who carries all he owns in his pack, has no inclination to develop a mine. Deep tunnels are driven in, shafts sunk, and drifts run following the ledge. After ore is "blocked out," and found to carry values, the property is ready for a stamp mill, cyanide plant or smelter for the treatment of the ore and the extraction of the metal.

The progress in the methods of placer mining in America has been no less than that of quartz gold digging. The great hydraulic mines of the West began with a rocker, a pan and a hardy miner. The same auriferous diggings where today the giants are hurling their mighty streams against the gravel banks were first scratched over by the prospector's shovel. In the early days placer mining was a gamble; now it is a business in which capital and enterprise are prominent features.

TIBER A RICH OIL PROPERTY.

One of our California oil corporations which is now giving much promise of taking its stand among large producers of the State is the Tiber Oil Company, operating in the Arroyo Grande field. This is a close corporation, composed of practical oil men and organized as a business proposition. There is none of the stock on the market. Mr. J. A. McClurg, Sr., manager of the company, after spending two months looking over the field, secured a lease on all of the lands of the Consolidated Bituminous Rock Company in San Luis Obispo county, consisting of 1,320 acres of what is now proven to be oil land; also ninety-two acres on the deep water front at Cave landing, on San Luis bay, where the big refinery of the California Petroleum Refineries, Ltd., is now being built. The Tiber wells are within two and one-half miles of this landing and refinery and four miles on an air line from Port Harford. Two railroads, the Southern Pacific coast line and the Pacific Coast Railroad run through the property. The company has one well finished and No. 2 is now 250 feet in the sand, and is a producer, but will be drilled to the bottom of the sand. The sand here is, I think, the thickest oil sand that has ever been discovered, being a continuous oil-bearing sand over one thousand feet in thickness, and there is another sand below it nearly as thick. This lower sand is, however, at the point where we drilled, in the water, and dips at an angle of thirty degrees. By going north on the Tiber Oil Company's lands we can get this sand above the water level. We have here in this field a running stream of mountain water which runs through the Tiber lease for over a mile. In drilling No. 1 well we struck the pay sand at 865 feet and the well furnished its own fuel from that depth, flowing between the casing, besides the company sold to others who are drilling in the vicinity and for road purposes. At No. 2 well we struck the sand at 785 feet. This field is an ideal place to operate plenty of water and an ocean breeze keeps the climate delightful. Many of the book experts have turned this field down, and so now they do not like to give up their theory. The writer was not present when these massive oil sands were laid down nor when "the war of elements, the wreck of matter, and the crush of worlds" ripped open the bowels of the earth and folded nature's handiwork into these fantastic shapes, but he has been here with the drill and the drillers, and right here is the king of all the oil sands.

GOOD OIL STRIKE AT ARROYO GRANDE.

The Associated Oil Company has reached a depth of 2,000 feet in one of its wells in the Arroyo Grande field, San Luis Obispo county, and has encountered a good body of oil formation which already assures the company of a good producer. The oil in this district is heavy in consistency, being particularly adapted for fuel purposes. Drilling will continue to gain a greater depth of oil-bearing formation, which, by the drilling of the Tiber well nearby, has been fully proven to exist.

The success of the Associated and Tiber companies in this field proves up a very large area of valuable oil land. The production of the district will be very valuable, owing to the close proximity to tide-water and the fact that the district is so situated, topographically, that the fluid will readily gravitate to the water front, resulting in a great saving in the cost of transportation.

There is now every assurance that the Arroyo Grande field will soon take its place among the rich oil-producing districts of the State adding materially to its output.

ASSOCIATED OIL COMPANY IN THE SANTA MARIA FIELD.

The Recruit Oil Company, a subsidiary of the Associated, has encountered a rich oil-bearing stratum at a depth of 2,700 feet in its well being drilled on the Escolle lease in the Santa Maria field. The formation has been drilled into 200 feet, and there is every indication of its being a big producer.

A well drilled by this company on the Newhall lease, next adjoining, struck the oil formation at practically the same depth as did the Escolle well, passing through more than a thousand feet of very productive oil sand and shale and into the water formation below. The well was lost on this account, and because the casing collapsed, mining what would otherwise have been a very large producer. On the other side of the Escolle lease a well was drilled with practically the same results, being lost by passing into the water formation and by the casing collapsing. However, it may be said to have fully proven up the territory, as it also passed through more than a thousand feet of oil formation; the two wells establishing the depth at which the oil may be expected to be encountered, the thickness of the oil formation, and the water level. As the wells were purely test wells, the desired results were obtained and future development in the surrounding territory should be successful. A very large area was also proven up.

The Recruit Oil Company owns a very large acreage in the Santa Maria field proper, and on the Lompoc anticline, which, in reality, is simply the southern part of the Santa Maria field. Practical tests have proven a greater part of it to be oil bearing, and extensive development will doubtless be carried on it from this time on, as the company may require the oil.

A GENERAL REVIEW OF THE OIL SITUATION.

By L. E. BLOCHMAN.

Rapid Rise in Prices in the Los Angeles Market.—Lack of Transportation Facilities a Growing Menace to Consumers and Producers.—The Remedy Suggested.

Prices on oil supplies for the city are soaring high. The city is confronted with the proposition that it either must secure tankage and store oil at once for use during the ensuing year or it must expect to have to pay a largely increased price for this material later on. The indication is that the price will be almost 100 per cent over prices paid by the city at present.

Bids were opened recently by the Board of Public Works for supplying the city 30,000 barrels, more or less, of oil to be delivered from April to July of next year. Only two bids were received, and the award was postponed for further consideration.

These bids indicate a strong rise in the oil market. The fact that there were only two bidders also would seem to indicate that oil producers are not anxious to quote prices for delivery at a period several months in advance.

The John R. Ott Company proposed to furnish the city 30,000 barrels of oil of not less than 55 per cent asphalt, to be sprinkled upon the streets at any point within the city limits, at a rate of 99 cents per barrel of forty-two gallons each; and 5,000 barrels of oil containing not less than 70 per cent asphalt, at a rate of \$1.05 per barrel.

The C. C. Harris Oil Company offered to furnish the 30,000 barrels of the first grade mentioned at a rate of 94 cents per barrel, and the 5,000-barrel lot at a rate of 99 cents per barrel.

The city at the present time is paying 55 to 60 cents per barrel for the oil used in street work. A jump of prices to nearly double these figures causes the Board of Public Works to pause and inquire into conditions. It is possible the board will endeavor to secure storage and purchase oil at the prevailing rate at present and thus avoid paying the high price asked for future deliveries.

The last contract made by the Board of Public Works for oil for street work was closed about two months ago. For that lot but 50 cents per barrel was paid but this price was for delivery at the tanks. At that time Mrs. Emma Summers, the "Oil Queen," was before the board and advised that body to purchase all the oil it needed at the price mentioned.—Los Angeles Times.

In citing the above we are not jubilating over the oil situation as much as this optimistic bit of news might justify. We do not believe that these high prices for future oil deliveries are justified by conditions in the field. The demand for oil is increasing daily—that is true—and that factor would lend some justification to high prices. But producers in the San Joaquin fields are not to any proportionate extent feeling this boom in prices, not even in the more favored Santa Maria fields, close to tidewater, is this boom in prices adequately felt. What, then, is the reason of these high prices for future oil contracts around Los Angeles? The total inadequacy of transportation facilities. This is not a mere statement, but a realizing fact.

We are hardly realizing how this state of affairs is growing. Los Angeles alone has, for instance, gained almost 100,000 inhabitants since the census of 1900. And this is not a boom statement, but the school census, and the recent Great Register is the evidence. Industries have increased and the demand for supplies of all kinds have increased. Farming lands are producing better and more varied crops. Increased irrigation has also added to the sum of production. Manufactories and mill products have been made possible by the cheapening of fuel by the adequate oil supply.

We were really surprised in a recent visit to the south by these increasing manufacturing industries. Way down in San Diego we noticed three iron foundries running day and night, several planing mills and other manufactures. With all this increase in population, in farm and mill products; in export and import demands, no new line of railroad nor any added steamer lines have been built. True, railroads have increased their rolling stock a great deal; but since the great San Francisco conflagration, with its greatly increased demands for all kinds of goods, building materials and every form of supplies from the East, from the North and the South, the congestion of freight is an actual realization. How, then, is the transportation of fuel oil not to suffer if it is to be transported by rail? It is all but self-evident that oil would suffer most from inadequate rail transportation facilities. And this is at bottom the main cause of the rapid rise in prices of oil at certain centers, much more so than enhanced demand.

For all this there is only one remedy: Oil must be pipe-lined to the seashore and transported by barges or tank steamers to points of delivery along water routes and pipe lined inland again where large centers of demand justify it. We must come down to further pipe-lining oil to the coast to put the oil business on a stable commercial basis. The Standard Oil Company realized this long ago when it put its line down the San Joaquin valley; only it made the error of going down the San Joaquin instead of crossing to the coast to Port Harford; they since found it necessary at the Coalinga field to cross to tide water at Monterey. It has required over twenty-five pumping stations

at a cost of millions to pump the oil along the almost gradeless interior valley. As a result, transportation facilities by the valley pipe line have been inadequate to take care of the field without immense storage tanks. And this very storage has been held up as a menace to producers.

The East has long been thoroughly convinced that its oils must be pipe-lined to water shipping points, even if it takes hundreds of miles of pipe lines to accomplish it. Rail facilities, as we have shown and as every one knows, are totally inadequate; the little adequacy it can afford is given to favored corporations; a matter that the Federal Government is right now investigating. The San Joaquin valley oils will have to be piped across to the coast to get a paying market. Now that prices are higher, the undertaking would pay them better than ever; provided, they united in securing and using it. This extra supply of fuel oil is just what the market urgently needs. And we would say to those more favored localities on the coast as we are that the adequacy of this placing more oil on the market is a judicious one. To keep oil at such high prices as futures in the Los Angeles field are tending to, will ultimately create a reaction with far lower prices. The reaction will be brought about by two different factors. High prices of oil will encourage a very rapid further development of oil in fields not hitherto touched, and will tend to leave present Kern field storage supplies still on hand. The best interests of the oil business are served when every field can find a ready and steady market and does not have to store any surpluses. Again, only gradual and legitimate enlargement of the field will ensue when prices are not forced up too quickly.

Then, there is another situation to be considered. High prices of fuel oil prevent the rapid further use of oil—the whole manufacturing industries of Southern California depend on oil fuel. Oil at a reasonable figure. Oil has really been too low in the past but if it tends to the other extreme, fluctuations discourage manufactories and will encourage electrical power transmitted from distant water sources. It is to be hoped that oil deliveries will catch up with demands in the growing South. New oil wells of a very light gravity are just recently coming in between the Fullerton and Whittier districts, but the territory is a deep one, and it takes a deal of time to develop the field.

The sum total of it all is there is no scarcity of oil in the State—there is ample—if it only could be more rapidly delivered to the large populous centers. The demand has increased and will steadily increase if fluctuations in prices do not injure the stability of the demand.

COALINGA.

Staff Correspondence.

Following are the field statistics for the Coalinga field for the month of October:

Wells drilling	17	Daily production	17,225
Wells producing	263	Production for the month	535,975
Wells shut down	43	Shipments by pipe lines	508,335
Wells finished	7	Shipments by rail	27,640
Derrieks up	6		

The California and New York Oil Company is preparing to house its new boiler plant. Its property is doing very good work, having more oil this month than it did last. Its well No. 1 continues to do its usual good work and can well be classed as one of the best producers in the field. Its well No. 2 has been cleaned out and is back on its old production again. No. 3 has greatly increased in its production and is a very good well. Well No. 4 just completed, is a very good producer, and bids fair to be as good as No. 1.

The California Monarch Oil Company's well No. 1 made its usual flow of oil on Monday last, making a good amount of oil in a short time. Its No. 4 has been cleaned out and is producing again. No. 14 (its drilling well) has its water shut off and has carried down its 6½ casing to a depth of 2,470 feet. All its other wells are doing very good work.

The California Diamond Oil Company's wells Nos. 1 and 2 (at Sunset) continue to be very good producers. No. 3 (in this field) is a very good producer, and is producing a good amount of oil. No. 5, its drilling well, has landed its 12½-inch casing at 1,260 feet, and is putting in its 10-inch. Very good time has been made on this well, showing that it pays to have a good outfit and good drillers.

Mr. J. F. Torma of Seattle, Washington, and N. B. McKenney of Greenwich, Conn., spent several days last week looking over the California and New York, the California Diamond and the California Monarch and other companies in the field. They went away very much pleased with the large and prosperous field.

Mr. C. C. Spinks and brother and Mr. H. H. Hart closed a deal with Messrs. Camerou & Craig recently, whereby they sell their interest in the Sauer Dough Oil Company, amounting to 150,000 shares, for \$300,000. Mr. Spinks has resigned his position as general manager and Mr. Clarence Sperry is to take his place.

Forty Oil Company pulled its 6½-inch casing in its No. 2 well, and is going to drill through to the bottom of the sand. Its old casing will be replaced with special heavy casing. Its No. 1 well is doing good work.

The Qyama Oil Company's well No. 1 is doing much better than it did making very little water and a good amount of oil.

Twenty-Eight Oil Company has its well No. 5 down 1,300 feet in six-inch drive pipe and has a very good showing of oil.

The M. K. & T. Oil Company's well No. 2 is down 1,050 feet in its 18-inch casing, and is having fine success. This casing is 18 inches in diameter, with collars one inch thick. What there is in the hole now weighs fifty-one tons. It is intended to put in about 1,900 feet of this pipe, if possible, then to follow it with a string of 15-inch of equal thickness. This well, when completed, will be the largest well in diameter ever drilled in this country. Mr. DuLong, the manager, is repairing the roads in the field and has already used over 4,000 barrels of oil on them. Owing to the scarcity of teams, it has been very hard to get the oil hauled for this work.

The Westmoreland Coalinga Oil Company has its rig up for its No. 4 well. Its No. 3 well is making 600 barrels a day.

The Pittsburg Coalinga Oil Company has its rig up for its well No. 3. Its wells Nos. 1 and 2 are very good producers.

The Missouri Coalinga Oil Company's well No. 1 is doing very good work. The Manchester Oil Company spudded in its well No. 1 last Thursday and is making good progress.

The Associated is hauling the pipe for a pipe line from the Sauer Dough to its east side station.

The Pittsburg Oil Company has its well No. 1 down 2,900 feet. A new string of six-inch special casing is being put in, which will be followed by a string of 4½-inch, which will be carried into the sand.

The Taverna Oil Company has its well No. 3 down 800 feet in its 12½-inch casing.

The Pacific Oil and Transportation Company has finished its well No. 3 and has a good producer. Its well No. 1 is doing very nicely. The casing has been pulled at its well No. 2 and a test is being made to see if the water is shut off. Its derrick is up for its well No. 4 and work will be commenced at once.

The Coalinga Peerless Oil Company has its No. 11 well finished and on the pump. This well bids fair to be a good producer. Two new cottages have been put up south of the cook house. Its boiler plant is practically finished.

A new string of casing has been put in the Carihou Oil Company's well No. 11, and it is expected that it will be numbered among the producers in the near future. Grading is being done for its No. 13 rig and the lumber is being hauled out. Its No. 10 well is doing very good work.

The California Oilfields, Limited, well No. 24 commenced to flow on Monday night and on Tuesday, when our representative was at the well, it was making about 100 barrels an hour. The company is selling its oil to the Associated on a small contract.

The Stockholders' Oil Company has its well No. 5 down 700 feet in its 9¾-inch casing, and good progress is being made. Mr. Roberts, its manager, is staying at the lease while the drilling is being done.

The Hanford Oil Company has its derrick rebuilt at its well No. 6 and is cleaning out and repairing the well.

The Wabash Oil Company's well No. 7 has been completed at a little over 1,500 feet and is flowing better than any other on the lease.

The Independence Oil Company, which recently had a liner fished out, has had a new string of pipe put in and is once again the best well on the lease. Its No. 9 well is being cleaned out and is expected to be producing again soon.

The Kaweah Oil Company's well No. 2 has had considerable trouble in being drilled in, but is now producing almost as good as its No. 1.

The Confidence Oil Company is pumping on daylight shifts for the present. The New San Francisco Crude Oil Company commenced November 1st to pump on daylight shifts.

The Coalinga Petroleum Company has its derrick up for its well No. 3, and will commence rigging up soon.

The S. W. & B. Oil Company has shut down its two wells for repairs.

Section Seven Oil Company is pulling rods and cleaning its well No. 3, and expect to have it producing soon.

The Coalinga Pacific Oil Company has all its wells producing and have a much better production than ever before. Its well No. 4 is doing very good work.

Bunting & Brix Oil Company has bailed out its well No. 1 and put it on the pump. It is selling its oil to the Associated Oil Company.

The Union Oil Company is repairing up its boiler plant and will erect two new boilers of a larger capacity. It is reported that this work is being done in order to ship its oil through its own line to Ora station. A new cottage has been put up for the use of the superintendent. Its No. 9 well has not been finished as yet.

The Coalinga Western Oil Company is building a large sump to store its oil.

The Kern Trading & Oil Company has finished its No. 2 well, and in twenty-four hours after it had flowed 1,500 barrels, and is still doing good work. Preparations are being made to finish up its No. 1 well and it is thought that this will be as good. Nos. 1 and 3 on Section 31-19-15 are producing, and No. 2 is being repaired.

The Shreves Oil Company is down 1,700 feet in its eight-inch casing. Unusually good time has been made on this well, and it will soon be numbered among the producers.

The Commercial Petroleum Company spudded in for its No. 9 well last week, and is down 250 feet. This well is situated on its property on Section 12-21-14, about one mile from the Lucile, and a good well ought to be brought in.

The Esperanza Oil & Land Company has its water well completed and the lumber on the ground for its No. 1 well.

The West Coalinga Oil Company has finished rigging up for its No. 1 well, and will commence drilling soon.

The Lucile Oil Company's well No. 1 is producing about 600 barrels a day. We are glad to note that Cheney Brothers, who bought out the City Livery Stable a few weeks ago, have put in some good teams and are sending out only first-class rigs.

Bunting Iron Works has built a new supply house and is going to put up a new boiler shop with all the latest machinery in anticipation of the increased business that the newly proven territory will bring them.

Exports of Domestic Mineral Oil From the Pacific Ports of the United States and Shipments to Alaska and Hawaii During August, 1906.

CUSTOMS DISTRICTS AND COUNTRIES	MINERAL OIL CRUDE		MINERAL OIL, REFINED OR MANUFACTURED							
			NAPHTHAS, ETC.		ILLUMINATING		LUBRICATING, ETC.		RESIDUUM, ETC.	
	Gallons	Dollars	Gallons	Dollars	Gallons	Dollars	Gallons	Dollars	Gallons	Dollars
Domestic Exports—										
Alaska			4,290	889	6,846	1,360	792	313		
Puget Sound	210,000	4,000	2,670	344	485	79	12,632	1,627		
San Diego					775	142	66	40	683	41
San Francisco	1,100	24	11,858	2,689	2,786,839	101,966	16,193	5,527		
TOTAL DOMESTIC	211,100	4,024	18,818	3,922	2,794,945	103,547	29,683	7,507	683	41
Shipments to Alaska—										
From Puget Sound			27,397	5,045	37,630	8,186	5,688	2,286		
" San Francisco			990	90	390	45	581	345		
Shipments to Hawaii—										
From Puget Sound							3,300	1,500		
" San Francisco	3,330,000	84,000	18,180	2,150	140,100	22,374	6,096	2,871		

Quite a lot of excitement is shown about the territory south of town and on October 22d the train for Hanford carried out about twenty that were going to Visalia to file homesteads on land that lies in Township 22, Range 16, and south of there.

We notice a much more cheerful feeling among the producers and it is thought by nearly every one that the price for oil will soon be better. It is rumored that several small contracts have been let at a much better price than has been paid for some time.

The Associated Oil Company has bought the house formerly occupied by Mr. Robertson, and is repairing it up for the use of its superintendent.

SOUTHERN FIELDS.

Special Correspondence.

The Salt Lake, or Amalgamated, field is probably the liveliest spot in the State at the present time. The present production of this field is not far from 8,000 barrels per day. As to extending its territory, the company shows considerable confidence in the great extent of the field, and at present seems to be branching out in a northeasterly direction. Rigs are being built at least a mile and a half in advance of present producing wells.

A new company has commenced operations in the Salt Lake field, and intend to fully develop a large tract directly east and north of the Clarke and Sherman property. It is called the Rancho Brea Oil Company, and it is understood that the Hancocks, from whom the Associated lease their land, are back of the concern.

A. F. Gilmore, the Westland Oil Company and Clarke and Sherman have all put in extra strings in their different properties in order to increase their production as soon as possible.

"Dollar oil" is not only a possibility, but a probability of the near future in the southern markets. In fact, a recent request for bids by Los Angeles city last week for oil met with bids of 99 cents and \$1.04 per barrel. On a former contract the city was paying 57 cents, and now the city dads are "wondering why." They have deferred action in the matter and are again discussing the proposition of the city buying its own wells. While they wait, however, there may be another advance. The producers, down here, are confident of their position, and are determined to secure a decent price for their product, and now seems to be the accepted time.

Right in line with the above, one of the big Whittier companies recently refused to make a contract for 10,000 barrels per month at 70 cents, and 75 cents has been refused for oil in the same field within two weeks. Six months ago these same concerns were selling oil at 45 cents, and at the same time storing oil. There is not a drop of surplus oil in Whittier, or in any other southern field for that matter, and the demand is getting stronger every day.

The Union Oil Company has a rig up in the Coyote hills, adjoining the property of the Murphy Oil Company, and will begin drilling operations at once. While the possible output of the new well drilled by the Murphy Oil Company has never been determined and is not known, yet it has made a good enough showing to warrant something of a flurry in land values in that vicinity. It is said that the Murphy Oil Company paid \$30 an acre for the land it owns here, and can now sell it for \$2,000 an acre. Most of

the territory in the neighborhood has been picked up, and if present indications amount to anything, a lively little field will probably be opened up here.

Brea canyon has become a busy spot within the past month, and four different concerns are drilling and several others are making preparations to drill. The Fullerton Oil, Brea Canyon, Graham, Loftus and Menges Oil companies are all putting down wells and the Union is getting ready to put on another string of tools at once. There is some talk of the Edison Oil Company resuming operations here after a shut down of about three years.

The Columbia Oil Company's well at Olinda is not yet finished. The sand continues to show up so well that drilling is continued. The depth at present is 2,850 feet, and it is with difficulty that the drill is kept going, owing to the gas pressure. There will certainly be "something doing" in a few days in this neighborhood.

The Central Oil Company's test well is down 1,500 feet in 8¼-inch casing. Nothing new has developed recently, except that oil and gas in small quantities continue to be encountered. The well is being watched closely by prospectors with a view to securing land adjoining if anything big develops.

The Brea Development Company is the name of a new concern recently organized to drill in the Salt Lake field, west of Los Angeles. The owners are the Hancocks, from whom the Associated lease all the land it is operating on in this field. The material has been purchased and drilling will be begun shortly.

Mr. A. F. Gilmore has purchased material for three new wells, which will be drilled as soon as possible. Gilmore No. 5 is now about 1,200 feet in depth. The sand is expected at about 1,800 feet. No. 6 is located on the north line, and is about 500 feet in advance of anything in the field.

At Fullerton.

The Salt Lake field will be second in the race in point of development work, if things continue to boom at Fullerton as they have for two or three months past. There is no doubt but that the Fullerton field is destined to be one of the largest and most prolific fields in the State. It is only within the past six months that this field has been considered much more than a second-rate pool, but developments during that time has changed the opinion entirely. The size of the wells and the extent of territory shown to be rich in oil warrants the statement that there is no field in the southern part of the State at least that is in the same class. The Union Oil Company has evidently decided that this is so, for this company is preparing to do an immense amount of development work, and is building rigs as fast as the rig builders can get to the work. This is not so only with the Union. Every other concern in the field is doing the same thing, and at present there are at least a dozen new rigs in sight. In speaking of the Fullerton field, of course, the intention is to include the Brea Canyon pool, and there is no doubt but that a continuous line of well will soon be drilled along the ridge connecting the two present points of developed territory.

The latest sensation in the field is the Columbia Oil Company's No. 13. It was finished at 2,880 feet, after having gone through 800 feet of good oil sand. The well is not yet producing steadily, but it will no doubt be at 2,000-barrel producer on the start-off. Rig for No. 14 is up and work will be begun at once on the drilling.

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KERN COUNTY.

Special Correspondence.

Bakersfield, Cal., Oct. 30, 1906.

A careful and conservative canvas of the Kern river field, including a personal inspection of three-quarters of the total number of pumping wells by several interested parties during the last six weeks, gives the total production per day very close to 35,000. A good many wells in the field are shut down temporarily on account of the amount of oil being delivered by the leases being less than the full capacity of the wells. The production of the field is estimated all the way from 28,000 barrels daily up to 40,000, but the real figures are within very few barrels of the amount as above stated.

Oil is being taken by the Associated Oil Company from the Independent Sales Agency only to the amount that is shipped out by the Associated. The Independents could deliver more oil than they do to the Associated, but the present price of 20 cents per barrel seems to be more than they are willing to pay for oil to put in storage.

Some of the oil is going into storage, practically all the oil bought by the Standard Oil Company on its contracts is thus disposed of. Shipments by the Standard, either by pipe line or rail, cut very little figure in the total amount of shipments.

A large amount of oil is being used by the numerous refineries in the field. The market for the byproducts and asphalt turned out by the refineries is in excess of the present capacity of the refineries. For three years refineries found it difficult to dispose of their product at a price that would enable them to run without a loss, but during the last year a great change has come over the business, until, at the present time, every refinery in the field finds it possible to dispose of its entire product at a price that allows a small profit over the actual expense of keeping the stills running.

Sunset and Midway.

The Sunset and Midway oil fields are practically shut down. The producers of heavy road oil in the Sunset field have large amounts of oil in storage, all of which they have sale for if they were able to obtain cars to ship in, but the railroad company claims it is impossible to furnish cars to the number demanded by the shippers. Whether this is on account of collusion with the big buyers and shippers of oil, as claimed by the small producers, or as the railroads state, on account of there not being enough cars to furnish and the impossibility of getting cars made fast enough by the tank-car builders to keep pace with ever-increasing demands, is a question for those intimately acquainted with conditions to decide. That the real conditions are the latter seem probable from the complaint of the Associated Oil Company that it is unable to secure cars for its own shipments. If there was any actual collusion it would stand to reason that the Associated, through its friendly relations with the Southern Pacific would be enabled to secure all the cars needed, while the small shipper would get none at all, but the small shipper seems to get his proportion.

Until a law is passed in California, similar to the one in Texas, where the transportation companies are forced to furnish cars as many as may be ordered under a penalty of \$25 per day for each car demanded and not furnished, which repays the shippers for any loss they may suffer from inability to ship. The law works both ways, and compels the shipper who orders cars and does not use them to pay the transportation company the same amount of demurrage. This does away with a practice that, since the shortage of cars in the oil fields, has become prevalent with the shipper; that of ordering more cars than he really needs, to be sure of getting the number he actually has to have. The claim is made by the railroad companies that they **MUST** use all cars available for filling up their own storage to prevent any possibility of running short on fuel. This is a very good and reasonable excuse, for self-preservation is the first law of nature, and the transportation companies must look out for themselves, no matter what becomes of the shippers. A law similar to the Texas law would provide a sufficiency of cars or force the railroads to pay back to the shipper the loss sustained by them by the railroad's short-sightedness in failing to provide for the demand made upon them by the ever-increasing oil business.

Conditions like the above would do a great deal in lessening the present continually made and unproved claims of collusion between the railroads and big buyers and shippers of oil. If the production was actually more than the demand and there was more oil for sale than demanded it would soon be proven and the same proof would come to the light if the demand actually exceeded the supply.

The small producer claims he could sell all his oil at a much higher price than the Standard or the Associated offer him if the railroads would only furnish him cars. While the big companies say the production is in excess of the demand, and they will not buy oil to store and trust to the future increase in price.

The production of the Kern river field will not totally disappear for a great many years. Even now there is a great deal of territory that can develop oil. Nearly every producing company in the field has more or less territory that can be developed if the indications point to an increased price for oil and the certainty of delivery on contracts made by the producer of oil.

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EXPANSION.

Commencing with this issue, the first number of volume eight, this journal will be known as the PACIFIC MINING & OIL REPORTER, the change in name being for the purpose of enabling us to enlarge and improve upon the publication by including a thorough and efficient news service from the mining camps of the West; maintaining at the same time our usual news service from the State's oil fields, which, in no manner, shall be neglected or slighted.

First of all may come the inquiry of why do we wish to make this change, or why do we wish to include the oil and mining business in the same journal? We will say in answer to all that it is, first, because there has always been urgent requests from those interested in both oil and mining for us to do so, and, second, because there is no real reason why there should be so strong a distinction between the "two" industries, which, in reality, are synonymous; both being literally and technically "mining" in every sense of the word.

In the PACIFIC MINING & OIL REPORTER our patrons will continue to find the same reliable source of news and the same fair-dealing business methods of the past. We are not in the "grafting" business. All legitimate enterprises may use our advertising columns and will receive justice in our news columns. All others may not. We shall gradually increase the size of the journal shall employ the best writers of authority on oil and mining, and shall exert our best efforts at all times to promote the best interests of the oil and mining industry of the West.

We trust our many patrons will concur with us in our policy of expansion.

THE EDITOR.

HIGH TIME FOR FACTS.

One of the greatest existing evils in our California oil fields is the strong tendency to exaggeration on all matters pertaining to the industry. Oil companies, individually and collectively, still persist in giving out false reports of production, shipments, etc., all tending to misguide other producers—especially small producers—with the result that we are getting further and further away from the desired end of better prices for our oil.

If an oil producer in some one of our districts hears that the production of some other field is falling off rapidly he believes it—believes it because it pleases him and not because he has any real reasons for believing it. It appeals to him—is just the information he wants. He knows that he would personally profit by such a condition. In all probability it is not true, but that makes no difference, he is not after the truth, he wants to hear of that which will benefit himself and hurt the other fellow. So he gloats. He is animated anew. And he goes directly to his next lease neighbor and beamingly animated anew. And he goes directly to his lease neighbor and beamingly conveys to him the latest piece of gossip, which thus continues to go the rounds of brainless, selfish exaggeration.

Then the small producer goes straightway and gets busy. He puts his wells in better producing condition; drills more wells and makes a noise like dollar oil. But the noise does not work. He gets no more for his oil—may possibly be offered less. His increased production together with that of hundreds of others who have conducted themselves likewise has dissipated all likelihood of any immediate change in affairs. His fondest hopes have been blasted, but he probably never realizes that he had no cause to expect a change in conditions unless he did his share in bringing them about.

In every field there is a calamity cryer, in most fields a score of them. It is their principal aim in life to decry the situation and blame somebody for it. And much of the dissatisfaction now existing is due to these ill-omened personages who continue to delight in their particular hallucination.

As a matter of fact, the days of vicissitude in the California oil fields is practically over. The recent large contracts with Japan and Chile, together with numerous other smaller but generous contracts, puts the oil business at once on a very stable basis and prices in the future should be much stronger than in the past. But it is folly to expect an unreasonable price for any commodity, and it would be particularly injurious to the trade to advance the price of oil to a figure that would curtail its uses. A fair price is all that can be asked or expected, and natural conditions already assure that.

With adequate transportation facilities, the ability to secure cars in which to ship the oil, and the great and growing demand for the same, we are confident that the halcyon days in the oil business are now at hand.

MINING STOCKS BOOMING.

Great excitement prevails on the mining exchanges of this city, the like of which has not been seen since the bonanza days of yore. Great crowds of men, women, and even children, fill the hallways, crowding their way to the front in an endeavor to gain the latest bit of information concerning some favored stock. On the Board there is a lively scramble among the brokers to fill their multitudinous orders on the advancing market.

Nevada stocks are in the lead and the clamor of spectators shouting their orders, together with the good-natured fight among the brokers to fill them

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is a most deafening. It reminds the oldtimers of the halcyon days of the past when stock exchanges were new to San Francisco.

Practically all of the leading stocks have advanced materially during the past two weeks, the advance in some instances amounting to more than 100 per cent. Mohawk, for instance, which was selling around \$4 on the 15th of October, and which a year ago went begging at 30 cents, is now strong at \$14. This is but an illustration. Comstocks, Tonopahs, Manhattans and, in fact, every worthy stock has made tremendous gains, and fortunes have already been made in trading in them.

And these advances are, for the most part, on merit alone. They are the securities of worthy mines and are worth every dollar they are selling for, offering great opportunities for big returns. Many of the mines already have sufficient ore blocked out to keep up the present rate of dividends for many years.

During the period immediately following the fire in San Francisco all Western stocks, industrial, commercial and mining, fell to the very minimum. Not through the worth of the securities having decreased, but solely because money was uncertain. Thousands of men who had formerly invested heavily were reduced to very uncertain financial circumstances, and those who held stock of any nature threw it on the market at any price to provide funds for the exigencies of the time. The exchanges were completely demoralized and the future was uncertain. Financial conditions having now gained their normal condition, stable securities are being sought with the result that all stocks will reach their normal value consistent with the worth of the properties, which have doubled, trebled and quadrupled since the panic days of the unfortunate catastrophe of our Western Metropolis.

There is no more safe or attractive security than the stock of a worthy mining company. Millions of dollars are lying idle in our banks at ridiculously low rates of interest, which could be most profitably invested in this manner. Bankers are, almost universally, great investors in mining securities, but would invariably make a most strenuous effort to dissuade their depositors from making a like investment. The reason for this is plain. If the depositors should invest in mining stocks it would take away the source of the bankers' income, through which they make their own profitable ventures.

Investors who are quick to see and take advantage of the opportunities of the present time will reap untold profits in the great advances in practically every meritorious stock which is now selling on the San Francisco exchanges. Many a lost fortune will be recuperated, and many a burned home will be rebuilt from the profits of wise investments. No one thing will play so important a part in the rebuilding of San Francisco. What was so true of the past will again be repeated. The quotations of to-day will doubtless seem ridiculously low a few months hence, and while some are telling of the fortunes they have made others will be telling of those that might have been made.

THE RUSH TO WALKER RESERVATION.

The rush of fortune seekers to the Walker Indian reservation is practically over, and the same revolting scenes have been re-enacted that have many times before disgraced a nation. Armed men fought for claims already selected in abeyance of the law, the law-abiding citizen sharing slimly in the mad scramble of cut-throats, gun-fighters and desperadoes. All regard of the law was thrown aside and the time set for opening the reservation utterly disregarded. The Indian police were bribed and intoxicated, with the result

that hundreds of claims were staked by the "sooners" long before the appointed hour, much to the disgust of the bona fide prospectors, who arrived only to find the land gobbled up. In attempting to take some of the locations blood was shed, although, fortunately, no fatalities have been reported.

That there are hundreds of good mining claims on the Walker reservation there can be little doubt, but they were fully surveyed by favored ones long before the opening, putting a few in full possession of the cream of the entire area. It is alleged that several Deputy United States Surveyors, sent for the purpose of surveying the reservation, were among the sooners, and, being in a position to know just where to look for the best, got it, and then held it at the point of a gun.

The whole fault lies with the total disregard of the Government to provide means of enforcing the law at such a time. In this, as in most of the previous land openings in this country, there were no troops on hand to meet the exigencies of the event; the whole policing of the borders being left to fourteen Indians, who have as much regard for the law as a cat has for a flag. A company of mounted regulars should have been provided to guard the borders of the reservation until the signal was given for the opening. But past lessons have been of naught, and it is probable that in the opening of reservations in the future will be attended with the same revolting scenes that have characterized that of the Walker reservation.

JAPANESE CONSUL REPORTS BIG OIL CONTRACTS.

According to a report from Consul Miller of Yokohama three of the leading oil companies of California, viz.: Union Oil Company, Los Angeles; Associated Oil Company of San Francisco, and Graciosa Oil Company of California, and the Toyo Kisen Kaisha (Oriental Steamship Company) of Japan, for the delivery of 500,000 barrels of crude oil per annum for ten years. It is understood that this oil is to be used as fuel for various Japanese steamers. It is further intimated that still greater oil transactions have been inaugurated by Henry Crocker of California in connection with prominent Japanese and with the Graciosa Oil Company. As a result it is expected that three large refineries will be erected in Japan, one at Yokohama, one at Kobe, and another at Moji. The new tariff gives a 20 per cent duty on crude oil and a duty on refined oil of about 40 per cent. This difference in duty between the crude and refined oil, together with the market advantages for the by-products, makes a very comfortable working margin for the refineries located in Japan. This very large transaction in California oil will necessitate the operation of a line of tank steamers between California and Japan; and it is understood that contracts have been arranged for the construction in Japan, and the operation under the Japanese flag, of five large tank steamers for carrying this crude oil to Japanese refineries. This deal means a remarkable advantage to the California oil fields; but it will signify a great deal more for the Japanese merchant marine and for the industrial expansion of Japan. If the Japanese Government supports this new industrial development with the same national spirit that it gives to all other important enterprises it will result in the Government practically sustaining and assisting in the development of a great Japanese oil industry. The steamers for carrying this oil will be constructed under a Japanese subsidy, the industry will be further protected by a tariff and no doubt further aid will be given in transportation of the products into the markets of China, if it shall become necessary.—Mining and Engineering Review.

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RICH STRIKES AT MANHATTAN.

Manhattan, Nevada, Oct. 25, 1906.

Special Correspondence:

Another large vein has been tapped in the tunnel of the Georgey Group of the Manhattan Nevada Gold Mines Company at Central at a distance of 200 feet in the hill. This new vein has been cross-cut twenty feet, and to date they are not yet through it. It pans fine colors clear across, and without a doubt will prove a bonanza. Drifting will be begun on this ledge as soon as the tunnel has passed it. Another shift has been added in the tunnel, and the two shifts will push work forward with all speed.

Seven additional men have been put to work on the hill above in two of the shafts, where fine showings have already been obtained. In one of these shafts a cross-cut has been started at a depth of eighty feet to cut the contact between the schist and porphyry. As excellent values are found on the surface, the company expects something big in this working. It is estimated that twenty feet will bring the work to the point desired.

Four men have been added to the already large force of miners of the Manhattan Nevada Gold Mines Company, and are employed on the El Dorado group. A large, well-defined ledge cuts through this property for 3,000 feet, and pans well in free gold for the entire distance. On Saturday the men working on this ledge on the El Dorado No. 2 uncovered some very rich quartz which showed large quantities of free gold. A shaft will be at once sunk on this spot, and the values opened up with all haste.

The Manhattan Nevada Company now has twenty men on their payroll, and are in a position to erect a mill at once as soon as the ore bodies are opened up. Already high-grade milling ore has been opened in several places, and by the first of the year this company should be the leader of the district.

A contract for 100 feet was just signed up for the continuance of the Mother Lode tunnel, which is now in the hill 175 feet. This tunnel is being driven to tap the large ledge which crops on the surface above the tunnel, and carries good values. Two additional men have been put on the surface to trench for hidden veins, and the first day rewarded the company by the opening up of a very fine quartz lead about a foot in width which pans well in free gold. The ledge will be further opened up before a shaft is sunk on it.

This property lies alongside the famous Manhattan Consolidated, and without doubt has some of that company's rich ore bodies. The work will be pushed forward rapidly and a mine made of the property as soon as possi-

ble. Already several veins have been cut in the tunnel that show up well, and from one of them assays were taken that ran into the hundreds of dollars to the ton.

The cross-cut from the seventy-five-foot shaft on the property of the Manhattan Cowboy Mining Company is in a distance of ninety-five feet, and the large dyke will be pierced within the next few feet, as the face is now in a mixture of lime and quartz, carrying considerable spar. Water has been struck in small quantities. Ore bodies that have been opened on the surface will be tapped under this dyke, and any day news of a rich strike in this working may be received.

In shaft No. 2 on the Cowboy, the bottom is rapidly making ore, and within a few more feet a permanent high-grade milling proposition will undoubtedly be opened up. Assays from this shaft show values from \$7.00 to \$52.00 per ton in gold and the ledge covers the entire bottom of the shaft.

A contract was let a few days ago on the property of the Manhattan Express Mining Company, north of town, to sink the present shaft to a further depth of fifty feet. This will carry them through the heavy wash and into the solid formation. Several leads have been traced into the property from surrounding claims, so the company has an excellent prospect on which to work.

On the Pine Hill claim, to the west, a large ledge was opened up which carried good gold and silver values, and can be traced directly into the Express ground. This ledge will be sought for at depth, as well as others from surrounding properties. Only a short distance to the south is the property of the Seyler Humphrey Gold Mining Company, which has the record of producing more specimen gold than any other mine in the camp. To the east is the Manhattan Standard Mining Company, which has pierced two large gold-bearing veins. In truth, the Manhattan Express is completely surrounded by properties of merit and should be amply rewarded by striking rich values at depth.

Two strong ledges can be traced across the company's property from which values have been obtained, and these will be tapped by cross-cuts from the bottom of the shaft. A clean-cut contact between the schist and porphyry has been found on the property, which is an excellent indication of good values. The company will develop their property systematically so as to obtain the best results obtainable.

Fortunes in a Few Days

Have you good Nevada stocks? Have you reaped your share of the fortunes that have been made out of the good Nevada stocks in the past two weeks? We have had the greatest market here on the San Francisco Stock Exchanges ever known in the history of the mining business of this city. More shares have been dealt in each day than ever before. Some days a million to a million and a quarter shares are bought and sold. Stocks have advanced 5 cents, 10 cents, 50 cents and in some cases as high as \$2 per share per day. I have had a few customers who have become rich in the past few days. I have one old gray-beard that bought 1,000 shares of Mohawk about a year ago at 17 cents per share, or \$170. I have repeatedly offered him by wire the past few days \$15,000 spot cash for that 1,000 shares of stock. I just received a cable from Korea to sell 5,000 shares of Red Top at \$4 per share, the market price. I sold this man that stock at a few cents a share about two years ago. Silver Pick has jumped from 20 cents to above \$1.50. Jumbo, in the past few days, has gone to above \$4; dozens of others have advanced to prices that have made fortunes for their holders, and the market has just started. Why these prices? Because there are the most fabulous ore bodies behind these stocks; the actual bullion is coming from the mines and is being converted into gold dollars.

The boom has just really begun in Goldfield. Bullfrog has never had a boom, but the boom lightning is now striking in spots in that camp. A few stocks have already advanced 25 cents to 75 cents a share.

I know the mines, I know the men who control them, and I know the market. I know what to buy and as a result of this knowledge I have made for myself and my friends enormous profits on good Nevada stocks.

If you have idle money, put it to work. If you have it in the bank, you get about 3 or 4 per cent per year. We always make more than that every month, and the past few weeks have made a great many times that amount each week. I am a member of two Stock Exchanges, and can fill your orders promptly and satisfactorily. During such a market as we have now, don't wait to write a letter, for stocks are constantly advancing and the delay or a letter may cause you to pay a high price for your stock.

As to my reliability, I refer you to the editor of this paper; also the Germania National Bank of this city, also the California Safe Deposit and Trust Company; can give a number of other references if desired.

J. E. KERR, Suite 2, 2597 Sutter Street

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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

AWAKENING OF NEVADA.

How were sanguine enough five years ago to believe that Nevada would ever see a revival of the good old times when the stream of silver and gold pouring from the Comstock lode and the Eureka and Tascara mines made business brisk in every line and spread the fame of the State far and wide. The day came when the ore "petered out" and so did the population, for the exodus to more promising fields set in until the State, in 1900, numbered only 42,335 people. The density of population was then only 0.4 to the square mile, which was smaller than in any other part of our domain excepting Alaska.

In that very year the wheel of fortune made a turn in the right direction. Mr. James L. Butler, in April, 1900, started southward with a string of burros, loaded with his camping outfit for a prospecting tour in Nye county. Crossing the site of the present mining town of Tonopah he noticed ledges of white quartz and broke off specimens, which he sent to an assayer. They gave so little promise of value that the assayer threw them into the waste pile.

On his return north Butler broke off more specimens and gave them to a friend with the promise that if he would have them assayed and value was indicated he would give him a share in the claims. In due time values of from \$50 to \$600 in silver and gold a ton were reported. The news reached the first assayer, who fished the rejected specimens from the waste pile and assayed them with astonishing results.

This was the dawning of a better day for Nevada. Tonopah, Goldfield, Searchlight and other mining camps have been burnishing up the reputation of the desert State. Tonopah, with its white quartz, led the procession in output. Butler retired rich, and in a little over a year this camp alone yielded over \$4,000,000 of metal. Tonopah became a city of houses instead of tents, and in the annual report of the director of the mint for 1902 this edifying little paragraph was tucked in among much geological and technical description:

"Tonopah supports thirty-two saloons, six faro games, two dance houses, two weekly newspapers, a public school, two daily stage lines, two churches and other elements of internal prosperity. It is a very orderly community, and there has been but one stage robbery thus far."

The geological survey has recently printed a quarto volume of 295 pages describing this mineral district, which has passed the day of reckless and feverish activity and now commands the capital required to mine and reduce its ores on a solid business basis. Tonopah has a population of several thousands and a railroad which cheapens the cost of transportation to the smelters.

The nub of the matter is that Nevada is beginning to open new treasure vaults. The geologists working there are not writing so many obituary notices of abandoned camps. The State shows signs of new life and vigor after her sleep of fifteen years. She will be treated more respectfully by her sister States if she continues to pull gold and silver out of her pockets. New York Sun.

SIXTY-TWO HOISTS AT GOLDFIELD.

In order to satisfy its own curiosity and also to enlighten the world at large as to the enormity of the vast amount of development work that is going on in the Goldfield district, the Goldfield Review has had a representative in the field for three days to determine the total energy that is being used on the various mines and leases, the depth, development work and the total number of men employed in the properties using motive power.

Until six months ago Goldfield had less than ten producing mines. To-day it has twenty-six and while it is true that from some of them the shipments are not so very large and are only sent out every month, there is enough going out from the big ones to bring the average up to a very high standard. These shipments, it must be understood, are being increased every day as a result of the increasing development work that is being done.

In taking the census of the properties equipped with motive power it was found that there was a total of sixty-two with either gasoline electric or steam hoisting plants. Of the total number thirty-four are using gasoline, twenty-five are equipped with electric and three with steam.

Within the next two weeks several of the leases of the Mohawk will have their plants doubled and the next thirty days will see at least forty more plants in operation. Fully this number has been ordered and from the activity among the smaller operators and leasers it is believed that this number will be doubled within the next month.

Shipments Commenced to Big Mill at Millers.

The first shipment of ore from the Tonopah Mining Company's mine to the big stamp mill nearly completed at Millers was made last Tuesday. The shipment was not very large, according to Superintendent R. C. Turner, being merely sufficient to fill the ore bins. This shipment is an important event for this vicinity, as it means the operation soon of the greatest stamp mill in Nevada, and adds greatly to the State's industries. Mr. Turner stated Wednes-

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day that larger shipments would be made later and that operations would be begun at the plant within a short time, although he could not give the exact date.

Ground Broken for Big Mill.

Ground was broken on the 27th ult. for the gigantic reduction plant that will be erected at Rhyolite by the Shoshone Consolidated company to treat the ores of that mine. The graders have started on the big excavation that it will be necessary to make, and the directors of the work state that no time will be lost in getting the site ready for the foundations. The mill will have a capacity of 500 tons a day.

STAMP MILL BUSY AT MANHATTAN.

The three-stamp mill at Central one mile below this camp in the canyon, is now hard at work, with the stamps falling sixteen hours a day. The results on the last batch of ore treated, that from the Crescent property of this camp, worked very well, and Manager Walker of the mill says that the recovery was over 90 per cent of the value of the ore. Several other properties are in shape to deliver rock to the mill when it is ready to treat it and good returns are expected on their investment by the owners of the little plant.

At no time since the first rush to this camp has mining activity been as pronounced as at present, nor has there ever been a period in its history when mining effort was as well directed, results more fruitful and success more certain. Even during the heated period of the past two months work on the various mining properties has been prosecuted with vigor and with the advent of cooler weather the increase in activity is pronounced.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE THEORY OF ORE DEPOSITS.

"Ore Deposits of the Silver Peak Quadrangle, Nevada," is the title of a professional paper (No. 55) recently published by the United States Geological Survey, which will be welcome as a valuable addition to the library of the mining geologist and the professor of geology. It is a notable contribution to the literature on the theory of ore deposits, a subject to which the author, Mr. Johiah Edward Spurr, has already devoted considerable attention in his previous writings.

After describing the general geology of the Silver Peak quadrangle, Mr. Spurr takes up the metalliferous deposits of this area in detail, describing them first and then discussing their genetic relations developing finally from these observations the theory of metalliferous veins of magmatic quartz. Briefly stated, the author's conclusion is that some auriferous quartz bodies may be of magmatic origin and may, indeed, be regarded as a phase of granitic magmas. This conclusion supports the theory which he proposed in 1898 to explain the auriferous quartz veins of the Yukon district in Alaska. The whole theory, including the transition of quartz veins to pegmatites and these to granitic rocks, was at that time original with him, but by continued study he finds that more and more of it had been anticipated, until practically the only portion left which he can consider as original is the conclusion that granitic quartz veins, which are really the ultra-siliceous form of the magma, may contain metals, especially gold, in sufficient quantity to constitute ores, and the corollary, later announced, that gold-quartz veins are especially connected with intrusive bodies of granitic rocks.

This most recent paper of Mr. Spurr's will be particularly interesting when read in connection with his previous report (Professional Paper No. 42) on the ore deposits of Tonopah which lies not far east of the Silver Peak quadrangle. The ore deposits of Tonopah were described as due to the action of magmatic waters and vapors following the eruption of certain Tertiary volcanic rocks.

Non-metalliferous minerals also occur in the Silver Peak quadrangle, and deposits of these are described by Mr. Spurr. About ten miles north of Silver Peak there is a deposit of alum and sulfur in rhyolite. The several playas within the quadrangle contain incrustations of common salt and borates of lime and soda. The borax industry is dormant at present but has been of considerable importance. Boron is one of the rarer elements, and occurs principally in deposits from dry lakes or in deposits from volcanic fumaroles.

Coal occurs in the Tertiary sediments at the north end of the Silver Peak Range. The chief seams are four in number. The coal is of rather poor quality containing a good deal of ash. However, it might possibly be used as a gas coal.

Tonopah and Goldfield Railroad Plans Big Improvements.

General Superintendent Hedded of the Tonopah & Goldfield Railroad has given out the information that extensive improvements are about to be made on that line. The station at Tonopah is to be remodeled, the shops now located at that point removed to Millers, and considerable new equipment installed. Six new engines have been ordered for the Bullfrog-Goldfield road, which are expected to arrive any day. The general prosperous condition of the Nevada camps is responsible for the above improvements, the present facilities of the road being very inadequate to the tremendous amount of business handled over it.

Central Tonopah and Goldfield.

Work is progressing favorably on the shaft which is being sunk on the Bugle group of the Central Tonopah and Goldfield mines at Goldfield. This work is being done by contract. The surface showings are very gratifying and the company is confident of success in its venture.

United Tonopah and Goldfield.

Work is progressing nicely on the Freedom claim of the United Tonopah & Goldfield Mines at Goldfield. The vein in the bottom of No. 2 shaft continues to show up well and it is believed is the making of a rich mine. Drifting has been commenced from the 200-foot level. The gasoline hoist is expected to arrive any day, when further development can be hurried forward more vigorously.

CALIFORNIA.

New Idra Mine Storing Oil.

The New Idra Mining Company has stored about 3,000 barrels of oil for its winter use. Owing to the fact that the road to its property runs in the bed of the creek nearly all the way from Coalinga, it is almost impossible to get its oil for fuel at any time but during the dry weather.

Murchie Gold Mines Con.

Work is progressing nicely at the Murchie Gold Mines Con. near Nevada City. The work of blocking out the large bodies of high-grade ore continues uninterruptedly, there being enough already in sight to keep the mill running for many years. The twenty-stamp mill is pounding away day and night, turning out good values. The Murchie is now recognized as one of the leading mines in the State, both in value and extent of its ore bodies, and also in equipment. It has added materially to the gold output of Nevada County, which now leads in the production of that metal.

Tightner Mine a Wonder.

The Tightner mine at Alleghany is a wonder. The record of a few days has dwarfed the remarkable output of the mine a year ago, when ore was taken out that amazed the mining world. Recently two shots unloosened a bunch of ore from which no less than \$30,000 will be taken. There are two pieces of rock, one weighing 118 pounds and the other 121 pounds in which it is estimated that there is no less than \$12,000. It is expected to duplicate this remarkable showing. Superintendent Johnson recently took the Tightner back from the company that had it bonded and he is not sorry. He has three shifts at work running ahead the lower tunnel, which will tap the vein at a depth of about 600 feet. The Tightner is surely the greatest mine in Sierra county, and one of the richest in the country.

Copper Deal in Shasta County.

An important mining deal was closed in Redding, Shasta county, on the 26th ult. by the terms of which the Mammoth Copper Company has taken over the Old Quartz Hill Company's claims, located in the Old Diggings district, for a term of five years, with the option of an extension of five years more, and the copper company is to take out at least 15,000 tons of rock per annum.

As a result of these conditions the Mammoth people have already had a survey made from the mines to the Sacramento river for a railroad or tramway, and will build a bridge across the big waterway to connect with the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Empire Gold Mines, Ltd.

The work of reconstructing the twenty-five stamp mill of the Empire Gold Mines Limited in Sierra county has been nearly completed and the stamps will again be dropping within a few days. Work of blocking out the rich ore continues, there being already enough in sight to keep the mill running for years. The lower levels and upper tunnel continue to show the best values, and work is being concentrated at these points. There is much free gold showing up in the upper tunnel. The chlorination plant has been put in first-class condition to handle the sulphurets, everything being reduced to gold bullion at this mine. As high as 98 per cent of the values contained in the ore are saved. With a most efficient plant it is believed that the next year's output will be materially increased over that of preceding years, the large bodies of rich ore guaranteeing the maintenance of such an output for a long time.

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CALIFORNIA STOCK AND EXCHANGE BOARD.

Following are the closing quotations on the California Stock and Exchange Board Friday, November 2nd:

		Alaska.			
		Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Wild Goose	..	\$1.50	\$2.25		
California—					
Argonaut	..	1.70	1.75	Furnace Creek	.. 3.90 4.75
Brunswick	..	.55	..	Furnace Creek Ex.	.. 1.12
Bunker Hill	..	1.10	..	Greenwater B. J.	.. .60 .65
Central Eureka	..	.80	.85	Lightner Min.	.. 1.25 ..
Death Valley	..	.03	..	South Eureka	.. .. 1.15
Forest City	..	..	.31		

Nevada—Tonopah District.

Belmont	..	6.25	6.87	Midway	.. 2.90 3.00
Boston Tonopah	..	.07	.08	Midway Ex.	.. .35 ..
Brg'r's J. B. Ex.	..	.25	..	Mizpah Ex.	.. .34 .35
California	..	.22	.23	Montana	.. 4.00 4.10
Cash Boy	..	.14	.15	Mont. Mid. Ex.	.. .10 .12
Eureka Tonopah	..	..	.06	Mon. Pitts. Ex.	.. .13 ..
Gold Anchor	..	.67	.68	N. Y. Ton. Con.	.. .25 .30
Gold Crown	..	.21	.21	North Star	.. .45 .46
Golden Gate	..	.10	..	Ohio Tonopah	.. .27 .28
Gold Mountain	..	.04	.05	Ohio Tonopah Ex.	.. .12 .16
Gold Mountain Con.	..	.01	..	Paymaster	.. .01 .02
Great Western	..	.04	.05	Red Rock Ex.	.. .03 .04
Gypsy Queen	..	.24	..	Rescue	.. .25 .26
Home	..	.24	.25	Tonopah Extension	.. 7.25 8.00
Indiana Tonopah	..	.02	.04	Tonopah Home Con.	.. .01 .02
Iowa Tonopah	..	.07	.10	Tonopah Lode	.. .01 .02
Jim Butler	..	1.72	1.75	Ton Silver and Gold	.. .04 ..
Jim Butler Ex.	..	..	.08	Tonopah of Nevada	.. 20.50 21.25
Little Tonopah	..	2.50	3.50	West End	.. 2.35 2.40
MacNamara	..	.82	.84	West Tonopah	.. .35 .40

Goldfield District.

Adams	..	.13	.14	Great Bend Annex	.. .17 .18
Aloha	..	.10	.11	Great Bend Ex.	.. .21 .22
Atlanta	..	.52	.53	Hibernia	.. .18 ..
Band	..	.15	.20	Highland	.. .. .08
Berkeley	..	..	.22	Jumbo	.. 4.00 4.10
Black Auts	..	.03	.04	Jumbo Ex.	.. .75 .77
Blk. B. Bonanza	..	.06	.07	Juno	.. .05 .09
Black Butte Ex.	..	.04	.05	Kendall	.. .72 .73
Black Rock	..	.05	.06	Kendall Ex.	.. .02 .04
Blue Bell	..	.12	.13	Laguna	.. 1.70 1.75
Blue Bull	..	.22	.24	Lone Star	.. .19 .21
Brooklyn	..	.04	.05	Lucky Boys	.. .17 ..
Butte Goldfield	..	.14	.16	Mayne	.. .10 .12
Bulls and Bears	..	.03	.04	May Queen	.. .38 .40
Booth	..	1.05	1.10	May Queen Ex.	.. .14 .15
C. O. D.	..	.60	..	McMahon	.. .10 ..
Colorado	..	..	.10	Milltown M. Co.	.. .. .30
Columbia	..	.50	.51	Mohawk	.. 14.50 15.00
Columbia Mountain	..	.72	.74	Mohawk Ex.	.. .25 .27
Combination Fraction	..	2.05	2.10	Nevada Boy	.. .09 .10
Commonwealth	..	.19	..	Nevada Goldfield	.. .50 ..
Couqueror	..	.23	.25	Oro	.. .38 .40
Cracker Jack	..	..	.11	Pennsylvania	.. .02 .04
Daisy	..	1.10	1.15	Potlatch	.. .17 .19
Dm. B. Butte C.	..	.39	.40	Red Hills	.. .15 ..
Dixie	..	.09	.10	Red Lion	.. .04 .07
Empire	..	.09	.10	Red Top	.. 3.80 3.85
Esmeralda	..	.13	.15	Red Top Ex.	.. .14 .15
Exploitation	..	.25	..	Sandstorm	.. .80 .82
Federal	..	..	.14	Sandstorm Ex.	.. .80 .82
Florence	..	2.20	2.50	Sherman	.. .17 ..
Frances Mohawk	..	.78	..	Silver Pick	.. 1.30 1.35
Frisco	..	.07	..	Simmerone	.. .18 .20
Gold Bar Gld.	..	.80	..	Spearhead Goldfield	.. .28 ..
Gold Dust	..	..	.02	Spearhead Fraction	.. .25 ..
Gld. Belmont	..	..	.65	St. Ives	.. .64 .65
Gld. M. of Nevada	..	1.05	1.10	Sun Dog	.. .03 .04
Gld. N. Star	..	.15	..	Sunnyside	.. .07 .10
Gld. Portland	..	.20	.24	Treasure	.. .10 .12
Gld. Kewanas	..	.66	.68	Vernal	.. .10 .11
Goldfield Rand	..	..	.07	Wonder	.. .02 .03
Great Bend	..	..	.70		

Bullfrog District.

Amargosa G. M.	..	.04	.06	Golden Sceptre	.. .54 .55
Amethyst	..	.72	.74	Gold Mountain Goldfield	.. .09 ..
Big Bullfrog	..	.04	..	Happy Hooligan	.. .13 .15
Black Spar	..	..	.10	Homestake Con.	.. 1.20 1.25
Bonanza Mt. Gold	..	..	.35	Lige Harris	.. .07 .08
Bonnie Clare	..	.29	.31	Little Bullfrog	.. .03 ..
Bullfrog Annex	..	.04	.05	Mayflower Ex.	.. .12 .12
Bullfrog Banner	..	.40	.45	Maryland	.. .01 .03
Bullfrog Combination	..	..	.25	Montana Bullfrog	.. .12 .13
Bullfrog Con.	..	.02	.05	Montgomery Hill M.	.. .11 .15
Bullfrog Daisy	..	.42	.44	Montgomery Mountain	.. .55 .56
Bullfrog Ex.	..	.14	.15	Montana-Shoshone Ex.	.. .14 .16
Bullfrog Bundle	..	..	.10	New Orleans	.. .05 ..
Bullfrog Belmont	..	.20	..	Nevada Bullfrog Midas	.. .48 .53
Bullfrog Gold K.	..	.44	.46	Nugget	.. .12 ..
Bullfrog Jumper	..	..	.10	North Shoshone	.. .17 ..
Bullfrog Mayflower	..	.77	.79	Ohio Bullfrog	.. .25 ..
Bullfrog M. Co. N.	..	.53	.56	Original Bullfrog	.. .16 .17
Bullfrog National Bank	..	.59	.60	Pilot	.. .23 ..
Bullfrog N. Star10	Rhyolite Townsite	.. .07 .08
Bullfrog Sunset	..	.18	.19	San Francisco	.. .10 ..

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Comet02	Manhattan Little Joe	.. .04 .05
Gold Wedge	..	.14	.16	Manhattan Jumbo	.. .06 .09
Granny G. M.	..	.23	.24	Manhattau M. Co. Nev.	.. .12 .13
Hindcraft	..	..	.16	Manhattan Mondy Ex.	.. .10 ..
Indian Camp	..	.77	.79	Manhattan Oro Fino	.. .08 .08
Jumping Jack	..	.52	.55	Manhattan Red Top	.. .08 ..
Little Grey	..	.35	..	Mineral Hill	.. .06 ..
Manhattan Belmont	..	.04	.05	Mustang Annex	.. .03 ..
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Manhattan Broncho	..	.12	.13	Mustang Ex.	.. .03 .09
Manhattan Buffalo	..	.08	.10	Original Manhattan	.. .27 .28
Manhattan Carson	..	..	.13	Pine Nut	.. .21 .22
Manhattan Central	..	..	.10	Rocky Hill	.. .20 ..
Manhattan Cons.	..	.90	.95	Seyler Humphry	.. .14 .16
Manhattan Cons. Ex.	..	.23	.25	Stray Dog	.. .62 .63
Manhattan Combination	..	..	.08	Thanksgiving	.. .07 ..
Manhattan Crescent	..	.12	.13	Whale	.. .11 .13
Manhattan Cowboy	..	.08	.09	Yellow Horse	.. .04 .05

Other Districts.

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Centennial Goldfield	..	.28	.30	Lynx Creek	.. 1.20 ..
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Diamondfield Tri.	..	.27	.28	Nevada Hills Ex.	.. .45 .50
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Giant Hattie	..	.53	..	Palm L. Strike	.. .10 ..
Globe Johnnie	..	.50	..	Pittsburg S. Peak	.. 2.20 2.25
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Gold Quartz13	Round Mountain94
Goldfield Tule Can.08	Round Mountain Alpine08
Ida Mines40	Round Mountain Ex.09
Johannie Cons.25	Sierra M. & M.12
Kawich & B.03	Sylvania06
Kawich Keyst.01		

SAN FRANCISCO STOCK & OIL EXCHANGE.

Following are the latest quotations for stocks of oil companies listed on the California Stock & Oil Exchange:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Asstd. Oil Stk. Tr. Cer.	\$60.00		Kern (new) . . . . .	.10	
Asstd. Bds. 5 p. c. (1922)	85.00		Linda Vista . . . . .	.08	
Caribou	4.00	\$10.00	McKittrick . . . . .	.05	
Chicago Crude (old) . . . . .	.35		Oil City Petroleum . . . . .	.32	
Chicago Crude (new) . . . . .	.07		Peerless	3.00	3.75
Four . . . . .	.20		Pittsburg . . . . .		.05
Home . . . . .	.41		Sovereign . . . . .		.25
Imperial	16.00		Superior . . . . .	.06	
Independence . . . . .	.09		Sterling		1.50
Junction . . . . .	.12		Twenty-Eight	4.00	6.00
Kern	10.00		West Shore	1.50	.40

The following are the sales of oil stock listed on the California Stock and Oil Exchange from October 19th to November 4th, inclusive.

Associated—		Imperial—	
1,070 shares at	\$0.38	50 shares at	12.00
1,000 shares at . . . . .	.38½	Independence—	
100 shares at . . . . .	.43	2,000 shares at . . . . .	.09
1,000 shares at . . . . .	.43½	Linda Vista—	
Caribou—		500 shares at . . . . .	.10
100 shares at	6.00	Junction—	
Chicago Crude (new)—		1,000 shares at . . . . .	.04
1,500 shares at . . . . .	.08	1,000 shares at . . . . .	.08
Home—		500 shares at . . . . .	.09
1,000 shares at . . . . .	.38	1,000 shares at . . . . .	.10
1,000 shares at . . . . .	.39	1,000 shares at . . . . .	.11
100 shares at . . . . .	.40	Peerless—	
		150 shares at	4.00

Graciosa Oil Company Purchases Tank Steamer.

The Graciosa Oil Company has purchased a new tank steamer for its coast trade from the J. M. McDuffey Oil Company of New York. It is 307 feet long, thirty-six feet broad and has a tonnage capacity of 3,269 tons. The company's refinery at Oilport is progressing nicely. The Risdon Iron Works is installing the machinery and the Lacy Manufacturing Company has a gang of men at work on its storage tanks. A gang of 150 men is working in and around the buildings which are being put up as fast as possible. A complete electric plant has been installed, which will furnish power to a greater part of the plant as well as lighting the grounds and buildings.

New Company Incorporated.

A new company has been incorporated under the name of the Pacific Coast Transport Company, with a capitalization of \$1,000,000, for the purpose of building and operating pipe lines in and around Santa Maria, as well as to operate steamers in the bay, along the coast and across the ocean. A contract has been made with the Graciosa Oil Company for its pipe line from Casmalia to the port, together with the one to Oilport. Tankage will be put up at various points along the coast.

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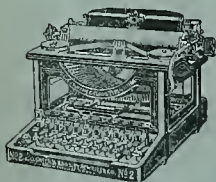
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RECORD STILL RESORTS TO MUD.

The Pacific Oil Reporter made the statement that there were twenty-three wells drilling in the Coalinga field in September. According to the best information obtainable, less than one-half that number were actually drilling—Coalinga Oil Record.

The above is explained by the probable fact that the Record is not in a position to obtain "the best information possible." A journal whose columns are principally filled with patent medicine advertisements and garbled news stolen from publications of better standing is not usually understood to be in such a position. The fact remains that there were twenty-three wells drilling in September in the Coalinga field.

Eastern Exports for August.

Following are the exports of mineral oils from the Atlantic ports of the United States for the month of August 1906:

Articles and Customs Districts.	Quantities. Gallons.	Values. Dollars.
Crude—		
Baltimore		
Boston and Charlestown		
Delaware		
New York	9,855	753
Philadelphia	10,863,015	642,818
Galveston	4,963,841	250,647
Total	15,836,741	984,218
Naphthas—		
Baltimore		
Boston and Charlestown		
Delaware		
New York	213,859	38,099
Philadelphia	652,143	64,600
Total	866,002	102,699
Illuminating—		
Baltimore		
Boston and Charlestown	4,450	538
Delaware		
New York	45,908,961	3,068,827
Philadelphia	34,551,094	1,963,176
Galveston		
Total	80,464,505	5,032,541
Lubricating and paraffin—		
Baltimore	175,665	22,937
Boston and Charlestown	17,423	2,407
Delaware		
New York	6,474,668	903,771
Philadelphia	2,621,418	286,926
Galveston	25,952	3,432
Total	9,315,126	1,219,473
Residuum—		
Baltimore		
Boston and Charlestown	12,500	625
Delaware		
New York	4,000	389
Philadelphia	4,552,964	127,333
Galveston	12,272	1,100
Total	4,581,736	129,447
Total mineral oils—		
Baltimore	175,665	22,937
Boston and Charlestown	34,373	3,570
Delaware		
New York	52,611,373	4,011,839
Philadelphia	53,240,634	3,084,853
Galveston	5,002,065	253,179
Total	111,064,110	7,378,378

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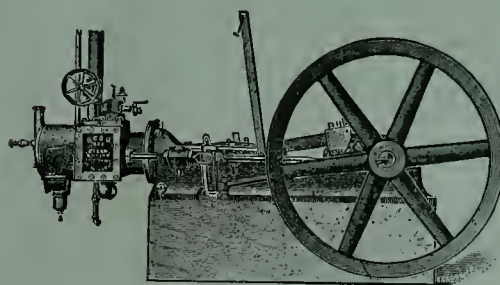
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EUROPEAN MARKET.

(Reported Expressly for Pacific Mining & Oil Reporter.)

Russian Position.

There has been considerable fluctuation in the quotations on the Baku market during the past month, crude petroleum for prompt delivery having fallen from 32½ copecks to 28½ copecks per pood; but during the last week the price recovered to 29½ copecks per pood. There is no quotation at the present time for crude oil for forward delivery. The quotation for residuals has fallen from 35½ copecks per pood to 31½ copecks per pood for prompt delivery, whilst the price for delivery during the navigation of the Volga (which should close about the end of October) is 31½ copecks per pood.

The quotation for kerosene for prompt delivery free on rail Baku has fallen during the month from 40 copecks per pood to 33½ copecks for prompt delivery. There are no sellers for forward delivery. Kerosene free on board vessel on the Caspian Sea for despatch to the interior by the Volga has also dropped very largely, and is now quoted at 33¼ copecks per pood. There is a good demand for residuals and kerosene to the interior, so as to fill up stocks as much as possible before the closing of the navigation of the Volga. This makes the quantity of kerosene available for export very small, and unless the production increases considerably it seems probable that the quantity available will be small for some time.

The production of the Baku fields for the month of August amounted to only 26,276,000 poods, and out of this about 7,000,000 poods were produced by fountains.

With the exception of two or three of the largest firms all the other producing companies of Baku are at work, and the position is quiet and satisfactory. Five to ten per cent increase in the wages has been granted by the firms who have commenced work, and in addition a month's salary as a gratuity at the end of the year.

Indian Position.

The quotations for lamp oil in the Indian markets have not varied much during the past. The prices of Burmah oil in Bombay has fallen 3½ annas to Rps. 2. 4. 6., and in Calcutta the price of Russian case oil, and American, Sumatra and Borneo bulk oil has advanced 2 annas; whilst the price of Burmah oil in bulk has advanced 2½ annas. The market remains firm, and the deliveries have been rather in excess of those for the previous month.

The quotations are as follows:

Bombay—	Rupees.		
American case oil (Chester).....	4.	8.	0.
Russian case oil.....	4.	4.	0.
Elephant oil in tins.....	3.	10.	0.
Sumatra "Rising Sun" in tins.....	3.	10.	0.
Borneo oil in bulk.....	2.	8.	0.
Burmah oil in bulk.....	2.	4.	6.
Karachi—			
American case oil.....	3.	14.	0.
Burmah oil in tins.....	2.	12.	0.
Borneo oil in tins.....	2.	12.	0.
Sumatra oil in bulk.....	2.	13.	0.
American oil in bulk.....	2.	13.	0.
Calcutta—			
American case oil.....	4.	6.	6.
Russian case oil.....	4.	0.	0.
Calcutta (Con.)—			
Burmah oil in bulk.....	2.	9.	6.
Borneo oil in bulk.....	2.	10.	0.
Sumatra oil in bulk.....	3.	0.	0.
American oil in bulk.....	3.	0.	0.

English Position.

The quotations for American and Russian lamp oil in the London and Liverpool markets have not varied very much during the month. In London the prices of both oils have fallen ½d. to 3/16d. per gallon; whilst in the Liverpool market the price of Russian oil has fallen ¼d., and American oil ½d. to ½d. per gallon. The market is weak, and the tendency seems to be for lower prices.

The quotations were as follows:

London—	
Russian oil, 5¼d.@5½d. ex. wharf in barrels.	
American oil, 6¼d.@6½d. ex. wharf in barrels.	
Liverpool—	
Russian oil, 5¼d.@6 d. ex. wharf in barrels.	
American oil, 6 d.@6½d. ex. wharf in barrels.	

Petroleum for China.

The British tank steamer Tonowanda cleared San Francisco October 20th for Canton with a cargo of 1,300,000 gallons of refined petroleum valued at \$50,700.

The British tank steamer Appalachee cleared San Francisco October 26th for Tientsin with a cargo of 1,400,000 gallons of refined petroleum valued at \$54,600.



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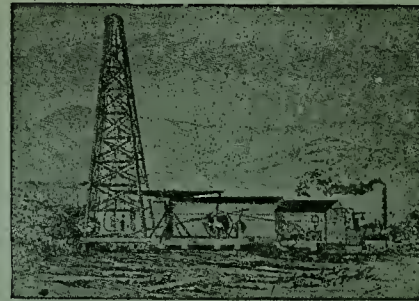
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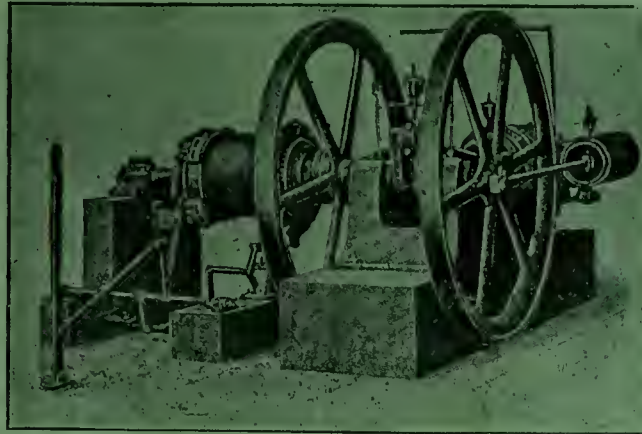
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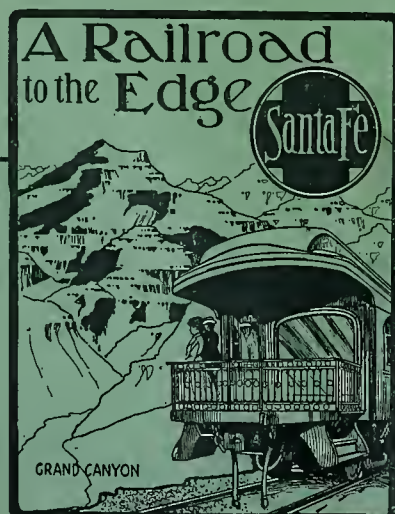
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PACIFIC MINING & OIL REPORTER

Vol. VIII. No. 2

San Francisco, Cal., November 20, 1906

Price, 10 Cents

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF PETROLEUM IN 1905.

The section devoted to foreign countries of the annual report of the United States Geological Survey on the production of petroleum in 1905 has been completed and is given herewith. In line with the efforts of all the executive departments to render the annual reports less voluminous, Mr. Griswold, the author of this report, has confined the foreign section to an accurate statistical exhibit, eliminating the reprints of consular reports and other matter which have heretofore rendered it very voluminous.

Canada.

The total production of crude petroleum in Canada in 1905 amounted to 634,095 barrels, having a value of \$856,028, or an average price of \$1.35 per barrel. The output of crude petroleum in Canada for the past six years is shown in the following table:

Year.	Quantity. Barrels.	Value.	Average price per barrel.
1900.....	913,498	\$1,479,867	\$1.62
1901.....	756,679	1,225,820	1.62
1902.....	50,624	951,190	1.79½
1903.....	486,637	1,048,974	2.15½
1904.....	552,575	984,310	1.78
1905.....	634,095	856,028	1.35

Practically all the petroleum produced in the Dominion is reported by districts by the Imperial Oil Company, and is presented in the following table in barrels of thirty-five imperial gallons, or about forty-two standard gallons, the figures covering the years 1903-1905:

District.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Petrolia	350,390	278,299	250,701
Oil Springs	56,405	75,530	78,125
Bothwell	48,880	47,654	47,959
Moore . . . . .	.....	36,971	98,815
Leamington	1,190	25,241	113,806
Dutton	21,483	14,217	20,976
Thamesville . . . . .	.....	5,027	2,463
Wheatley	1,995	4,490	1,750
Raleigh	1,161	3,274	.....
Pelee Island . . . . .	.....	1,023	.....
Blytheswood . . . . .	.....	669	.....
Comber . . . . .	.....	97	.....
Richardson Station (Chatham).....	.....	.....	1,249
Totals	481,504	492,492	610,844

Of course the production of Canada falls far short of meeting the local requirements, and in 1905 there were imported 22,220,665 gallons of crude oil, 1,366,006 gallons of naphtha, 12,878,488 gallons of illuminating oil and 1,653,387 gallons of lubricating oil.

The production of petroleum prior to 1895 was sold at prices established by the Petrolia Oil Exchange; now the producers make sales direct to the refiners. The average price for the year 1905 was \$1.35 per barrel. The market opened in January at \$1.42, but declined steadily until June, when the price was \$1.30. In September it rose to \$1.33 and in October to \$1.39, closing in December at \$1.38. These are the lowest prices in recent years. In 1904 the average for the year was \$1.78, as compared with \$2.15 in 1903 and \$1.79 in 1902.

Mexico.

There was no production of crude petroleum in Mexico in 1905, but crude oil was imported from the United States to the amount of 14,036,517 gallons, valued at \$786,613. The quantity of refined oil imported is not shown by the returns, but the total value is given at \$224,016.

Cuba.

No production was reported in 1905 from the small wells heretofore drilled in the island of Cuba, but which have never been important producers. The consumers in the island were supplied by imports from the United States, which amounted to 7,440,234 gallons of crude, valued at \$508,983, and 2,575,740 gallons of refined, valued at \$375,020.

Peru.

There was a decline in 1905 in the production of petroleum from the Zorritos oil fields of Peru, the output being only about one-half of that of the maximum year 1901. The production of 1905 is reported as 1,584,242 gallons of crude oil, 300,000 gallons of kerosene and 29,570 gallons of benzine and gasoline. The production in 1901 amounted to 3,135,000 gallons of crude oil, 282,430 gallons of kerosene and 19,060 gallons of benzine and kerosene. The following table shows the output of the industry during the past five years:

Year.	Crude Gallons.	Kerosene. Gallons.	Benzine and gasoline. Gallons.
1901	3,135,000	282,430	19,060
1902	2,489,500	373,250	25,920
1903	2,060,000	276,100	61,745
1904	2,080,000	365,000	46,200
1905	1,584,242	300,000	29,750

In addition to the home production there were imported from the United States into Peru in 1905 646,025 gallons of illuminating oil, 1,305 gallons of naphtha and 193,022 gallons of lubricating oil.

Russia.

During the year 1905 the great oil fields of Russia were visited with serious political riots and disturbances. These misfortunes have seriously curtailed the output of petroleum from that country, the production being less than for many years.

In the following table is given the total production from the Russian oil fields of Baku and Grosni for the past six years, from which it will be seen that there was a decline in 1905, as compared with 1904, of 23,576,385 barrels:

Year.	Baku. Barrels.	Grosni. Barrels.	Total. Barrels.
1900	72,120,493	3,658,924	75,779,417
1901	80,977,638	4,190,918	85,168,556
1902	76,414,045	4,125,999	80,540,044
1903	71,618,386	3,972,870	75,591,256
1904	73,723,290	4,813,365	78,536,655
1905	49,791,356	5,168,914	54,960,270

The total shipments from Baku, as compared with the total production of crude petroleum on the Apsheron Peninsula during the past five years, are shown in the following table:

Year.	Production. Barrels.	Shipments. Barrels.
1901	84,216,743	57,435,665
1902	76,414,045	59,214,615
1903	71,618,386	57,399,574
1904	73,723,290	57,132,511
1905	49,791,356	43,116,218

The shipments from Baku in 1905 included crude oil, 2,897,359 barrels; illuminating, 9,209,125 barrels; lubricating, 1,303,912 barrels; other products, 150,045 barrels, and residuum, 29,555,777 barrels.

The division of the production among the districts of the Apsheron Peninsula, or Baku field, in 1904 and 1905 was as follows:

District.	1904.	1905.
Balakhaui	9,848,380	6,866,747
Sabunehi	26,029,292	16,494,310
Romani	16,063,505	11,230,732
Bibi-Eibat	21,745,618	15,175,558
Binagadi	36,495	24,009
Totals	73,723,290	49,791,356

An interesting exhibit shows the relative proportion of oil produced from pumping and flowing wells in Baku for the past five years as follows:

Year.	Pumping. Barrels.	Flowing. Barrels.
1901	68,806,438	12,171,209
1902	65,035,894	11,378,151
1903	63,194,016	6,424,370
1904	69,374,550	4,343,740
1905	47,945,978	1,845,378

The total number of wells in the Baku fields on December 31, 1904 and 1905, are shown in the following table:

Condition of wells	1904	1905
Completed	239	154
Producing	1,555	880
Trials pumping	31	14
Drilling	279	141
Drilling deeper	66	91
Cleaning-out and repairing	327	46
Standing idle	1,443	2,423
Rigs up, ready for drilling	60	53
New wells sunk	312	140
Length of wells drilled (sagene*)	62,248	35,663

*1 sagene equals 7 feet.

In the following table is given the results of the refineries of the Baku oil field during 1904 and 1905, the quantities being stated in poods of 36,112 pounds each:

I. Manufacture of illuminating oils:		
DISTILLATION.		
	1904. Poods.	1905. Poods.
Submitted to distillation—		
Crude	471,678,208	285,750,219
Other products	3,013,156	2,879,679
Total	474,691,364	288,629,898
Products received—		
Kerosene	145,434,298	67,637,730
Residuals	302,277,657	200,748,255
Other products	13,478,344	12,146,601
Loss	13,501,065	8,097,312
Fuel used	18,020,715	10,915,511

REFINING.		
	1904. Poods.	1905. Poods.
Submitted to refining—		
Kerosene	145,836,212	64,904,153
Other distillates	408,880	340,283
Total	146,245,092	65,244,436
Refined products obtained—		
Kerosene	141,343,264	62,990,812
Other products	369,884	299,991
Loss in refining	4,531,944	1,953,633
Chemicals used—		
Acid	864,143	343,541
Soda	318,063	126,385

II. Manufacture of lubricating oils from distilled products:

DISTILLATES RECEIVED.		
	1904. Poods.	1905. Poods.
Machine oil	14,316,347	8,794,903
Spindle oil	2,119,856	1,022,427
Cylinder oil	516,194	398,547
Goudron	7,687,298	5,540,617
Solar distillates	15,256,164	10,201,426
Residuals	11,655,176	7,030,740
Other distillates	193,614	94,381
Loss in distilling	3,133,918	1,726,400
Fuel used	7,150,105	5,586,173

REFINED PRODUCTS RECEIVED.		
	1904. Poods.	1905. Poods.
Spindle oil	1,882,543	898,682
Machine oil	11,816,498	7,685,889
Cylinder oil	288,756	254,784
Loss in refining	1,648,245	1,000,120
Chemicals used—		
Acid	643,783	242,112
Soda	64,816	46,560

Austria-Hungary.

The production of crude petroleum in Galicia in 1905 was 5,765,317 barrels of forty-two gallons, as compared with 5,947,393 barrels in 1904 and 5,234,475 barrels in 1903. The production by districts is reported in metric tons of 2,204 pounds each as follows:

District	1905
Boryslaw	546,556
Schodnica	60,202

Urycz	20,347
Mraznica	3,646
Other eastern districts	10,600
Potok	22,479
Rogi	24,234
Rowne	1,609
Tarnawa	32,956
Krosno	43,559
Other western districts	35,608
Total	801,796

Roumania.

The total production of crude petroleum in Roumania in 1905 was 61,448 tank cars of 22,046 pounds each, or 4,420,987 barrels of forty-two United States gallons, as compared with 50,056 tank cars, or 3,599,026 barrels, in 1904. There has been a steady increase in the output of Roumania in the past five years, the production of 1901 being 1,678,320 barrels; 1902, 2,059,935 barrels, and 1903, 2,763,117 barrels. The production of the refineries of Roumania in 1905 is reported as follows, the quantities being given in kilograms of 2.2 pounds each: Crude petroleum manufactured, 510,143 kilograms; benzine produced, 78,182,000 kilograms; refined oil, 153,495,000 kilograms; lubricating oil, 17,255,000 kilograms, and residuum, 236,677,000 kilograms.

Germany.

The production of petroleum in the German Empire in 1905 was 78,869 metric tons, or 560,963 barrels of forty-two gallons. Of this quantity 21,128 metric tons were produced in Alsace-Lorraine and 57,741 metric tons in Prussia and Bavaria. The production of the past five years is shown in the following table:

Year	Quantity. Barrels. (42 gals.)	Value. Dollars.
1901	313,630	708,115
1902	353,674	804,240
1903	445,818	1,040,180
1904	637,431	1,393,200
1905	560,963	1,249,680

Italy.

The production of crude petroleum in Italy for 1905 has not yet been reported. During 1904 the output was 25,476 barrels of forty-two gallons, of which 496 barrels were produced in the province of Parma, 24,678 in Piacenza and 302 barrels in Chieti. The total value of the output of 1904 was \$203,286, or an average of \$7.98 per barrel. The production of 1904 was the largest recorded in recent years, that for the three preceding years averaging about 17,000 barrels.

Great Britain.

The production of oil shale in Great Britain during 1905 has not yet been reported to the Survey. The figures for 1904 are available, however, and are as follows:

Country—	Long tons.	Value.
Scotland	2,331,885	\$553,905
Wales	1,177	441
Total	2,333,062	\$554,346

The total imports of petroleum and its products into the United Kingdom during 1905 amounted to 300,010,355 imperial gallons. The quantity of each kind of oil, together with the share contributed by the United States in 1905, are shown in the following table:

Kind—	U. S.	Total.
Lubricating	35,169,980	47,524,054
Illuminating	101,429,757	157,265,095
Crude	487,430	500,669
Spirit	10,527,066	18,658,391
Gas oil	47,547,913	63,763,765
Fuel oil	11,555,972	12,298,381
Totals	206,718,118	300,010,355

India.

The production of petroleum in India in 1905 amounted to 144,798,444 imperial gallons, of which the province of Burma contributed 142,063,846 gallons. The total value of the production of 1905 was 9,063,051 rupees (32.4 cents). The following table gives the production of petroleum in India during the past five years by provinces, the quantities being stated in imperial gallons:

Year	Burma	Assam.	Punjab.	Total.
1901	49,441,734	631,571	1,812	50,075,117
1902	54,848,980	1,756,759	1,949	56,607,688
1903	85,328,491	2,528,785	1,793	87,859,069
1904	115,903,804	2,585,920	1,658	118,491,382
1905	142,063,846	2,733,110	1,488	144,798,444

Dutch East Indies.

No official figures have been obtained for the production in Sumatra, Java and Borneo for the year 1905, but the output has been approximated, the following being the estimates compared with the reported production of 1904:

Country	1904. Barrels.	1905. Barrels.
Sumatra	4,023,551	4,500,000
Borneo	1,489,544	2,468,000
Java	798,074	800,000
Totals	6,316,169	7,768,000

Japan.

The production of crude petroleum in Japan in 1905 is reported as 56,228,619 gallons. The production of refined is given as 45,812,066 gallons. This production of refined oil is not the whole amount of refined oil made in Japan, but is only that portion which is refined by those who produce crude oil and refine it themselves. Much of the crude oil goes into the hands of others by whom it is refined, and as yet there are no means of ascertaining this quantity. The production of crude in 1904 was reported as 59,583,214 gallons, as compared with 50,793,582 gallons in 1903 and 50,307,600 in 1902.

World's Production.

In the following table are given the figures of the world's production of petroleum during the years from 1903 to 1905 inclusive. This table shows a slight falling off in the year 1905 as against 1904. This is entirely due to the disturbances in Russia, the decrease of that country being 23,576,385 barrels, while the production of the United States increased 17,636,620 barrels, as compared with the production of 1904. The other portions of the world made very little changes in production in 1905, as compared with previous years. Galicia made a slight reduction, while Roumania and India increased their output slightly:

Country—	1903. Barrels.	1904. Barrels.	1905. Barrels.
United States	100,461,337	117,080,960	134,717,580
Russia	75,591,256	78,536,655	54,960,270
Sumatra, Java and Borneo	6,640,000	6,316,169	7,768,000
Galicia	5,234,475	5,947,383	5,765,317
Roumania	2,763,117	3,599,026	4,420,987
India	2,510,259	3,385,468	4,137,098
Japan	1,203,581	1,411,975	1,341,157
Canada	486,637	552,575	634,095
Germany	445,818	637,431	560,963
Peru	61,745	66,200	37,720
Italy	17,876	25,476	25,000
All others	30,000	40,000	30,000
Totals	195,446,101	217,599,318	214,398,187

In the statistics above presented for the year 1905 the figures representing the production of Sumatra, Java and Borneo are estimated.

MURCHIE EXTENSION MINING COMPANY ACQUIRES LARGE ADDITIONAL VALUABLE HOLDINGS.

One of the largest mining deals in the history of Nevada county, if not in the State, has just been consummated by the Murchie Extension Gold Mining Company by which that corporation has acquired an additional tract of 351 acres of valuable land lying altogether in the rich mineral zone, adjoining the well-known Murchie Consolidated on the south, east and west, and the

and the Banaer mines, its value is believed to be almost incalculable. It is believed to be a veritable network of mineral veins.

The Banner mine is well known throughout the mining world. Such men as Senator Belshaw and ex-States Mineralogist E. H. Benjamin are heavily interested in it. It is one of the richest mines in the State.

The Murchie Gold Mines Consolidated is one of the richest mines in the West. It is a heavy dividend payer, a completely equipped mine, and has enormous ore bodies which are increasing both in value and extent as depth is attained.

On the property of the Murchie Extension extensive development is being carried on in three localities. One shaft is opened up to a depth of over 300 feet on the vein, with drifts, all in high-grade milling ore. For the small amount of work done upon it, it has produced as well as any mine in this famous district. The ledge is widening out rapidly as depth is attained. The other locations upon which less work has been done, are showing up well and



Group of well-known Mining Experts at one of the other shafts of the Murchie Extension.

giving every promise of developing into rich mines, for which this district has gained a wide reputation.

The 300-foot shaft is equipped with water-power plant, water power, and hoist, also a complete camp. An air compressor is now being installed. Extensive development work will be vigorously carried on to block out and mine the great ore bodies already assured. Within the next few months a stamp mill will be erected to mill the high-grade ore that the mine is already producing, as it is believed that the output will very soon be sufficient to keep ten stamps running constantly with the assurance that, as depth is attained, this mine will develop into one of the richest in the county.

At one of the other shafts a hoist has also been erected and drifting is being done on the vein, which is showing up good milling values. Both of the veins here referred to pan good colors in free gold, assaying good values. The face of one of the drifts from the 300-foot shaft assays \$37.50 per ton in gold, besides the silver values, which run high in these ores.

Altogether more than 3,000 feet of development work has been done on the Murchie Extension, with very gratifying results. J. C. Campbell, superintendent of the Murchie Consolidated mine, states that, in his opinion, the Murchie Extension, with its vast holdings and apparent richness, has the making of one of the greatest gold producers in California.

Extensive development will be carried on at several additional places on the property in order to expose and develop the other veins which are known to traverse it. From the close proximity of the Murchie Extension to other rich mines; its enormous holdings; its rich gold veins already exposed, together with an assured able and efficient management, it is believed that it will rapidly develop into a great and rich mine; adding to the already enormous gold output of the district, which has already made Nevada county the first in the production of the yellow metal in the State.

Placers at Manhattan.

An abundance of placer gold, according to the Manhattan News, is found at Manhattan and will be found to be rich when water is available. "The placer ground," reports the News, "will be found to yield nearly as much or perhaps even more than the quartz leads during the next five years. A representative of the News visited the dry placer diggings several days ago and noted carefully the formation through which the miners passed to get their pay, as well as the material that lay under the pay streak. At one of the dry washers the formation consists of a foot of coarse gravel and surface dirt in which there is no pay. Then come six inches of sediment carrying very fine colors. Beneath this is a foot of tight gravel, the lower three inches of which is rich. This tight gravel lies on a hard pan beneath which is a foot of coarse gravel in which there is little pay. Then there is a foot of barren sediment, and lastly the bedrock, on which no colors are found."



Hoist and Power Plant at the 300-foot shaft of the Murchie Extension Mining Company.

Banner mine on the north—extending from the one to the other—embracing an area known to be traversed by many highly mineralized veins, some of which have already been largely developed.

The Murchie Extension now owns a total area of 491 acres, consisting of seven located mining claims and the balance in United States patented land. It is one of the very largest individual mining holdings to be found in the State. Adjoining such valuable properties as the Murchie Consolidated

WESTMORELAND COALINGA OIL COMPANY.

The Westmoreland Coalinga Oil Company has forty acres of land situated in the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 34-19-15, and has developed three of as good wells as can be found in the entire Coalinga field. Its property adjoins that of the California Oilfields, Limited, on the north. It is surrounded by other valuable producing property, every foot of the forty acres being absolutely proven territory.



Westmoreland-Coalinga No. 3 in action.

The above cut illustrates well No. 3 gushing oil into the reservoir. All of the three wells came in gushers and have produced as much oil as any three wells to be found on the entire east side of the field. The oil is of a light gravity and finds a ready market at a good price. Derrick is up for well No. 4 and development of the entire property will be prosecuted vigorously.

Mr. W. P. Kerr is superintendent of this property, which has grown to such success under his able management. He is known as one of the most successful operators in the Coalinga field.

There seems to be every promise that this property will grow to be one of the largest producers as well as one of the heaviest dividend payers in this rich district.

PITTSBURG COALINGA OIL COMPANY.

Cornering onto the southeast corner of the Westmoreland Coalinga is the Pittsburg-Coalinga, another oil company worthy of the name, under practically the same management as the former named corporation. This company also has three wells which are rated at about the same production. Well No. 3, locally known as the McCreary well in honor of its superintendent, was drilled in about the first of April last, and for some time made better than 800 barrels daily. It is now producing about 600 barrels daily. The accompanying illustration depicts the well as a "Reporter" representative saw it on his first visit to the property after it was brought in. It was shooting the oil a considerable distance into the reservoir and was a very interesting sight.



Pittsburg-Coalinga No. 3 (McCreary) flowing 800 barrels daily.

On that day the "Reporter" representative certainly had the color of oil upon him as he and his horse had just been rescued from an oily bath in the bottom of an old creek bed, which had been flooded with drainage oil; and, through the kindness of Mr. W. P. Kerr and assistants, brought to a more solid terra firma, for which he feels very grateful.

The wells on the property of the Pittsburg-Coalinga are drilled to a depth of about 200 feet, having a very large body of unusually productive oil sand. It is believed that this sand is a break, lying diagonally to the main sand. Rig is up for well No. 4, but drilling is suspended for the present. The company holds an additional eighty acres of land, which is now under option to the same parties who also hold an option on the eighty acres of the Westmoreland Coalinga, the option price being said to be a very attractive one.

This company, which is considered to be one of the leading producers in the field, has always had a ready market for its product, and is a good dividend payer.

CALIFORNIA DIAMOND OIL COMPANY.**RAPIDLY COMING TO THE FRONT AS ONE OF THE STATE'S LEADING OIL PRODUCERS.**

Has Producing Property in the Famous Coalinga Oil Field, Also at Sunset, Kern County.—Large Proven and Prospective Area Gives the Company a Most Brilliant Future.—It Is Following Closely in the Wake of Other Successful Dividend-Paying Companies Under the Same Management.

A well-known and meritorious corporation now taking its place among the leading oil producers of the State is the California Diamond Oil Company, operating extensively in the proven area of the famous Coalinga oil field, Fresno county; and in Sunset, Kern county, California. This company was organized about one year ago and has since been actively engaged in developing its properties, having, at the present time, two flowing wells at Sunset and two producing and one drilling well at Coalinga. The production of the Coalinga wells is taken on contract by the Associated Oil Company at a good price, putting the California Diamond on an immediate dividend-paying basis.



Party of visitors at Well No. 5, California Diamond Oil Company, Coalinga.

The California Diamond Oil Company is incorporated under the non-assessable laws of Arizona, its stock being full paid and non-assessable. Its officers and directors are well known in the successful development of the State's oil fields. The management is in the hands of thoroughly honorable, trustworthy business men, who have the enviable reputation of having made such companies as the California & New York and the California-Monarch Oil Companies famous.

The properties of the California Diamond Oil Company consist of 2,380 acres, of which 2,340 acres is in the Coalinga district and forty acres in the Sunset district. They constitute some of the most valuable oil land to be found in the State. The wells already drilled have proven to be large producers, and there is every reason to believe that the entire 2,380 acres is very rich and productive. A part of it lies contiguous to some of the richest properties in the Coalinga field, such as the California-Monarch, for instance, which has developed one of the largest producing wells of the State, if not in the world. Practically the entire holdings of the company lie within the conceded proven area of the Coalinga field, guaranteeing a permanent production.

Extensive development work has been done on the California Diamond properties. At Sunset two wells have been drilled that flow steadily and uninterruptedly producing a large amount of oil. This Sunset property is in the shallow territory, in which wells may be drilled at the very minimum of expense, all flowing, it being a very productive district. There is more than 400 feet of productive oil sand. Wells drilled here several years ago are producing as much oil to-day as they did the day they were drilled. At this point the company has a complete camp, drilling equipment, and an efficient plant for the economic handling of the property.

At Coalinga the company has two producing wells that are numbered among the field's best producers. They are located but a short distance from the famous California Monarch gusher, drawing their oil from the same sand, which is very rich and productive and of great thickness. The production of these two wells is readily sold at a good price, bringing the company a nice income. On another piece of property in the light oil district a well is being drilled which promises to be one of the best in the field. It is located closely to other big producing wells, making the success of this one a surety. It has now reached a depth of over 1,200 feet and should be completed within a very short time when it is anticipated that a very large production will be added to the profits of the company. All of the properties of the California Diamond Company are well equipped with comfortable camps and drilling equipment—in fact, everything that goes to make up an efficient plant.

The remarkable advances made in the past few years in the uses of oil as a fuel assures the greatest permanency of the oil market. From a few hundred thousand barrels consumed seven or eight years ago, the market has grown to such an extent that no less than 35,000,000 barrels of California petroleum oil was consumed last year (the entire production of the State), and the demand is increasing at such a rate that prices are advancing despite the rapidly increasing production. Several millions of barrels of oil held in storage a few years ago has been consumed and there is every assurance that there will be a greater demand for oil in the future than ever before. Oil has superseded coal as a fuel throughout the State, and great advances have been made in extending its use in Oregon, Washington, Alaska, British Columbia, Chile, Panama and the Hawaiian Islands. Recent contracts have been made with the Japanese government for 20,000,000 barrels for use in the navy of the Mikado, and for refining purposes; a contract with Chile calls for 10,000,000 barrels, and another with Panama for 2,000,000. The Southern Pacific and Santa Fe Railways have over 2,500 oil-burning locomotives, consuming over 1,000,000 barrels monthly, while other railways in the State have adopted the use of oil fuel exclusively. The great Western Pacific Railroad, which is now building into California, will use no other fuel but oil. The "Clark road" (San Pedro, Salt Lake & Los Angeles Railway) used oil for all its locomotives from the opening of the road to traffic. The recent completion of the Panama pipe line, with a daily capacity of 25,000 barrels, provides another great outlet for California oil. It is not a question of what we are going to do with our oil, but one of how can we produce sufficient oil to supply the tremendous and growing demand. Its economical uses have been so fully demonstrated that it is eagerly sought for by all of the great manufacturing and transportation companies. Hundreds of vessels plying from San Francisco bay and from Seattle and other coast ports have been converted to oil burners, and the number of new installations are increasing daily. Wherever the test has been made it has been clearly demonstrated that oil at \$2 per barrel is as cheap as coal at \$7 per ton (the selling price in San Francisco and Pacific Coast ports), with the additional advantage of an enormous saving in the handling of the same. When we say that oil shipped from California to British Columbia is successfully competing with coal within a distance of fifty miles of some of the great collieries there, then it can be seen what an advantage the one fuel has over the other. The superiority of oil fuel over coal is freely admitted by every intelligent person who has ever been in a position to determine their relative value. The United States Government tests have been of the most gratifying in results, and it is safe to say that our Navy would immediately adopt oil fuel were it certain of a supply, but the great manufacturing and transportation consumption has grown to such enormity that it would be necessary for the government to monopolize the supply if it were to provide for its own requirements. There is, however, a strong possibility that the Pacific squadron may be converted to oil burners.

The permanency of the California oil fields has been fully demonstrated. Many wells that were drilled twelve to fifteen years ago are to-day producing, and the companies that own them are continuously paying dividends. The Home, Chanslor & Canfield, and Union Oil Company are notable instances. Geologists and practical oil men all agree that the average life of an oil well in California is from thirty to forty years. Thus it will be seen that the California Diamond Oil Company, with its large proven acreage on which drilling may be continued for years, is assured of a steady and increasing production for many years.

Many wells drilled in the Coalinga field have produced more than half a million barrels of oil—and are yet producing almost as much as they did at the time they were drilled. The sand here is coarse and very heavily impregnated with oil. It is from two hundred to seven and even eight hundred feet in thickness. The area now absolutely proven to be productive is no less than seventy-five square miles, with the limits of the field yet to determine. Portions of this district, that, a year ago, were not supposed to be oil bearing, and which could have been purchased for a few dollars an acre, have been found to be very productive and have increased in value to almost fabulous prices. A single well drilled in a territory where the sand is of such great thickness proves, with absolute certainty, that all of the land for miles around is productive. It is thus that the holdings of the

California Diamond Oil Company are known to be rich producing territory, the wells already drilled proving this without a question of doubt.

Hundreds of fortunes have been made in the oil business in California. There are dozens of men who, a few years ago, were in very ordinary circumstances financially, have accumulated profits from their oil properties to the extent of millions of dollars. Many men and women who invested practically small amounts have been elevated to positions of comparative wealth and affluence. The value of oil production of one of the counties of this State last year exceeded in value the output of gold from the leading gold-producing county. An investment in the stocks of any of the many reputable oil companies of this State is one of the most inviting fields known for the profitable employment of capital, and affords the small investor with an unsurpassed opportunity to gain almost incalculable profits.

In California there is no monopoly in the oil business. The Standard Oil Company is not a producer; buying its oil for refining purposes from independent operators at satisfactory prices. The fact that nearly all the oil produced in the State is particularly adapted for fuel purposes, for which it is of the most value, prevents any monopoly of the industry. Any producer can readily contract his production directly to the consumer if, at any time, he can obtain a better price—in fact, much oil is already handled in this manner by producers who prefer to handle their own output. It will, therefore, be seen that the oil business in California is on a stable basis, all enjoying the best possible conditions; all being assured of rich and permanent returns for their investments.

We believe that as a safe, clean and conservative investment the California Diamond Oil Company's stock for ready returns is unsurpassed.

The Pacific Mining & Oil Reporter is always glad to welcome the advent of such sterling enterprises, especially when managed by men who have been so unusually prominent and successful in the development of this great industry. The able manner in which they have handled the California & New York Oil Company and the California-Monarch Oil Company—two of the leading companies of the State—reflects greatly to their credit. They certainly deserve the splendid success with which they are meeting.

SANTA MARIA FIELD IN MID-NOVEMBER.

Field Stocks Practically Exhausted.—Pipe Line Facilities Inadequate to Transport the Field's Normal Output.—New Pipe Lines Nearing Completion.—Present Capacity of the Field Close to Million Barrels Per Month.

The possible production of the Santa Maria field cannot possibly be determined with any degree of accuracy. Although the question is often asked—and as often answered in a haphazard manner—I cannot learn that any person in a position to know has attempted to accurately answer it, and it remains for some person with a positive knowledge of the production of each and every well to give out the much-sought-for information. Many of the wells drilled in have never been allowed to produce, many a well in the field being capped until such a time as its production shall be needed to supply a fuel for the turning of the wheels of the world's commerce, or, at least, until such a time as adequate transportation facilities shall have been provided for its transportation to the coast.

The amount of oil delivered from the field can, however, be fairly accurately estimated, for, while the general average from month to month will vary considerably, the average for a longer period of time will give the approximate monthly output of the field as determined by its shipments.

The minimum contract quantity agreed upon between the Standard Oil Company and the Pinal and Western Union Oil Companies is about 100,000 barrels per month, which may be figured as the present output of these companies.

The Graciosa Oil Company has a varying output. The greater part of it is pipe-lined to the Southern Pacific at Casimaria. Owing to the fact that the railroad has not, since the San Francisco conflagration, been in a position to furnish an adequate number of cars to any company, it is believed that 100,000 barrels would represent the monthly output of this company. As soon as its pipe line (now building) is completed to Port Harford its output will be considerably increased, as it has a much greater producing capacity.

The Brookshire Oil Company is now delivering more than its normal average. It is rapidly emptying its reservoirs and there is now every assurance that the quarter of a million barrels of storage oil held in this field a short time ago will soon have been entirely exhausted. The exact production of the Brookshire Company cannot be positively ascertained.

With the exception of one well on the Hall & Hall lease, the production of the remaining leases in the field go in with the output of the Union Oil Company, which can be closely estimated at 10,000 barrels daily, or 300,000 barrels monthly, besides its deliveries via the narrow-gauge railway. The Union Oil Company's one pipe line to Port Harford is taxed to its fullest capacity, which, however, is greatly inadequate to its requirements. Its second line, which will soon be completed, will provide for the deficiency.

The Western Union Oil Company delivers some oil at Gaviota to the

Associated Oil Company over that company's pipe line. There is also a considerable quantity of oil being delivered locally, such as a supply to the sugar refinery at Betteravia and local consumption at Orcutt, Santa Maria, San Luis Obispo, and to the drilling companies at Arroyo Grande.

Thus it will be seen that any figures placed upon the output of oil from this field is largely estimated. But from a conscientious research and inquiry I believe that I am safe to say that the present monthly deliveries from the Santa Maria field are approximately 600,000 barrels per month, or about 20,000 barrels per day.

If all of the wells that are in oil and capped were producing their capacity the production of the field would exceed 1,000,000 barrels per month.

Existing transportation facilities are largely inadequate for the delivery of the total capacity of the field. While the Standard Oil Company could transport some more than its present requirements it is not disposed to act as "common carrier" and, consequently, no other company can profit thereby. All of the other completed lines are taxed to their full capacity.

The Coast Oil Transportation Company (Graciosa-California Petroleum Refineries, Limited) is laying a pipe line between Santa Maria and Oilport, on San Luis bay, which, when completed, will take care of the production of the Graciosa Oil Company and greatly relieve the field. It is expected that this line will be completed some time in January next. The Union Oil Company's second line will probably be laid at no distant date, and will, in turn, take care of that company's production. In a very short time the Recruit (Associated) Oil Company will require its Gaviota line for the transportation of its own product, and will, in addition, doubtless lay a larger line to San Luis bay.

Although I am reiterating what I have said on several other occasions, it is lack of facilities for delivering oil to market that is booming prices more than any actual shortages in the field, or even from the rise caused by increased demand. I have had further opportunities for verifying this statement. Now there is a great deal more oil available than is being shipped, and it would seem to us that those interested would realize this fact and facilitate in every way possible the movement of oil to the coast. It is not to the advantage of producers to have high prices for oil at the cost of curtailment of deliveries to manufacturing centers. I again repeat that a general rise in price on account of increased demand is a legitimate effect of the law of "supply and demand," but increased prices on account of curtailment of the product to points of demand is in the long run short-sighted policy.

It will be surprising to many people in this State to know that the city of Los Angeles counts over 1,500 manufacturing plants within its borders—that it is no longer a mere "tourist city," but a growing manufacturing center, that the life of the manufacturing interests depends upon reasonably cheap fuel. Present prices are still reasonably cheap. It is the equivalent of coal at from \$2.25 to \$2.50 per ton, with less expense than coal in the handling. This is cheaper fuel than even the great manufacturing centers East enjoy. Coal heretofore was prohibitive in price as a fuel in this Southwest, much more so than at San Francisco, where there was only one handling from the steamers direct. To keep up this growing demand for fuel, oil from the interior must be pipe-lined to the coast, delivered rapidly by barges or steamers to seaport points, and then pipe-lined or freighted to destination according to requirements.

In this large productive field of Santa Maria there is no storage accumulations. There is not a week's supply ahead should the wells be shut down. Even the Standard Oil Company has no appreciable storage on hand. Since the Union Oil Company's gusher has ceased to flow the company has no

storage reserve. The large amount it is pumping finds immediate delivery at Port Harford. I reiterate this fact for the purpose of explaining the disposition of the 6,000,000 barrels of oil that the year 1906 will show as having been produced from this field.

Next to the Union Oil Company, the two largest producers are the Western Union and the Pinal Oil Company. These two great producers are tied down for a full year to deliver their oil to the Standard Oil Company and, according to the usual contracts of the monopoly, no matter how much surplus the wells may produce, they are not allowed to sell any oil to outside companies. Consequently, production is curtailed. No oil is stored and deliveries are made direct from wells on a hand-to-mouth proposition.

Recently I went through the oil field after an interval of some six months. I find the production of certain wells decreasing—a few only are holding out to near their average. The Union is steadily increasing its number of wells, but as it does its own marketing it will have ample demand for all its output. The Pinal and the Western Union can only deliver to the Standard. The Graciosa and the Brookshire are selling their main production to the Associated Oil Company, and two or three minor companies sell to the Union. So, practically speaking, the oil of this great field is all placed. A strange situation for such a large producing field, with the shout of overproduction yet reverberating in our ears!!

In my next letter I shall give some detailed news of the field as I last saw it. I cannot but again refer to the Coast Oil Transportation Company, which took over the Graciosa's pipe line to Casmalia and the new line building to Port Harford bay at Oilport. This company, under the management of L. A. Phillips and the sub-management of A. Phillips, is progressing finely with its pipe line. It has one of the lightest grades from the oil field to port of all of the companies.

L. E. BLOCHMAN.

ARROYO GRANDE.

[Special Correspondence.]

Arroyo Grande, Cal., November 13, 1906.

From Oilport on San Luis bay below Port Harford, in a southeasterly direction, following a range of low hills, there is a well-defined break paralleled on its northern border by a rib of serpentine, south of, and contiguous to, the serpentine. The outcrop is sandstone and shales. This condition obtains for a distance of over twenty miles, covering a territory from one to five miles in width, being widest at a point taking in the town of Edna on the north and Arroyo Grande on the south.

In many places all along the break from the ocean to the Huasno are to be found outcrops of bituminous sandstone and seepages of asphaltum at the upper end of the Arroyo Grande valley, where the San Lucia range intersects the low hills that cross the lower end of the San Luis valley. The rib of serpentine has intruded, or the sand and shale formation has been folded over it.

As a proof of this the writer located a well almost a mile south of the serpentine on a chalk rock and shale formation, and at a depth of 1,450 feet found the serpentine underlying while the serpentine, where it shows on the surface, was dipping to the north. We abandoned this well and moved a mile south on the same shale formation. This well is now nearly 1,700 feet deep and still in the shale.

The Perpetual Oil Company controls 3,000 acres, covering this and the field extending from Arroyo Grande on the west to Tar Springs Rancho on the east. Beyond this in the Huasno country a well is being drilled by Mr.

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Squires on the Porter Rancho. A well is also being drilled in Suez canyon by some Los Angeles people.

At Oilport, where the California Petroleum Refineries, Ltd., is building a big refinery and wharf on San Luis bay, the Tiber Oil Company owns ninety-two acres adjoining the refinery site, and 443 acres adjoining it on the east. Alongside of this tract on the east the Associated Oil Company owns 2,234 acres. The company is drilling a well at this time and is over 2,000 feet deep, and it is showing up for a good well. Adjoining the Associated on the east is the Union Oil Company's tract of 1,500 acres. Next to the Union on the east the Tiber Oil Company owns 880 acres, and has one well producing 500 barrels a day, and is just finishing No. 2, which is a better well than No. 1. The Tiber now has an assurance of a production amounting to 25,000 barrels a month from these two wells. The rig for No. 3 is on the ground, and the company will continue to drill in wells until it has a production that will justify building a pipe line three miles long to its own landing on San Luis bay, and a switch to the railroad, which runs through this property.

East of the Tiber, on the break about 2 miles distant, the Oak Park Oil Company has a well 2,300 feet deep in ten-inch casing, and is in the hydrocarbon shale. R. M. Smith is the manager of this company and deserves great credit for the work on the well. A mile east of the Oak Park Company the Crystal Oil Company is drilling, H. J. Ables, manager. The company is backed by the Newlows of Santa Maria. The well is about 1,500 feet deep, and a good showing has been made.

East and north of the Crystal the Logan Oil Company has a well about 1,600 feet deep, and has a seepage of oil and is in a good formation. Billy Logan is the manager.

About two miles south and east of the Logan Oil Company the California-Newlove Oil Company, H. J. Ables, manager, and William Newlove, president, is setting up a rig on the Warner Ranch, one mile from Arroyo Grande. It is a good location and oil should be obtained.

The natural advantages in the Arroyo Grande field are apparent. With two railroads and the ocean front, transportation is assured. The refinery now building will make a home market for large quantities of oil.

The Tiber wells are only 1,400 feet to the bottom of the sand, and wells can be drilled very cheaply. McC.

COALINGA.

[Special Correspondence.]

Work is progressing very favorably on the No. 5 well of the California Diamond Oil Company. It is now over 1,300 feet deep in ten-inch casing. The other four wells of the company are producing regularly and uninterruptedly. There is considerable excitement in the southern part of the field, and this company has procured some extensive holdings which are very favorably located. The company owns 1,280 acres in this newly proven territory, which is a valuable acquisition to its already large holdings in this field and Sunset.

The various wells of the California Monarch and California and New York Oil Companies are producing as usual. The oil is being taken as fast as it is brought to the surface by one of the marketing companies at a good price.

The West Coalinga Oil Company has decided to start drilling at once on its well No. 1 and will spud in at once.

The Lucile Oil Company's well No. 1 is still flowing steadily and is a very good well.

Considerable excitement is being created in town over the increased activity in the Southern Coalinga field. Several small deals have been put through and a large amount of land has been relocated. Several wells are being put down in this neighborhood, proving up of many square miles.

The Esperanza Oil & Land Company is to put down a well on its property on Section 30-21-15, and has its derrick finished and rigged preparatory to spudding in for its No. 1 well.

The Manchester Oil Company, located on Section 30-21-15, has its well No. 1 down 400 feet in its 12½-inch casing, and is making good progress. This well is about two and one-half miles south of the Lucile, and much nearer the outcropping of the oil sands. A good well should be brought in in a comparatively short time. The company has about 300 acres of land and if a good well is brought in will be a valuable acquisition to the McCreary properties.

The Commercial Petroleum Company is putting down its well No. 9. This well was spudded in about the first of the month and is making very good progress. The company owns a valuable piece of property in Section 31-19-15, situated east of the California Monarch Company's well No. 1, which is the best well in the West Coalinga field.

The Coalinga Petroleum Company is putting down its well No. 3, which will give the company a very business-like appearance.

It is reported that the Zier Oil Company is going to put down its wells Nos. 7 and 8 with the commencement of the New Year.

The M. K. & T. Oil Company is still making its usual good progress on its well No. 2. A plant consisting of several tanks was placed on the property to demonstrate the usefulness of the Chicago Boiler Compound, which softens the water as it runs into the tanks, saving a great expense in repairs on its boilers.

It is understood that considerable wild-cattling will be done in the near future about six miles west of town and considerable distance back of the main sands to determine the merits of a sand that runs through that region.

In our last issue your correspondent put in the following article: "The Tavern Oil Company has its well No. 3 down 300 feet in its 12½-inch casing." This article should have read the Avon Oil Company instead of Tavern, and very good progress is being made on it.

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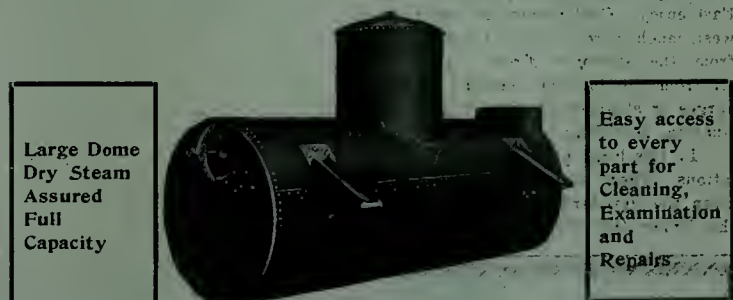
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THE FUTURE OF SIERRA COUNTY.

One of the greatest events in the history of Sierra county is the coming of the Western Pacific Railway, which runs close to its borders just to the north of the mineralized zone, which is one of the richest gold-bearing sections of the State. This railway, which will be completed within the next two years, will open up a vast section of valuable mining property to the advantages of cheap transportation throughout the counties of Sierra, Plumas and Butte, but its advantages to Sierra county are almost incalculable. Hundreds of mines will soon be in operation which heretofore have been too far away from transportation facilities to allow their economical operation. Again, it is difficult to interest capital in an isolated district, even though its resources may be richer by far than those in a section of the country more easily reached.

To reach the rich mineral zone of Sierra county there are now three available routes. One, and that usually taken, is a drive of practically seventy-five miles over an unusually mountainous road from Nevada City. The second, and that taken for the most part by freight teams, is sixty miles from Truckee, which, too, is extremely mountainous. A third is via narrow gauge railway from Boca to Royalton, from which point it is a comparatively short distance, but the uncertain service over this route makes it the one least used by travelers, and the exorbitant freight charges on account of the transfer at Boca is prohibitive. The Western Pacific places Downieville, the county seat of Sierra county, within about fifteen miles of a great trans-continental railway.

There are, in Sierra county to-day, over 400 stamps lying idle on account of their isolated situation being unfavorable to the investment of capital. There are, to be true, several properties, such as the Sierra Buttes and Empire, in Sierra county, and the Plumas Eureka, just across the border in Plumas county, which have been successfully developed and are being operated continually with great profit, but this is more owing to the great extent of their rich ore bodies and to good management than to any other condition, for these companies, like many less fortunate, have been compelled to haul heavy machin-

ery and supplies over the long haul from Truckee or to pay the exorbitant freight rates via Boca.

Of all the mining centers in California none can surpass in number or richness the big quartz ledges that have been found in Sierra county. Since the days of '49 this district has given up untold riches in gold from its placer beds, which are still rich. Great veins of gold-producing ore traverse the country.

One mine, the Sierra Buttes, has taken out over \$16,000,000; this mine and the Plumas Eureka have paid over \$28,000,000 in dividends to their stockholders.

Placer mining is still carried on extensively in the county, but, owing to the debris law, has been greatly retarded for the past twenty years. Yet more than a quarter of a million dollars in placer gold passes through the express office at Downieville, the county seat, every year, besides a vast amount that is taken out individually.

The county fortunately possesses water and timber in abundance, which, together with its ideal climate, makes it one of the most favorable mining localities to be found in the State. Unlimited water power is available at all points. The abundant snow and rainfall furnishes an ample supply of water, which the precipitous nature of the country renders available under any pressure desired, with a reasonable length of ditch. The timber of the country is mostly pine, spruce, fir and sugar pine, all of the finest quality.

The main ridge of the Sierra Nevadas crosses the eastern part of the country from south to north. Several spurs from the main ridge traverse the country from east to west, forming the watersheds of the four principal streams, which form the drainage system of the western part. These streams consist of the Middle Yuba river on the south, with Wolf creek, Kanaka creek and Oregon creek as tributaries; the North Yuba near the center, with the North Fork, South Fork, Middle Fork and East Branch adjoining it near Downieville, and Canyon creek and Slate creek on the north.

The quartz belt crossing the country is twenty miles in width, with a trend to the northwest. This belt consists of several distinct zones, distinguishable by the character of the ore and the nature of the country rock. The most notable of these zones passes through the central portion of the country, near Sierra City, and runs northwesterly through the Gold Lake region to and beyond the famous Plumas-Eureka mine just across the Plumas county line. The quartz veins of this zone are situated within and along each side of a belt of quartz porphyry about one mile wide. These veins generally have a northwest strike and a dip of about fifty degrees to the northeast. Two miles east of this zone is another, on the contact between the slates of the west and the granite on the east. Most of this contact, however, is covered with gravel deposits. A third zone crosses the country in a northwesterly direction, between Downieville and Sierra City. The zone is ten miles in width and consists of alternate bands of clay slates, quartzite and porphyry. The ledges occur within the slate or between the slates and porphyry.

West of this zone is a band of serpentine passing through Forest City, Goodyear Bar and Poker Flat. Most of the discoveries on this serpentine contact have been made by drift miners working under the lava-capped ridges, but many valuable discoveries have been made in the neighborhood of Alleghany, where Kanaka creek has cut, been prospected.

While gold is the principal product of the mining section of the county, there are many valuable deposits of iron and copper. Lack of transportation facilities have retarded the development of these mineral deposits.

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The lumbering interest takes precedence in the eastern part of the county, which is traversed by the Boca and Loynton Railroad, connecting with the Central Pacific at Boca. Other important interests of that end of the county are dairying and stock raising.

Rich strikes at Alleghany, near Forest City, in this county, have attracted more than ordinary attention. The principal mines to date in this particular district are the Tightner and the Oriental. A four-fifths interest in the Tightner mine was sold some little time ago for \$250,000 cash. It is now valued at several millions. A year ago it could have been purchased for a few thousand dollars. More than \$300,000 in values has already been taken out of it, with the ore bodies constantly getting greater and richer. While this particular district will not be so much benefited by the railway as that in which the Empire Gold Mines, Ltd., Sierra Buttes, Phumas-Faroka and others are located, it will prove of much benefit, every part of the county being placed in closer touch with transportation facilities than ever before. The coming of the Western Pacific is attracting millions of capital for the development of Sierra county's rich mines, and a thousand stamps will be dropping here within the next few years.

EXORBITANT PRICES INJURIOUS TO TRADE.

Recently there has been a great many references made to the low price paid for California oil in comparison to that paid for the Pennsylvania product. At the present time the output of the Pennsylvania fields brings a ready price of \$1.56 per barrel at the wells. There are not a few who actually believe that the entire output of California should bring quite as much.

To the great majority of people "oil is oil" without a defining clause. Relative value, cost of production, or general average of the wells, are never considered. It is petroleum oil, it is argued, and should bring as much in one place as in another.

California petroleum oils should possibly bring a greater price than that now prevailing, but the man who expects to see it selling for \$1.56 per barrel is likely to become an object of disappointed expectations. In the meantime a great many thrifty oil producers will make good profits by selling oil at a price not exceeding to any great extent that now prevailing. There will be a steady strengthening in oil prices from this time on, but Pennsylvania prices will probably never prevail in California—and there is no reason why they should.

In the State of Pennsylvania there are thousands of wells now being daily pumped that do not produce over two and three barrels each. The general average production of the wells of that State is not over ten barrels. Hundreds of leases have reverted after having declined in production until they can no longer be operated to profit by companies, but which are pumped by individual owners—often with hand pumps—by which a frugal living is often made. In other instances a large number of wells are pumped by a single power plant, thus reducing the cost of operating. A ten-barrel well in Pennsylvania is considered to be a pretty good well; a twenty-five-barrel well is akin to a gold mine. This is simply because the oil is particularly valuable, the man with a two-barrel well being enabled to make day wages by hand-pumping it.

The oil produced in Pennsylvania brings a good price because its natural constituents make it of a particular value over the product of almost any other country where oil in quantities is produced. It is a well-known fact

that the refined products of a barrel of Pennsylvania oil acts more than \$8 a barrel. Every drop of it is worked up into very valuable products. Even the very base of the oil, paraffine, brings the refiners from \$8 to \$25 a hundred-weight, according to the quality. There is absolutely no loss. It is a quality of oil for which there is always a great demand because there is never enough to supply the demand. Producers of oil in Pennsylvania say they should have at least \$5 per barrel for their oil—but do not expect to get it.

The general average production of oil wells in California is approximately sixty barrels. A well that produces less than fifty barrels on the start is considered a dry hole and is usually abandoned. Much of the oil produced in California is subject to the refining process by means of which all of the valuable by-products obtained from the Pennsylvania oil are secured, with the exception of paraffine. The base of California oil is asphaltum, now worth about 60 cents per hundred weight, or \$12 per ton. About one-fifth of the amount of by-products secured from Pennsylvania oil is secured from the product of California. It is just as good a quality, but far less in quantity. California oil is particularly adapted for fuel purposes, for which it is of the greatest value.

Three and one-half barrels of oil is said to equal a ton of coal in heat units. Coal delivered at San Francisco is worth \$7 per ton. This would make the value of oil no less than \$2 per barrel if taken in comparison to coal. But no one expects to sell oil for \$2 per barrel in California; at least not for a considerable period of time. There would be too many quickly created millionaires. For instance, one well in Santa Barbara county produced a million and a half barrels of oil, which would have netted the company no less than \$3,000,000 at \$2 a barrel. Many another well has produced a half a million barrels of oil—in fact, it is the very fact that wells are large producers and that the production of the State can be rapidly increased at will by the drilling of more wells that keeps the price nominal. And it will, fortunately, continue to remain nominal as long as the present favorable conditions are maintained.

We do not suppose for a moment that California oil will be much longer sold at less than 30 cents per barrel, for the simple reason that the demand is increasing at a rate that promises to equal the supply in a short time. It may also be truly said that the supply is increasing at a rate that promises to exceed all possible demand for several years to come. It remains to be seen, however, which one is to exceed the other.

Price is almost always regulated by the old rule of supply and demand. It has, thus far, been thus regulated in California. Our present supply exceeds the demand, and if such a condition continues the price of oil will remain nominal, but high enough to fully equal in profit, if not in actual price per barrel, the output of any other known field. Five barrels of oil can be produced in California as cheaply as can one barrel in Pennsylvania. There is big money in California oil at 30 cents per barrel. There are many companies that have paid good dividends from the sale of oil at 15 cents per barrel. There are other companies that could not pay dividends with oil at even a dollar a barrel. There is much in the management and location of the properties.

Altogether we believe that producers should not expect too high a price for their oil. At a nominal figure its uses will grow and extend to every part of the globe, creating a great and permanent demand. This will maintain good prices indefinitely. Indeed, it is through nothing save nominal prices that

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has already extended the use of California fuel oil to Japan, the Hawaiian Islands, Chile, British Columbia, Panama, and our various coast states, where it has entered into successful competition with coal, mainly on account of its being more economical. Our heart is with the producer, but we would dislike to see him "bite off his nose to spite his face." A fair price to both producer and consumer will be better in the long run.

CALIFORNIA.

Railroad to Hornet Mine.

Ground has been broken for the extension of the Iron Mountain Railroad from the Iron Mountain mine to the Hornet mine in Shasta county. The Hornet is one of the most valuable holdings of the Mountain Copper Company. The new piece of road will be three miles in length and will extend up Boulder creek. The preliminary work has been done during the past month, and this morning the actual work of grading and construction began. The Mountain Copper Company is also making preparations for a resumption of work at the Keswick smelter, which has been idle for two years and which was partly dismantled and moved to Martinez. General Manager Wright has been at Keswick during the past week, and arranged for surveys about the old smelter for a new plant which will treat ore from the Hornet mine.

Purchase Valuable Copper Property.

A mining deal of no small magnitude has just been closed whereby two Riversiders become interested in a big copper mining deal. They are J. S. Batkin and H. M. Bennett, who with Col King of Los Angeles, "Scotty's" partner and backer, have bought valuable copper properties in San Bernardino county. This consists of 180 acres, comprising the entire Von Trigger townsite and nine claims adjoining the property and the California Gold and Mining Company in the Exchequer mining district. This property is located on both sides of the Santa Fe Railroad and is believed to be equally as high as the "Cram" properties, in which a considerable number of Riversiders are interested. It is the intention of the purchasers to develop the property along the best lines.

Activity in Yucaipe Valley.

The discoverers of the rich mining ledge in Yucaipe valley are preparing to erect a ten-stamp mill for the development of their property. The ledge is located in Coldgate canyon, immediately south of the Benson ranch and about a mile from the nearest water. The owners of the mine are trying to purchase water from the Benson ranch and if they do there is talk of a townsite being laid out. A large number of miners have been attracted to that section of the country, but so far no additional discoveries have been made.

Murchie Gold Mines Con.

The uprise to the shaft from the 800-foot level of the Murchie Gold Mines Consolidated is progressing very satisfactorily and will now be completed within a few weeks. Values continue to show up remarkably rich in the lower levels of this mine where the work of blocking out and exposing the large ore bodies continue uninterruptedly. The twenty-stamp mill is running night and day turning out good values, the output of the mine having increased greatly since the additional ten stamps were installed.

Empire Gold Mines Ltd.

We have an unconfirmed report from Gold Valley, Sierra county, that the work of reconstructing the twenty-five-stamp mill of the Empire Gold Mines Limited has been completed and that the stamps will at once commence to drop. During the temporary shut down on the mill large quantities of rich ore has been mined and blocked out, sufficient to keep the mill running for a long time. Values continue to show up well in the upper tunnel and in the lower levels where work is now being concentrated. It is understood that improvements are about to be made upon the chlorination plant in order to gain the very best results. It will be understood that the concentrates from this property are all worked up at the mine, saving the expenses of shipping them over the existing costly transportation routes. The Western Pacific Railway, now building, and which will be completed within a period from one to two years, will run within a distance of only seven miles from this valuable property, giving it at once the advantage of cheaper transportation.

Murchie Extension.

Extensive development work is being done at three different points on the property of the Murchie Extension Mining Company near Nevada City, and the very best results are being obtained. At the bottom of one 300-foot shaft at one of the locations the entire face of the ledge give an average assay of \$375 per ton. The ledge is widening out rapidly and is all free-milling ore. An air compressor is being installed at the mouth of this shaft to facilitate the further development of the property, which has already passed the experimental state and can easily be reckoned as one of the forthcoming great mines of Nevada county.

Extend Tunnel on Jennie Lind.

A new plan of operation has been decided upon by the directors of the Jennie Lind gravel mine in Nevada county, and an old tunnel just above the present tunnel will be extended. It is believed that this tunnel will strike the old gravel channel that exists there, and it will make the extraction of the gravel much less expensive. Under the present system all the returns are eaten up by expenses, and with the new plan in operation the gravel may be worked at a profit. The change is made upon the advice of Superintendent Bartell and other capable gravel miners.

Fortunes in a Few Days

Have you good Nevada stocks? Have you reaped your share of the fortunes that have been made out of the good Nevada stocks in the past two weeks? We have had the greatest market here on the San Francisco Stock Exchanges ever known in the history of the mining business of this city. More shares have been dealt in each day than ever before. Some days a million to a million and a quarter shares are bought and sold. Stocks have advanced 5 cents, 10 cents, 50 cents and in some cases as high as \$2 per share per day. I have had a few customers who have become rich in the past few days. I have one old gray-beard that bought 1,000 shares of Mohawk about a year ago at 17 cents per share, or \$170. I have repeatedly offered him by wire the past few days \$15,000 spot cash for that 1,000 shares of stock. I just received a cable from Korea to sell 5,000 shares of Red Top at \$4 per share, the market price. I sold this man that stock at a few cents a share about two years ago. Silver Pick has jumped from 20 cents to above \$1.50. Jumbo, in the past few days, has gone to above \$4; dozens of others have advanced to prices that have made fortunes for their holders, and the market has just started. Why these prices? Because there are the most fabulous ore bodies behind these stocks; the actual bullion is coming from the mines and is being converted into gold dollars.

The boom has just really begun in Goldfield. Bullfrog has never had a boom, but the boom lightning is now striking in spots in that camp. A few stocks have already advanced 25 cents to 75 cents a share.

I know the mines, I know the men who control them, and I know the market. I know what to buy and as a result of this knowledge I have made for myself and my friends enormous profits on good Nevada stocks.

If you have idle money, put it to work. If you have it in the bank, you get about 3 or 4 per cent per year. We always make more than that every month, and the past few weeks have made a great many times that amount each week. I am a member of two Stock Exchanges, and can fill your orders promptly and satisfactorily. During such a market as we have now, don't wait to write a letter, for stocks are constantly advancing and the delay or a letter may cause you to pay a high price for your stock.

As to my reliability, I refer you to the editor of this paper; also the Germania National Bank of this city, also the California Safe Deposit and Trust Company, can give a number of other references if desired.

J. E. KERR, Suite 2, 2597 Sutter Street

Telephone WEST 6454

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Good Progress at Gold Flat Mine.

The progress which is being made at Gold Flat mine, which is under the superintendency of W. P. Martin, is more than gratifying to the company, says the Miner-Transcript. A short time ago Joseph Weisbein, the president and general manager of the company, visited the property, and expressed himself as being highly pleased with the work which has been done since the mine was reopened a few months ago. Mr. Weisbein has again left for New York to perfect certain plans which he has in view for the working of the mine on a larger scale and to attend to some private business.

One of the improvements which will greatly add to the expedition of development work is the purchase of a new air compressor and a full equipment of drills, etc., for the mine. The compressor is of the Norwalk manufacture and is built on the same plan as those in use at the North Star and Central Shaft mines. It is one of the best made, and will have a capacity of 750 horsepower, which the company thinks will serve for some time. The compressor will be capable of furnishing power for twelve large machine drills. It is expected to arrive some time next month, when the work of installation will be immediately commenced. A number of drilling machines will also arrive at the same time.

When the machinery has been installed the work of opening up the mine will go forward with increased speed. Already the shaft, which is in very hard rock, has been sunk to a depth of nearly two hundred feet below the lowest level. A station has been cut at the 400, and when the machines are ready for use, drifts will be turned from each side of the shaft. This will give the company 200 feet of "backs," and as all the ore taken out in the upper levels has been of high grade, and the vein continues in depth it is seen that the outlook for the company is exceedingly bright.

NEVADA.**Goldfield District.**

One of the greatest deals in the history of Goldfield has been consummated since the last issue of this journal. It is the consolidation of the famous Mohawk, the Jumbo, Red Top, and Laguna, by Messrs. Nixon and Wingfield into one great corporation, which will continue their development under one management.

The new company will have a capitalization of \$50,000,000, divided into 5,000,000 shares of a par value of \$10. Only such an amount of the capital stock as may be needed for the taking over of the merged companies will be issued for the present, the remainder being kept in the treasury for the acquisition of more property, should such a course be deemed advisable.

Shares of the consolidated company will be issued as follows, based upon the current value of the merged companies, viz.:

Two million shares of consolidated company, par value \$20,000,000, will be exchanged for 1,000,000 shares of the Mohawk Company, par value \$1,000,000.

Five hundred thousand shares of the consolidated company, par value \$5,000,000, will be exchanged for 1,000,000 shares of Jumbo, par value \$1,000,000.

Five hundred thousand shares of the consolidated company, par value \$5,000,000, will be exchanged for 1,000,000 shares of Red Top Company, par value \$1,000,000.

Two hundred thousand shares of the consolidated company, par value \$2,000,000, will be exchanged for 1,000,000 shares of Laguna, par value \$1,000,000, making a total of 3,200,000 shares of the consolidated company, par value \$32,000,000, in exchange for 4,000,000 shares of the constituent companies in the proportions stated.

Of the constituent companies the following shares remain unissued in their respective treasuries:

MOHAWK	290,000 Shares
JUMBO	300,000 Shares
RED TOP	145,500 Shares
LAGUNA	197,600 Shares

The shares of the consolidated company to be exchanged for this treasury stock in the proportions above stated, will be covered into the treasuries of the constituent companies as a part of their assets.

These will amount in number to 842,270 shares.

The expense of organization and for underwriting will not exceed 250,000 shares.

The consolidated company thus equipped will have issued for its holdings and for organization a maximum of 3,450,000 shares of the par value of \$34,500,000, of which 842,270 shares, par value \$8,422,700, will have been covered into the treasuries of the constituent companies.

All shareholders in the constituent companies or any of them will be given the privilege of exchanging their shares of the consolidated company on the basis above outlined for thirty days after the perfection of the organization. This basis will be adhered to without reference to intervening fluctuations of the market value of shares.

The consolidated company will be organized and equipped for business on or before the 20th day of November, A. D. 1906, at which time a statement of the acreage, nature of title and financial condition of each of the constituent companies will be given to the public.

The autonomy of the constituent companies will not be affected or impaired by the plan above outlined.

The directorate of the holding company will not exceed nine in number and will be chosen with a view to the best interests of all shareholders.

As the result of meetings recently held in this city between George S. Nixon and George Wingfield, who effected the \$50,000,000 combination of the Mohawk, Jumbo, Red Top and Laguna, the mines, mills and water power lying between the Mohawk and January has been secured for the big combination.

Manhattan, Nevada

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The price paid for the combination property of ten full claims and three fractions, aggregating 200 acres, twenty stamp mills and extensive power rights, has not been given out. But as the property, of which a few thousand feet only have been worked, has paid \$788,000 in twenty-five successive monthly dividends and produced ore to the value of \$1,150,000 in the last nine months, the consideration was undoubtedly large.

The newly acquired property may ultimately become a subsidiary of the Goldfield Consolidated, but it is understood that a new corporation, with a capitalization of \$10,000,000, of which \$4,000,000 will be placed in the treasury, is to be organized by Nixon and Wingfield at once. This will probably result in the ultimate exchange of the stock of the new corporation for Goldfield Consolidated stock and a single management of the neighboring properties. Meanwhile it is claimed, and the claims are based on the present earnings of the combination property, that with the danger of expensive litigation removed and the extension of the milling capacity by the addition of new units the new corporation can earn \$1,000,000 a year on the proposed stock issue.

The Hayes-Monnette lease on the Mohawk has caught the ore body at the 270-foot station and sinking has been stopped. There is enough ore in sight with this strike to keep all the men they can work busy until the expiration of the lease with the end of the present year, and drifting and stoping will begin at once. Three hoists will be worked, and even with these there will still be enough ore left in sight after the lease expires to make several millionaires. The catching of the ore in this manner indicates that the ledge has spread out with depth and as it is in every way as good as in the upper levels, it adds just that much to the wealth of the mine and to the wealth of Messrs. Nixon and Wingfield, to whom it will revert as soon as the lease expires.

James E. Keelyn of Evanston, Ill., who, with his associates, has acquired extensive interests in this district and is in San Francisco arranging for the installing on the Little Florence Mining Company a lease near the main working of the Florence Mining Company, including a forty-horsepower hoist, compressor and air drills, the cost of which will approximate \$7,500. The showing procured upon this property, it is believed, will justify the installation of a complete plant, and development will be prosecuted upon a liberal scale. The company has already completed a shaft to a depth of 216 feet and has drifted some 300 feet. The operators predict a future similar to the Reilly lease.

Drifting is being continued on the vein of the United Tonopah and Goldfield mines with gratifying results. There now seems to be every promise that the mine will fully come up to the expectations of its owners and will soon be numbered among the rich producers of this wonderful district. It is understood that the shaft will be continued from the 200-foot level as soon as the hoist shall have been erected, which no doubt will open up further great ore bodies as has already been stated.

The work of sinking the shaft on the Bugle group of the Central Tonopah and Goldfield mines at Goldfield is progressing very favorably, and the bottom of the shaft is showing up well. Judging from the rich strikes which have been made at either city of this property, there seems to be every assurance that high-grade ore will be struck at no great depth. The Bugle group is one of the most favorably located mining properties in the entire Goldfield district, and the prospects for a most brilliant future are of the best.

The building of the new mill for the Florence has been commenced. The contractors, a well-known firm of constructing engineers, have promised that the work will be rushed. The presence of copper has interfered with the company's plans, as the ordinary cyaniding process has been found impracticable. The company has experimented for the past year and has expended a large amount of money in tests. Recently about three carloads of ore were shipped to Denver for tests in the laboratories. The result proves that a simple method of reduction will return satisfactory results up to 95 per cent of the assay value.

The capacity of the initial plant will run to 100 tons a day and the cost of constructing this will be \$100,000. The treatment will include amalgamation, concentration and cyaniding and the further treatment of slimes. The power will be electric, and wherever power is used individual motors will be employed. There is enough ore blocked out in the Florence to employ a mill of 100 tons daily capacity for years to come.

Tonopah District.

Sixty stamps of the Tonopah Company's 100-stamp mill at Miller's Siding were put in commission this week, and the other forty stamps will be dropping before the end of the month. There has been a great deal of vexatious delay on account of the difficulty in securing some missing parts of the machinery from the foundries, but everything has been delivered or is in transit, and by the first of December it is probable that the immense reduction works will be pounding out ore at the rate of 400 tons a day.—Tonopah Miner.

Postmaster L. L. Mushett of Tonopah announced to-day that plans are practically completed to put a wireless service in this camp in direct communication with San Francisco. The service will be a branch of the Occidental and Oriental Wireless Telegraph Company, using the De Forest system. Mushett has been working for this for months. He says that the coast service will come here direct and be distributed to other camps. The wireless system will be of great advantage in reporting the stock market and such messages will be given the right of way.

It has been learned upon competent authority that the Ohio Tonopah has been taken over by the West End Consolidated Mining Company. Formal announcement to this effect is daily expected from the East. Negotiations have been going on for some time and it has been known for a week that the deal was settled. As already announced, the further conversion of MacNamara stock for West End Consolidated securities was definitely suspended last night. P. J. Cadogan, a member of the local exchange has received a message from the secretary of the West End Company to this effect. It is also stated that no further effort will be made by the West End people to secure the control of the MacNamara mine, as it has been discovered that the veins of the latter apex in the ground of the West End.—Tonopah Bonanza.

Bullfrog District.

In the shaft of the Rhyolite Townsite, at 150 feet, the formation is getting solid. The shaft will be sunk to 200 feet and then crosscutting will be started for the ledge, which, it is estimated, will be reached in thirty days. A gasoline hoist has just been installed at the Townsite.

The Zeigler Bullfrog is a new corporation and little work has been done thus far on the company's property, although the locations are among the oldest in the district. Surface assays run as high as \$37 per ton in gold. Nineteen assays averaged \$5.54 in gold per ton on the surface. One particular lead has been opened up, showing a width of eight feet.

It is proposed by the large stockholders of the Mayflower and Starlight mining companies to consolidate the properties of the two companies. Those interested say that the statement that the Bullfrog Croesus would be in the consolidation is incorrect.

The crosscut from the seventy-foot level of the Skookum shaft is in about fifteen feet. The formation here is a blue lime, in which lead ore appears occasionally. This is a good indication. The equipment of the mine will soon be first-class.

The crosscut from the 100-foot level at the Gold Bar South Extension is cutting into the ledge at the 150-foot point. Good values appearing in the face.

Development continues steadily on the China Nevada, and a new shaft is being sunk on the Hongkong claim. Surface assays across 100 feet of the vein run \$4.20 in gold per ton. Depth, it is thought, will prove up much greater values. At present the shaft has attained a depth of twelve feet, the whole bottom being in quartz.

Judge Ezra Norris, J. R. Bryan and F. H. Stickney, who own the Horse-shoe group, a short distance southeast of the Mayflower, have let a contract for sixty feet of tunneling. The tunnel is now in sixty feet, and is expected to tap the Mayflower ledge at the 150-foot point. There are twelve claims in the group.

The Bullfrog Gold Coin has struck ore in an open cut on its Coin No. 1 and No. 2 claims. An assay recently made gave a return of \$22 to the ton from ore very similar in character. General Manager Thatcher states, to that found at the Mayflower. Three and a half feet of the material have been uncovered and the width of the ledge has not yet been proved.

Sinking is being continued at the Black Spar with two shifts. Shaft No. 1 is down 132 feet and the drift from the 100-foot level south on the vein is being pushed ahead. The crosscut west from the 100 is being further extended and the material being penetrated is constantly improving in character. If the ground in the shaft continues reasonably good it is the purpose to reach the 200-foot point by the 10th of next month.—Bullfrog Miner.

Work of drifting and sinking on the property of the Bullfrog Fortuna mine at Bullfrog continues uninterruptedly. Several rich veins of ore have already been encountered which give every assurance of increasing in extent and values as further depth is attained. Parties who have examined this property state that they believe that it is destined to become one of the richest mines in this famous district.

Manhattan.

Manhattan, Nev., November 17, 1906.

[Special Correspondence.]

Some remarkable assays have been received from ore taken from the immense ledges at the new copper strike, twenty-five miles west of here. From the Griffin strike a few days ago, a sample was taken that returned 54.4 per cent copper and \$120 in silver. Several assays have been taken showing values in copper above twenty-five per cent. The ledges are large and strong, and from the present excitement, it is quite evident that the camp has come to stay. Two townsites are now doing business, Copperfield and Superior. The roads are lined with wagons loaded with various supplies for stores, frame buildings, etc.

Two shafts are being sunk on the large ledges, both down about fifteen feet to date, and the values seem to be better than ever.

The copper strike seems bound to boom Manhattan. Many visitors of the strike are coming into this camp, and things generally are picking up. The summer dullness is about passed, and everything shows signs of great activity. Several substantial strikes have been made which stamp the camp as a stayer, and another six months will no doubt develop some of the best mines in the State.

On the Independence No. 1 of the Manhattan Independence Mining Company a four-foot vein of ore was encountered a day or two ago that fairly teems with free gold. Some of the finest specimens seen in camp have been taken from the workings. The vein is strong and well defined, and shows signs of permanency and depth. The rich values are found in a line spar.

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PHOENIX, ARIZONA

The shaft on the property of the Manhattan Giant has now reached a depth of 100 feet, and another fifty feet will be added before another drift is run. On the sixty-foot level a drift has been run fifty feet on the vein, and all in ore of a high grade. The vein is fully seven feet wide and trends north and south. Pannings show free gold as big as grains of wheat. The ore will easily average \$60 per ton in gold.

The Manhattan Nevada Gold Mines Company, adjoining the Manhattan Giant, with their famous Georgey Group, still continue to work the largest force of miners in camp, and lead all their rivals in the way of development work and rapid progress in opening up their ore bodies.

The tunnel is now in the hill 260 feet and the face is all in milling ore, another vein having just been encountered that pans well in free gold. This is the fourth vein of size that has been tapped in the tunnel, and all very good values. There is to date 330 feet of drifting on three veins east and west from the tunnel, making nearly 600 feet of work done, or considerably more than any other one property in camp. The face of the tunnel is just about to enter the series of rich veins that are exposed on the surface, where values of hundreds of dollars in gold to the ton have been taken out.

In the crosscut from the shaft on top of the hill a porphyry lead has been encountered that pans very satisfactory values, and work will be pushed on this vein to thoroughly explore that portion of the hill.

On the El Dorado Group of the Manhattan Nevada Company a shaft is being sunk on a vein three feet wide, from which values of \$10.47 were obtained on the surface. This shaft will be sunk perpendicularly and at depth a crosscut will be run to catch the lead, where high-grade values should be encountered.

Just northeast of the Georgey Group, and between that mine and the property of the Original Manhattan Mines Company, where high-grade values are being taken out, P. X. Auxier announces that he will be prepared within a few days to sink a shaft to a depth of 1,000 feet, and at that depth to crosscut in all four directions for leads that cross his property. He, as well as many other mining men of note, contends that this district is underlaid with porphyry, the same as the great mining camp of Leadville, Colo., and that the big mines will be found at depth. This work will surely be watched with great interest and will be of great benefit to the various mines of this district. Mr. Auxier is a heavy holder of Stray Dog, Jumping Jack and Indian Camp stock, and is amply able to carry out the work in question.

GENERAL.

Huge Nugget.

A huge nugget of silver ore, weighing two tons, was mined to-day at the Nipissing mine near Cobalt. Its estimated value is \$19,000. This is the largest and most valuable nugget of silver ever mined, eclipsing the famous nugget taken from the Mollie Gibson mine at Aspen, Colo. The vein from which this nugget was taken is one of the most remarkable ever discovered. It has been stripped for 150 feet, and averages twenty-eight to sixty-four inches in thickness. It is estimated that if this vein continues to only a depth of fifty feet below the earth's surface it will contain \$4,000,000 worth of silver ore. Work on the Nipissing mine is being rushed, and within a few weeks it is expected that thousands of dollars' worth of ore per month will be taken out.

Oil Fuel for Alaska Mines.

California oil is displacing coal in Southeastern Alaska and the British Yukon. The time is not far distant, in the opinion of J. S. Boyle of San Francisco, when oil will be the only fuel used in the larger plants, such as mines and canneries. Boyle has just returned from Southeastern Alaska, where he installed an oil plant at the famous Treadwell mines on Douglas Island, across the channel from Juneau. He also cites the fact that some of the steamers, plying between this port and Southeastern Alaska are beginning to substitute oil for coal.

"Treadwell's is the first large plant in Southeastern Alaska to introduce oil," Boyle said, "but from present indications it will not be long before the last coal using plant in that district has disappeared. It is California oil against British coal, and the former will win. We have laid out tankage for 110,000 barrels at the Treadwell mines and the establishment will require 700 barrels a day. The Treadwell mines, which are a group of four under one management, have thirty-five boilers of their own and will handle a large quantity of the crude petroleum in the use of smaller concerns in their own vicinity. The White Pass and Yukon Railroad are considering the practicability and advisability of discharging the use of coal for oil. The road consumes about 15,000 tons annually. It is likely, also, that oil will be used in the operation of a fish oil and fertilizer manufactory being established on Admiralty Island, Alaska, by John Barneson and other San Franciscans. The Treadwell management estimates that the difference between the cost of oil and coal in favor of the former will pay for the new plant within five years."

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Three railroads will be running into Bullfrog within a fortnight. This means cheap transportation and supplies, as well as increased milling facilities and consequent big returns to investors.

The Bullfrog Fortuna has all the earmarks of becoming a great mine. Property, location, directorate and management the best.

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SOUTHERN FIELDS.

Los Angeles.

[Special Correspondence.]

The present improved condition of the oil business—to one class of citizens—is a thing of regret, and is looked upon with anything but cheerfulness. In the northwestern part of this city the residents there had hopes (and their hopes were developing into a reality) that within a few months the unsightly derricks would all have disappeared. But for these derricks and tanks and other structures incidental to the oil business, this would be one of the most sightly and attractive residence districts in the city. While they are permitted to exist, however, the district is practically ruined for residence purposes. The recent advance in oil has been the means of infusing new life into the business, and attempts are being made by all the operators in this section to increase their production, and they are doing it in a small way—enough in fact to make it worth while to pump the wells.

For seventy and eighty cents per barrel is a big advance over twenty-two and twenty-five cents. Ninety cents is received by several companies and consumers are glad to close contracts at the latter price, knowing full well that more will be paid in the near future. It is said that the Kern River Independent Agency has been offered twenty-five cents per barrel for its million barrels of storage oil. This, of course, precludes the possibility of Kern River oil ever again injuring the southern markets, especially under present conditions. When there is a demand for it elsewhere, as has been proven in the history of the oil business repeatedly. The only condition which will permit of manipulation is a big overproduction, and that does not exist at present.

As far as field operations are concerned all the fields in the southern part of the State are now busier than they have been for two or three years past. The Los Angeles, Whittier and Fullerton fields all show remarkable activity, and all are being extended as work proceeds. Quite a little pool is liable to be developed in the Coyote Hills, where the Murphy Oil Company recently made a substantial strike.

The Columbia Oil Producing Company's well No. 13, at Fullerton, has at last been completed and is showing up for a good steady 1,000-barrel producer—one of the best wells by the way ever brought in in this field. The company intends to fully develop the entire 100 acres, which lies in the heart of the field, and are beginning operations with that end in view. Several extra strings may be put on in the near future.

SAN FRANCISCO STOCK & OIL EXCHANGE.

Following are the latest quotations for stocks of oil companies listed on the California Stock & Oil Exchange:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Associated Oil Stk. Tr. Cer.	.53	.54 1/4	Linda Vista	.08	..
Chicago Crude (old)	.35	..	McKittrick	.05	.15
Chicago Crude (new)	.08	..	Oil City Petroleum	.36	..
Four	.20	..	Peerless	3.00	..

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Independence08	Superior05
Junction12	Thirty-three	3.50
Kern	10.00	Wabash35
Kern (new)10	West Shore	1.65

SAN FRANCISCO STOCK EXCHANGE.

Following are the latest quotations of mining stocks listed on the San Francisco Stock & Exchange Board:

Alaska.		California.	
Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Wild Goose	1.50 2.25	Argonaut	4.70 4.75
Brinswick .....	.80	Furnace Creek Co.	3.90 4.75
Bunker Hill	1.40	Furnace Creek Extension ..	1.12
Central Eureka .....	.65	Greenwater Black Jack .....	.60 .62
Death Valley .....	.03	Lightner Mining Co.	1.25
Forest City .....	.34	South Eureka Mining Co. ....	.15

Nevada.

Tonopah District.		Midway	
Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Belmont	6.62 6.75	Midway Extension .....	.40 .45
Belmont Extension .....	.20	Mizpah Extension .....	.38 .40
Boston Tonopah .....	.18	Montana	3.95 4.00
Brugher's J. B. Extension ..	.28	Montana Midway Extension ..	.25 .26
California .....	.19	Montana Pittsburg Extension ..	.13 .14
Cashboy .....	.16	New York Tonopah Consol. ..	.28 .32
Eureka Tonopah .....	.07	North Star .....	.50 .52
Golden Anchor .....	.58	Ohio Tonopah .....	.27 .28
Golden Crown .....	.22	Ohio Tonopah Extension .....	.14
Golden Gate .....	.10	Paymaster .....	.03 .04
Gold Mountain .....	.07	Red Rock Extension .....	.04 .06
Gold Mountain Consolidated ..	.02	Rescue .....	.29 .30
Great Western .....	.06	Tonopah Extension	7.50
Gypsy Queen Consolidated ..	.25	Tonopah Home Consolidated ..	.02 .04
Indiana Tonopah .....	.05	Tonopah Lode .....	.15
Iowa Tonopah .....	.09	Tonopah Silver and Gold .....	.04
Jim Butler	1.50 1.55	Tonopah of Nevada	21.50
Jim Butler Extension .....	.08	West End	2.35 2.37
Little Tonopah	3.25	West Tonopah .....	.40
MacNamara .....	.77		

Goldfield District.

Great Bend Annex		Great Bend Extension	
Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Adams .....	.20	Great Bend Extension .....	.29 .30
Aloha .....	.11	Hibernia .....	.23 .25
Atlanta .....	.94	Highland .....	.10
Band .....	.35	Jumbo	4.25 4.30
Berkeley .....	.22	Jumbo Extension	1.65 1.70
Black Ants .....	.15	Juno .....	.10
B. B. Bonanza .....	.13	Kendall .....	.82 .84
Black Butte Extension .....	.16	Kendall Extension .....	.10
Black Rock .....	.13	Laguna	1.87 1.90
Blue Bell .....	.25	Lone Star .....	.42 .44
Blue Bull .....	.46	Lucky Boys .....	.16
Brooklyn .....	.06	Mayne .....	.23 .24
Butte, Goldfield .....	.16	May Queen .....	.40 .41
Booth	1.30 1.35	May Queen Extension .....	.14 .15
C. O. D.	1.40	McMahon .....	.10
Colorado .....	.10	Milltown Mining Co. ....	.46 .50
Columbia	1.10	Mohawk	17.42 17.50
Columbia Mountain	1.10	Mohawk Extension .....	.30 .31
Combination Fraction	6.25	Nevada Boy .....	.31 .33
Commonwealth .....	.35	Nevada Goldfield .....	.41 .43
Conquerer .....	.30	Nevada Goldfield .....	.43 .45
Cracker Jack .....	.32	Oro .....	.43 .45
Daisy	2.90 3.00	Palace Goldfield .....	.11
Diamondfield-B. B. Con. ....	.64	Pennsylvania .....	.04 .05
Dixie .....	.19	Potlatch .....	.45 .50
Empire .....	.13	Red Hills .....	.49 .50
Esmeralda .....	.23	Red Lion .....	.13 .15
Exploitation .....	.25	Red Top	4.20 4.25
Federal .....	.12	Red Top Extension .....	.27 .29
Fawn .....	.30	Sandstorm .....	.85 .88
Florence	4.00	Sandstorm Extension .....	.13 .15
Frances-Mohawk .....	.90	Sherman .....	.17
Frisco .....	.13	Silver Pick	1.60
Gold Bar Goldfield	1.70 1.75	Simmerone .....	.45
Gold Dust .....	.08	Spearhead Gold .....	.40
Goldfield Belmont	1.05	Spearhead Fraction .....	.24
Goldfield M. of Nevada	1.80 1.85	St. Ives .....	.98 1.00
Goldfield North Star .....	.33	Sun Dog .....	.04 .05
Goldfield Portland .....	.33	Sunnyside .....	.12
Goldfield Kewanas .....	.76	Treasure .....	.28 .30
Goldfield Rand .....	.03	Vernal .....	.27 .29
Great Bend	1.35 1.40	Wonder .....	.07 .08

Bullfrog District.

Happy Hooligan		Homestake Consolidated	
Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Amargosa Gold Mine .....	.09	Homestake Consolidated	1.60 1.65
Amethyst .....	.80	Lige Harris .....	.08 .09
Big Bullfrog .....	.09	Little Bullfrog .....	.04 .05
Black Spar .....	.20	Mayflower Extension .....	.12
Bonanza Mountain Gold .....	.25	Maryland .....	.05
Bonnie Clare .....	.34	Midnight .....	.20
Bullfrog Annex .....	.05	Montana Bullfrog .....	.16 .17
Bullfrog Banner .....	.44	Montana Hill Mines .....	.16 .20
Bullfrog Combination .....	.16	Montgomery Mountain .....	.58
Bullfrog Consolidated05	Montana-Shoshone Extension ..	.23 .24
Bullfrog Daisy50	New Orleans05
Bullfrog Extension11		

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Bullfrog Jumper	Ohio Bullfrog	25
Bullfrog Mayflower	1.05	Original Bullfrog	24	25
Bullfrog M. Co. N.	59	Pilot . . . . .	..	24
Bullfrog National Bank	74	Rhyolite Townsite	07	09
Bullfrog North Star	11	San Francisco	10	..
Bullfrog Prospect	20	Shoshone	08	09
Bullfrog Victor	43	Shoshone-Bullfrog Gold	09	10
China-Nevada	09	Shoshone National Bank	11	12
Croesus . . . . .	..	Skookum Bullfrog	24	27
Denver Bullfrog	2.50	Starlight Bullfrog	95	98
Denver Bullfrog Annex	35	Steinway	40	42
Denver Rush Extension	07	Trump Consolidated	2.35	2.40
Diamond Bullfrog	55	Trump M. Co.	1.00	..
Eclipse	1.45	Trinidad	56	..
Gold Bar	1.70	Valley View	33	35
Gold Bar Annex	15	Velvet	14	15
Gold Bar Extension	16	Ventura	11	13
Gold Dollar	07	Wolverine	01	04
Golden Sceptre	63	Yankee Girl	21	22
Gold Mountain Goldfield	11	..	..	..

Manhattan District.

April Fool Extension	06	Manhattan Diamond	15	..
Atlantic and Pacific	07	Manhattan Dexter	63	65
Bull Dog	20	Manhattan Humboldt . . . . .	..	10
Comet	04	Manhattan Little Joe	06	07
Gold Wedge	17	Manhattan Jumbo	06	09
Granny G. M.	34	Manhattan M. Co. Nevada	17	19
Hindocraft . . . . .	..	Manhattan Mondy Extension . . . . .	..	10
Indian Camp . . . . .	..	Manhattan Oro Fino	08	..
Jumping Jack	51	Manhattan Red Top	08	..
Little Grey . . . . .	..	Mineral Hill	06	..
Manhattan Broncho	14	Mustang Annex	10	..
Manhattan Belmont	07	Mustang Manhattan	19	..
Manhattan Bello	09	Mustang Extension	15	..
Manhattan Broncho	14	Original Manhattan	20	23
Manhattan Buffalo	09	Pine Nut	24	25
Manhattan Carson . . . . .	..	Rocky Hill	20	..
Manhattan Central . . . . .	..	Seyler Humphry	13	14
Manhattau Consolidated	1.05	Stray Dog	67	69
Manhattan Consolidated Ex. . . . .	..	Thanksgiving	05	..
Manhattan Combination	15	Whale	12	14
Manhattan Crescent	14	Yellow Horse	11	12
Manhattan Cowboy	12	..	..	..

Other Districts.

Belmont Johnnie	17	Kawich Keystone	01	02
Bullfrog Johnnie	25	Kawich M. Co. N. . . . .	..	02
Centennial Goldfield . . . . .	..	Lida Bell . . . . .	..	06
Congress . . . . .	..	Lynx Creek	1.40	..
Cyrus Noble . . . . .	..	Midway Johnnie . . . . .	..	08
Diamondfield Triumph	55	Nevada Hills	3.35	..
Eagle's Nest	54	Nevada Hills Extension . . . . .	..	50
Excelsior Mountain Copper	1.00	N. H. Florence	22	24
Esperanza	03	Nevada Sunshine	60	65
Fairview Silver King	55	Nevada Tule Gold . . . . .	..	36
Fairview Eagle	1.30	North Star Wonder	33	35
Fairview R. Rock	35	Palmetto	11	..
Flor Leasing	45	Palma L. Strike . . . . .	..	10
Giant Hattie	55	Phila Johnnie . . . . .	..	2.20
Globe Johnnie	50	Pittsburg Silver Peak	2.10	2.15
Gold Reed Extension	15	Pyramid	78	..
Gold Reed Mining Co.	10	Ramsey . . . . .	..	26
Golden Terra . . . . .	..	Red Boy	35	..
Golddyke Reef . . . . .	..	Rocco Homstake . . . . .	..	10
Gold Quartz	13	Round Mountain	97	1.00
Greenwater P. Copper . . . . .	..	Round Mountain Alpine	13	14
Ida Mines	30	Round Mountain Extension	10	33
Interstate	10	Ruby Wonder	34	36
Johnnie Consolidated . . . . .	..	Sierra M. & M.	12	..
Kawich & B. . . . .	..	Sylvania . . . . .	..	06

Comstocks.

Bid. Asked.		Bid. Asked.	
Alpha	.14	Julia	.12
Alta	.07	Justice	.07
Andes	.27	Lady Washington	.07
Belcher	.40	Mexican	1.25
Best and Belcher	1.70	Occidental	.76
Bullion	.30	Ophir	3.20
Caledonia	.52	Overman	.18
Challenge	.25	Potosi	.23
Chollar	.22	Savage	1.35
Confidence	1.30	Scorpion	.10
Con. Imperial	.03	Seg. Belcher	.14
Con. Va. M. Co.	1.55	Sierra Nevada	1.25
Crown Point	.30	Silver Hill	.74
Eureka Con.	8.75	Standard Con.	3.00
Exchequer	..	St. Louis	.06
Gould and Curry	.41	Union Cou.	.93
Hale and Norcross	1.10	Utah	.12
Kentuck	.19	Yellow Jacket	1.36

MOVEMENT OF OIL VESSELS.

Case Oil for Japan.

The ship Astral was cleared November 13th for Yokkaichi, Japan, with 133,205 cases of refined petroleum, valued at \$98,574.

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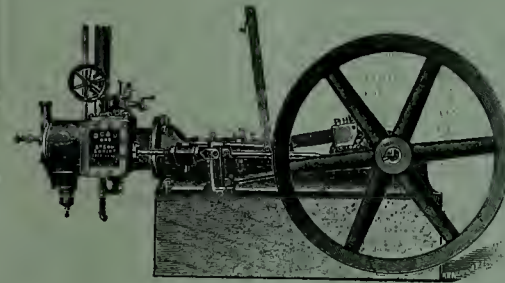
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Shipments of Crude Oil.

The tank steamer Rosecrans and the tank schooner Monterey were cleared for Honolulu November 13th. The Rosecrans takes 23,000 barrels of crude oil in bulk, valued at \$13,800, and the Monterey 19,400 barrels valued at \$11,640. Both cargoes were laden at Monterey.

Will Take Oil to the Orient.

The British tank steamers Ashtabula and Tuscarora will return to the Orient with refined petroleum, within a few days, both vessels having been chartered for that purpose.

Crude Oil for Hawaii.

The tank steamer Lansing was cleared for Kahului with 40,000 barrels of crude oil in bulk, valued at \$24,000.

Refined Oil for Japan.

The British tank steamer Winnebago, chartered by the Standard Oil Company, cleared San Francisco November 17th for Itosaki, Japan, with 1,800,000 gallons of refined petroleum valued at \$70,200.

EUROPEAN MARKET REPORT.

(Compiled expressly for Pacific Mining & Oil Reporter.)

Russian Position.

During the last three weeks the quotations on the Baku market have fallen considerably. Crude petroleum has fallen 5 copecks per pood, and is now quoted at 24½ copecks per pood for prompt delivery. There are no sellers at the present time for forward delivery, although it seems probable that the price will be still further reduced in the near future. The stocks on the fields, however, are not very large.

The price for residuals has also fallen, and now stands at 27½ copecks per pood for prompt delivery, or a drop of 4 copecks per pood during the three weeks. The price for delivery during the navigation of the Volga is 27¼ copecks per pood.

Kerosene has been in good demand, and although the price fell 4½ copecks per pood it has now slightly recovered, and for prompt delivery free on rail Baku is quoted at 29¼ copecks per pood.

There are still no sellers for forward delivery, but as the stocks of kerosene are so small this is not surprising. For delivery to the interior by the Volga kerosene is quoted at 29 copecks per pood f. o. b. vessel on the Caspian Sea.

The production during the month of September of the Baku fields shows a considerable increase, having reached the figure of 39,304,000 poods, which is very satisfactory; and provided no further disturbances are created by the workmen the production should at least be maintained at this figure and probably increased.

There have been no further disturbances at Baku, and, although there is still some unrest amongst the workmen, still the position is now satisfactory and the work is progressing regularly.

Indian Market Report.

During the past three weeks there has been a considerable advance in the price of lamp oils in the Indian markets. In the Karachi market Burmah oil advanced 3 annas and Borneo oil 1 anna per case; whilst in the Calcutta market Russian case oil has advanced 4 annas, 6 pies and Burmah oil, Borneo, Sumatra and American bulk oil 2 annas. The prices in the Bombay market have remained unchanged.

The volume of business has been rather less, but the demand is still good and the market firm. The quotations were as follows:

	Rupees.	
Bombay—		
American case oil	4.	8. 0.
Russian case oil	4.	4. 0.
"Elephant" oil in tins	3.	10. 0.
Sumatra "Rising Sun" in tins	3.	10. 0.
Borneo oil in bulk	2.	8. 6.
Burmab oil in bulk	2.	4. 6.
Karachi—		
American case oil	3.	14. 0.
Burmab oil in tins	2.	15. 0.
Borneo oil in tins	2.	13. 0.
Sumatra oil in bulk	2.	13. 0.
American oil in bulk	2.	13. 0.
Calcutta—		
American case oil	4.	6. 6.
Russian case oil	4.	4. 6.
Burmab oil in bulk	2.	11. 6.
Borneo oil in bulk	2.	12. 0.
Sumatra oil in bulk	3.	2. 0.
American oil in bulk	3.	2. 0.

English Market Report.

The markets in London and Liverpool for American and Russian lamp oil have remained practically unchanged during the last two or three weeks, the only change being in the price of Russian lamp oil in London, where there was a fall of ½ d. to 3-16 d. per gallon. With this exception there was no change. The market is steady, and the volume of business is improving. The quotations were as follows:

London—

Russian oil, 5¾ d. ex wharf in barrels.

American oil, 6¼ d. @ 6¾ d. ex wharf in barrels.

Liverpool—

Russian oil, 5¾ d. @ 6d. ex wharf in barrels.

American oil, 6d. @ 6½ d. ex wharf in barrels.

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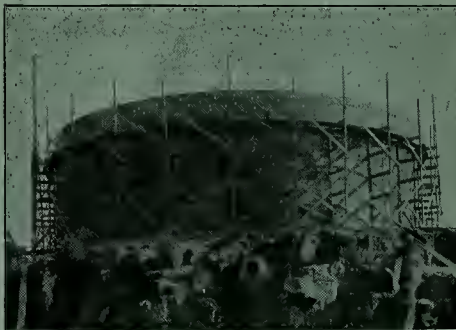
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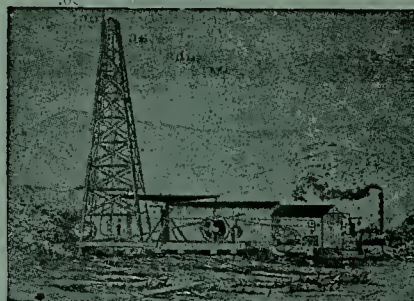
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PACIFIC MINING & OIL REPORTER

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San Francisco, Cal., December 5, 1906

Price, 10 Cents

CALIFORNIA MINERS' ASSOCIATION CONVENES.

The California Miners' Association convened in Hamilton hall, San Francisco, on December 3rd, and is now in session. This is the fifteenth annual convention of the body. Delegates from all parts of the state were present and great enthusiasm has been constantly manifested. Addresses have been delivered by a number of prominent men. While there are fewer members than usual present the same unison of feeling and the same magnificent spirit was shown. There is the same determination to develop the State's mineral resources without infringement upon any of the other industries. This has been the aim of the California Miners' Association and the members feel that material progress has been made.

The meeting was called to order by President Alfonso A. Tregidgo.

Charles H. Dunton, vice-president of the Association was called upon for a few remarks. Responding he said in part:

"I am greatly disappointed in the number here. I had hoped for a better showing than ever, and surely I had every reason to expect it. Mining in California is of greater importance today, despite the growth of other industries, than it ever was before. Things have come to a crisis. In my mind we ought to do something or quit. The farmers and the people of all other lines of business are organized, and there never was a time when it was so necessary for the miners to be organized as now. It seems to me that the principal thing we are in need of is money. Financially, I am ashamed of the miners of California. If there is any class of men in the world who ought to have money, it is the mining men, but we have not enough to even attend to the ordinary routine of the organization. It is urgent that we should make our proper position felt in this State, and I want to say, as in the beginning, that we must either do something or quit."

President Tregidgo spoke upon the year's work of the executive committee and of the prospects for success in the work of the association. He presented a resume of its labors of the last twelve months, including extensive correspondence with President Roosevelt, Charles D. Walcott, director of the United States Geological Survey, C. E. Grunsky, Senator Perkins and Rufus P. Jennings.

"We were expecting the Gillett bill to pass," he said, "when occurred the awful disaster which befell our great metropolis, that necessitated millions being appropriated for the relief of our sufferers and completely overshadowed all other demands for industrial benefit.

"In that great conflagration the California Miners' Association lost considerable, but the name and spirit remained imperishable.

"From what data remained in the hands of the president, who fortunately had a copy of last year's proceedings, and in the hands of individual contributors, we have managed to publish the California Miners' Association Annual for 1905. And it may be said, for the spirit of the organization, that we are here today, met in convention, with a firm determination of adding to our membership and strength, and continuing the glorious work, for which we originally came together, namely, to extract the untold millions of gold that is known to exist in the mountains, with benefit to the farmer of California and not to his detriment."

W. F. Englebright of Nevada county, who was recently elected by a large majority to succeed Congressman Gillett, and to follow up with a term of his own, was at the convention. He had just been to Eureka making an examination of the harbor with a view to introducing a bill for a further appropriation for its proper improvement. He will not introduce the bill at this session, however, and will make another and more thorough investigation of the needs of the harbor before the next session of Congress. He was called upon to address the meeting, and said in part:

"I come from the mining country, I am personally interested in mines, and I maintain the greatest interest in the affairs of California's mines. And I believe that it is just as necessary to continue the work of this association as it was to start it fourteen years ago. The hydraulic mines have been shut down for a time, it is true, but the mining industry is advancing just the same. It is still in its infancy. California has been a great gold producer, but there are still many square miles of undeveloped mining land, rich in mineral wealth.

"I want to state to this convention, as a member of Congress from a mining country, that any action it may take will receive my most careful at-

tention. It shall be my endeavor to promote the mining industry not only of California, but of the entire United States."

The second day's session was full of interest and many exhaustive papers were read by delegates from various counties. The trend of the discourses were in favor of abolishing or at least modifying the anti debris law which has caused the output of gold to fall off appallingly. Thousands of hydraulic mines throughout the state have been shut down for years that could be worked to great profit by their owners, but for the law which daily injures the mining industry, protecting the farmer from an imaginary rather than a real evil. The debris commission has already proved that with proper safeguards hydraulic mining might continue with no more injury to the farming lands than now results from the natural erosion. The greatest effort will be made by the Association to have the nefarious law repealed, or at least modified in a material degree.

Frank H. Short spoke extemporaneously on the oil subject. His address, however, was forceful and eloquent, and he was loudly applauded at many points during his address. In part he said:

"The oil man is not the aristocrat of the mining profession. His work is, like his product, crude and homely, not like the pure gold or silver. He is admitted as a sort of interloper among the men of the mining profession, but he is none the less useful, if not so beautiful.

"I have been in most parts of the country, but I have always liked California far better than any other State because she accepts wide-awake enterprise more intelligently than any other. Until about ten years ago she was hopelessly impeded from competing in the field of manufacture by the lack of the essential element. Then came the discovery of oil, furnishing a relief by supplying a cheap and good fuel. I think we would be a good many laps behind our present position had it not been for the discovery of oil.

"I never took greater satisfaction in my life in any professional duty than I did in answering Senator Thurston when he took it upon himself to defend the scrippers. He accused the miners of getting something for nothing. If there is anybody in the world who should be the last man to face the charge of getting something for nothing, it is the miner. Nobody makes money save by speculation, but no speculator risks as much or endures such hardships as the miner in his quest for what nature has concealed. Some have grown rapidly wealthy out of mines; but in the vast majority is the miner who never found gold, but who has found the spring of eternal hope. Although he has grown gray in the elusive quest, he still works on, and still hopes on, though perhaps too old or too feeble to enjoy wealth if it should become his. And whenever I see his lonely cabin on the hillside, or hear his patient pick in the precipitous canyon, I feel that the miner is the bravest man of all—the one who has dared to risk all. And whatever rich reward he may obtain, he has full merited. The miner is a far greater benefactor to society than he is to himself. Whatever he produces is of benefit to the rest of the world.

"A few years ago the oil miners were a discredited lot, toiling patiently to find that which everybody else knew was not there. Everybody was poking fun at them until they made their great discovery, which may be of greater value to the people of the State in the long run than the gold discovery. Yet they were nearly all poor men. To show the rapid growth of this industry, some ten years ago there was no oil in the State, whereas now, in some oil producing states, it has become necessary to suspend operations, until there shall be such a price as will warrant the production and shipment of the oil.

"In the oil business, as in others, the railroads stand in the way of the people. Every cent of freight lies between the producer and the consumer. In this emergency the pipe-line companies have come to the rescue of the buyers, and are able to deliver the oil at tangible prices. And I may state as a fact, though one not likely of accomplishment, that if the railroads carried all of the oil for nothing, they would still be making more than before the discovery. With the use of coal, it cost the Southern Pacific \$150 to move a train from Bakersfield to San Francisco, whereas with oil it can be done for \$45. That is from the statistics of the railroad company and shows the tremendous advantage to the transit companies alone.

"All of the miners of California ought to stand together. I am sure nobody will suffer from their so doing. I never knew them to ask what was unfair to the other fellow. All they want is fair play, and I am firm in the belief that the gold miners will be just as much behind fair legislation to help the oil miners as they would be if it were for the benefit of their own particular metal.

"I believe that there is no miner who is not glad to meet in the old miners' city of San Francisco. They are all anxious to help rebuild the city, and their help is necessary. San Francisco was the only one of the great cities of the world which was made great through mining. Its reconstruction and rebuilding is not a personal work, but every man who remembers the traditions of his race, out of sheer respect for his ancestors, should do with a will all that is within his power.

"I believe there will be political, commercial, and perhaps racial struggles greater than any on the shores of the Mediterranean before it is accomplished, but we have a patriotic as well as a personal interest to guard, and it is our duty to place San Francisco again in her place as the Queen of the Pacific.

"No man who would stand in the way of the welfare of the city at this time, or who would allow anything so petty as a personal interest to stand between him and the best interests of God's own poor and his own city, is entitled to the honor of belonging to the race."

OIL EXPORTS GROWING RAPIDLY.

One of the most important factors in the commerce of the Pacific ports is the increasing exportation of mineral oil therefrom, which, although the oil industry of California is practically in its infancy, already requires a large fleet of vessels.

The Standard Oil Company, which has been engaged for some time in shipping refined oil to the Orient, has, within the past year withdrawn several large tank steamers from the Black Sea trade and placed them on the run between San Francisco and Japan and China. The Associated Oil Company, which formerly had four oil carrying vessels in its Pacific service, has recently been compelled to order more oil carrying vessels, one of which, the W. S. Porter, is nearing completion at the Newport News ship-building yard.

The Union Company is another concern that operates a large fleet of vessels in its coast and island trade. A year ago seven vessels would serve to take care of this company's trade, but recently three additional tank steamers, with a total capacity of nearly seven million gallons, have been purchased, two of which, the Lansing and Santa Maria, have already reached the Pacific Coast and have been placed in service. The other which will be known as the Santa Rita, has been completed and will soon reach this port.

In fact, that oil shipping business has grown to such enormity that it is probable that constant additions will be required to the several fleets to provide for the growth of the industry. The Union Oil Company has just completed its Panama pipe line, through which large quantities of oil will be shipped from California for the Atlantic ports of the United States, and for Europe, engaging a large Atlantic fleet in addition to that which has already been provided for the Pacific. The recent contracts with Japan and Chile also add greatly to the extent of the industry and it seems quite probable that by a year hence the present fleet of oil carrying vessels will have been more than doubled.

The Graeiosa Oil Company has recently purchased a large tank steamer for its Pacific trade from the J. M. McDuffier Oil Company of New York and it is stated on good authority that other vessels are being constructed for this progressive company and its subsidiaries.

Formerly the oil carrying vessels in returning from the Orient came in ballast, but recent experiments have shown that a return cargo of merchandise can be successively carried, so that now all of the tank steamers in the Oriental trade bring on their return voyage from 4,000 to 5,000 tons of Oriental merchandise. It is probably unnecessary to state that each of these vessels generates its motive power from oil fuel furnished by each individual company, which results in the very minimum cost of transportation throughout the going and return voyage.

Pipe lines are being rapidly constructed to provide for the full output and capacity of the various oil fields of the State. There are already hundreds of miles of these lines forming a network of iron in some portions of California.

Below we give an up-to-date list of the oil carrying vessels of each of the companies which, however, are increasing in number at such a rapid rate that it is almost impossible to keep an accurate account of them.

Associated.

Name of Vessel—	Class.	Capacity in gallons.
Rosecrane	Tank steamer	966,000
Marian Chieatt	Ship	672,000
Monterey	Schooner	840,000
Santiago	Schooner	462,000
W. S. Porter	Tank steamer	2,600,000

Union.

Lansing	Tank steamer	1,947,000
Washtenaw	Tank steamer	1,239,000
Roma	Tank steamer	1,155,000
Argyll	Tank steamer	1,125,000
Santa Rita	Tank steamer	2,205,000
Santa Maria	Tank steamer	2,205,000
Whittier	Tank steamer	474,000
Fullerton	Ship	672,000
Santa Paula	Ship	344,400

Standard.

Dakotah	Tank steamer	1,700,000
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Winnebago	Tank steamer	2,000,000
Appalachia	Tank steamer	1,375,000
Housatonic	Tank steamer	1,725,000
Tuscarora	Tank steamer	2,500,000
Tonowanda	Tank steamer	1,300,000
Seminole	Tank steamer	2,180,000
Ashtabula	Tank steamer	2,600,000
Calcutta	Bark	858,000
Brilliant	Bark	Not known
Atlas	Bark	850,000
Asuncion	Bark	950,000
George Loomis	Bark	277,000
Barge No. 3	Tank barge	1,400,000
Berneaia	Tank barge	Not known
Maverick	Tank steamer	Not known
King George	Tank steamer	Not known

Graeiosa.

Catania	Tank steamer	1,000,000
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Besides the above there are dozens of vessels plying from the Pacific ports that are engaged wholly, or in part, in the carrying of case oil in varying amounts. In fact, the exportation of mineral oils is growing to such a magnitude that it seems quite within the bonds of possibility that San Francisco will eventually become the greatest oil shipping port in this country.

CLAIM FOR GOVERNMENT HARBOR IMPROVEMENT AT PORT HARFORD

Abstract of an Address Delivered by L. E. Blochman, Secretary of the Santa Maria Chamber of Commerce, before a Delegation Representing the Various Commercial Bodies of California.

The gist of my discussion was as follows:

Several years ago, before oil petroleum was discovered in the Santa Maria Valley, and the business of Port Harford was less than one-fourth of its present volume, a breakwater was started by the government for the protection of this fine deep harbor, but for some unknown reason, unless it be that the strenuously made claims of San Pedro overshadowed every other harbor consideration, the work was dropped after reaching out a short distance only.

Port Harford, or rather what is known as the northern part of San Luis Bay, is one of the few deep harbors south of San Francisco, which, in ordinary weather, is a safe one, but that in strong weather needs the protection of a breakwater—a breakwater already begun but discontinued.

Recently the increased oil business has called for the extension of the present long wharf, so that very deep vessels can now land at this port. The County of San Luis, on the Union Oil Company's shore line at Ovila, is about to construct another wharf to accommodate the increased agricultural, as well as the oil interests, of the tributary territory. The California Petroleum Refineries, Limited, two miles east, is erecting an enormous oil refining plant, with a town site known as "Oil Port," besides a long wharf for shipping purposes, nearly completed. The Standard Oil Company and the Union Oil Company have each a pipe line from the Santa Maria oil fields to the Port where barges and steamers are continually loading oil. At Oil Port still another pipe line is under construction to the oil fields which will have a carrying capacity of upwards of 20,000 barrels daily. Such is the increasing productive outlook of the Port and tributary fields. The Union Oil Company at present is pumping about 10,000 barrels of oil daily through its own pipe line, and this is not all the oil it produces. It is estimated that the Santa Maria field is now piping to Port Harford close to 7,000,000 barrels of oil yearly, about one-fourth of the production of the whole state. And the field is practically in its infancy.

Around Arroyo Grande and Edna in San Luis Obispo County, another oil field is soon to come in. The results from the first test wells are the proof of this. This is all tributary territory to Port Harford and accentuates the needs of proper shipping facilities at the harbor. Railroads, except for local deliveries, have no facilities for shipping oil. Their freight traffic is already more than they can handle. Oil is exceedingly high in Los Angeles and very low yet in the Kern field. Why? Because the railroad traffic is too congested, aside from any considerations of being adversely manipulated. The Kern Valley producers are looking wistfully forward to the time they can be connected by a pipe line with Port Harford to market their stored and yet unpumped oils.

The importance of a steady and regular supply of oil to our large cities is getting to be a vital point in their growth. In 1890 Los Angeles, with no oil fuel, was nothing but a passable tourist town, the price of coal fuel being prohibitive. Today it counts upwards of 1,500 manufacturing plants, representing nearly \$40,000,000 capital, the very existence of which depends on oil—oil that can be conveyed cheaply to its own port. The oil fields around the city of Los Angeles are inadequate to the demand. To our Port it looks for its additional supply, as well as do many other coast cities.

With the presentation of these facts, every one of which can be substantiated, it is to the interest of the producers of oil and to the still greater consumers' that the importance of Port Harford be given recognition, and that its safer shipping facilities be recognized by California's Congressional representatives.

THE SANTA MARIA FIELD.

Recently a Reporter correspondent paid the oil wells of Santa Maria a detailed visit and noted some few changes and several points of development especially relative to the progressive work of the field.

The first place to visit was the Pinal Oil Company which has caught on to the general spirit of progress. It has been rehabilitating its buildings, painting them and making things more commodious generally for the men. Only two wells were pumping, Nos. 2 and 6, probably the best of its deep wells. Affable Mr. Burns was not there to give any information as to the amount these two wells were pumping and flowing. They flow naturally but pumping adds to the output. The two wells together must have passed the 1,000 barrel mark to supply the called for deliveries. In its drilling work this company has three strings of tools running this season. A year ago it



General View of the Property of the Western Union Oil Company, Santa Maria District.

had only one, showing the impetus that prospective higher prices is giving to drilling. The Standard still gets this company's oil, but when the present contract expires it will have to give better prices for the next contract, I have good reasons to believe.

In going over the good hill road eastward on to the Union's lease there were no gates to encounter. The Pinal, the Brookshire and the Union Oil Companies' roads cross each others' territory and they are very harmonious about everything else. As we were passing the Union Oil Company was changing its field delivery pipe to one of much larger caliber and passing diagonally through the Brookshire Oil Company's territory, with its fullest consent. The Brookshire in turn receive the same privileges where they cross the Union's territory.

The Union Oil Company.

Following eastward are the Fox & Hobbs lease of the Union Oil. We have several times referred to these wells. Though this territory has fine wells and is good paying property, it is not generally known that sometimes dry holes are encountered. Two or three wells on these leases have that record. The oil formation thinned out, so that it was drilled through before it was realized. In one instance also water was encountered at the bottom of the hole which spoilt even the upper oil formation from producing. These are some few of the vicissitudes that have to be encountered, but they are not really very serious taking the average production into consideration. The Union is, however, drilling more vigorously on its other leases. The formation here may not be as productive as some of the top of the hill leases.

The Union throughout the field has a fine lighting system for its wells. A special electric light plant on the Folsom lease furnishes electric light to each well—the only safe light for gassy wells. A complete independent system of phones connect the wells with the central office at Orcutt, thus being in close touch with the management head quarters.

From the Hobbs lease one can see the Rice Ranch Oil Company's wells. This company advantageously sells to the Union at present, and has two good wells. The Union also has the control of the next lease, what is known as the Kaiser wells. No. 1 of this lease is being deepened though it once flowed mud oil. It has recently been decreasing in yield.

To those unfamiliar with these field the formation is not understood. When oil is struck a large flow may often be encountered on account of the gas pressure. As this pressure is relieved the well rapidly decreases in yield. By deepening the well into the oil formation the vitality of the well is recovered and a very much more permanent flow may be secured.

Kaiser No. 2 is delivering oil. No. 3 is in oil and No. 4 is rapidly going down.

No. 1 of Hall & Hall is in this vicinity, has found a better supply of oil by deepening the well. No. 2 is drilling at a lower point of the land.

Altogether this nook of the woods combines a busy center with a very picturesque landscape.

At the top of the Canyon, the Dome, an independent company has two wells. No. 1 is of the usual average type, though shallower in reaching the oil. No. 2 is well along drilling. J. E. Goodwin, the Pinal Company's manager, is the superintendent.

Passing on southward we cross the New Pennsylvania's field. No. 1 penetrated unfavorable formation, but No. 2 is proving the territory good—I presume it was around the 2,400 foot level.

After crossing the broad Newlove Ranch tract, the property of the Union Oil Company, we enter the Western Union Oil Company's land, the pioneer in the field. This reminds me that it is only four years since this field was proven by this company to be a good oil field. For one year and a-half they had been experimenting until the third well came in as a gusher, which at the time electrified the community. The Western Union has still fourteen of these first shallow wells connected with one pumping jack, that altogether yield only from 300 to 400 barrels of oil a day. One of its later deep wells alone produces double this amount. The oil from the shallow wells is heavier than that from the deeper ones and is pipe-lined separately to Gaviota. The bulk of the oil—the lighter gravity—goes by pipe line to Port Harford.

The deep wells of this field and the adjoining Graciosa Oil Company all hug a certain contiguous swale in the formation—a strikingly prolific oil lake. The three new Newlove Oil Company's wells are started right around here also to tap this rich find. To the East the field seems to deepen very rapidly and only one well, No. 30, is drilling, and they call it a wild-catter. No. 31 is the last rig and is just about spudding in. It follows the field of least resistance, hugging again the proven territory. What human nature is evinced in not leaving the beaten track. Well No. 29 is the last listed as a producer.

The Standard Oil Company takes the light oil; but recently it has only called for its minimum contract. Whether it is short of steamers at Port Harford, or whether it has some other reason for demanding less oil is not our meddlesome concern—we presume they would be justified in saying. But the news gatherer is like the tax gatherer—a necessary evil. We may sometimes be barking too much, but then with it all we have never been known to bite.

Camp life is quiet and sedate hereabout. Mr. Cole, the superintendent, literally substantiates this impression as well.

We move on and over the line and come to the Graciosa Oil Company's property. This company with its affiliated pipe line company and associated California Petroleum Refineries, Ltd., is going to make a stir in the field. As remarked in previous issues the field is anxiously awaiting the completion of its pipe line to Port Harford, affording a further and necessary additional outlet.



View of a part of the Property of the Pinal Oil Company, Santa Maria District.

The Graciosa Oil Company has seven wells and will probably rapidly increase his number. Six of them are deep and fine wells. To Mr. A. Phillips is the credit of bringing in the present type of deep wells, first begun in this field. The absence of foreman Woods prevented us from gathering any particulars from the property.

Returning towards Santa Maria we come to the top of the divide of hills, about 1100 feet above sea level and face a most picturesque view. The day was

clear and afforded a scope of view from the Pine Mountains eighty miles east, to the Port Harford hills thirty miles northerly. Had we had a field glass we could have discerned Port Harford wharf and any vessels thereabouts. Orcutt was comparatively close by and Santa Maria city about nine miles distant.

We enter here close together the California Coast, the Squires and the Folsom properties, all the Union Oil Company's leases, which with Orcutt town we will refer to in our next.

Before parting with our readers we want to accredit our more than usual chatty digressions to the good company we were in. I had the Presbyterian minister of Santa Maria, Rev. Chapman, with me, and we chatted on many diverse topics, and though Pacific Mining & Oil Reporter's readers may not be interested in hearing any social, ethical or religious discussions, the drift of my notes thus did not partake of the dry statistical detail of telling for instance that Well No. 8 of the John Doe lease was 1789 1-4 ft. deep in brown shale, with of course either good or bad prospects of oil.

L. E. Blochman.

SOUTHERN FIELDS

Los Angeles District.

Special Correspondence.

The business is still "looking up." Local oil men were well pleased with the news that the Kern River producers are to receive 27½ cents per barrel for their oil. It assures them that no Kern River oil will be sent south to compete with the local product. Field work here is as active as ever, and while several new wells are brought in each month, in the Salt Lake field there does not seem to be any surplus oil in sight anywhere. Considerable cleaning out is being done in the old city field, and the production thus increased, but the price remains strong with a tendency to advance.

In the Salt Lake field, A. F. Gilmore is building another rig on his property north of the Amalgamated. Mr. Gilmore is now running two strings of tools. To a man up a tree it looks as if Mr. Gilmore had in his 156 acres a very valuable property.

The Westland and Clarke & Sherman are also building new rigs and are rushing work on their properties.

The Brea Ranch Oil Company, a new concern to enter the field, has its rig up for No. 1 and will begin drilling shortly. It is said the Hancocks from whom the Amalgamated leases, is back of the enterprise. They have begun operations on a strip of land between the Clarke & Sherman property and La Brea Boulevard. As producing wells practically summoned them, there seems to be no doubt as to the result—that is, if the drillers get down to the sand. It is said the owners let a contract to drill this well at 60 cents per foot. A person may only surmise as to the competency of a driller who would contract to drill for 60 cents per foot, or the good judgment of a company which would accept a bid of 60 cents.

It is understood the Union Oil Company has suspended work on its test well south of the Associated property. It is said the hole was put down nearly 3,000 feet and nothing in paying quantity was found deeper than the shallow sand which is encountered at about 800 feet.

E. A. Clamptt, the well known oil man, is a candidate for councilman from his ward—the second. This is the ward in which all the oil wells of the old city field are located, and producers in that district seem to think the time is ripe for an oil man to represent them in councils, especially as there has been threats by the present council to compel all well owners to remove the derricks and other appurtenances which are so unsightly.

Whittier District.

The Whittier field looks like a busy one these days, and the main reason is that the Central Oil Company is putting on new strings of tools as fast as possible in order to drill twenty-five more wells. This company is paying a fair dividend, and recently put a considerable block of stock on the market to furnish money for development work, which stock by the way was gobbled up promptly by present stockholders. This combination of circumstances has pushed the stock from about .85 cents to \$1.15. The company is capitalized at one million, but it has an immense acreage much of which is probably oil land, so with good management there is no reason why the stock should not advance still more. With the exception of the one prospect hole being drilled on Section 15, about two miles northwest of present developments, the company is confining its work to territory which has been proven, and is getting good wells. It is the purpose to increase the production if possible to 50,000 barrels per month. It is now about 30,000 barrels.

The Murphy Oil Company is building more rigs preparatory to doing more development work, although at present it is only running one string in this district. The company has sold all its production for a fair price and proposes to increase it as rapidly as possible. This company's Coyote Hill property is still a mystery as the well has not yet been put to producing. The company is drilling another well, however, as also the Union on its property adjacent, and there is some talk of other concerns starting up in the neighborhood, so it appears that those interested are satisfied with the showing already made.

The Turner, Fidelity, Whittier-Fillmore and Warner companies are all drilling but all are in proven territory and fair wells are seen to result. The fact is the real limits of the producing area in the Whittier field have not been extended in any direction for five or six years, and it is not likely that the field will ever be an extensive one.

Fullerton District.

This field is located on the same range of hills as the Whittier field and may some day be connected with the latter but at present it is far ahead of Whittier in actual extent and the output is nearly double. In fact, the Fullerton field is destined to be one of the big fields of the state, as I have probably said before. At present it is one of the busiest fields in the state, probably the busiest. Aside from the Santa Fe which uses its own product, the Union Oil Company purchases most of the production paying the prevailing market price less ten cents per barrel, which is deducted for marketing expenses. It is said the Union takes about 90,000 barrels per month from this field, which is applied on a contract at 48 cents, and which has several years yet to run. Deducting 10 cents for pipeage it will be seen that it will net the producer only 38 cents, which is not a particularly happy prospect, but matters will no doubt even themselves up in time, as the producers have confidence in the honest purposes of the Union Oil Company.

The Columbia Oil Company's No. 13 is the largest well in the field. It has been producing fifteen days, and has put out about 20,000 barrels of oil. It will settle down to a good 1,000-barrel well and makes this property the best 100 acres in the entire field. It is in the center of the district and is surrounded by good producers. Work on No. 14 has been begun, and the hole is about 150 feet deep.

The Puente Oil Company, 50 per cent of which is owned by the Columbia Oil Company is drilling two wells. All this Company's production is used in its refinery in being made up into gasoline distillates, etc., and its manager recently stated that they could dispose of twice their present output if they had it. The Puente, by the way, is the biggest competitor the Standard Oil Company has, in the retail trade, and the efforts of the Standard to block them and crush them would make a long story.

Graham & Loftus have just completed a water plant which will supply their properties hereafter. Most of the companies here, heretofore, have bought their water from the Union.

The new 6-inch pipe line of the Union Oil Company from this field to Los Angeles is nearly completed.

COALINGA DISTRICT

A new company, known as the Aladin has been incorporated under the laws of the state of California with a capitalization of \$200,000 to work and operate the 20 acres directly west of the Lucile Oil Company's well No. 1, in the Coalinga field. This is in absolutely proven territory. Inasmuch as the promoters are all old oil men, good progress should be made and with the log of the Lucile as a guide its well should be finished up in a very satisfactory manner. The company's home office is in San Francisco.

Another meritorious company that has just started operations in this field is the Section Six Oil Company with its home office in Los Angeles. This company will take over what is known as the Van Derzee property and will repair up and finish the well that was started by them.

The Esperanza Oil & Land Company has its water well finished and will commence drilling its well No. 1 shortly.

The Manchester Oil Company has its well No. 1 down 530 feet in its 10-inch casing. It is encountering a heavy flow of water which will be cut off soon and a string of 8-inch casing put in with which it is expected to complete the well.

The Shreves Oil Company has cut off the water in its well No. 1 with its 8-inch casing at 2,130 feet. A string of 6-inch casing is being put in which it is hoped to complete its well.

The West Coalinga Oil Company spudded in its well No. 1 last week and is making good progress. Twelve and one-half inch casing is being used to start with and it is hoped that it can be carried down to the big sand which was encountered at from 1,500 to 1,600 feet in the Lucile well.

The Michigan Oil & Development Company is putting in its string of 8-inch drive pipe at its well No. 1 which has reached a depth of 1,000 feet. Its prospect is very promising so far as the formation is the same as in the proven field.

Well No. 14 of the California Monarch Oil Company, on section 26-19-15 is 2,830 feet deep with more than 300 feet of very prolific oil sand. It is developing a very strong gas pressure and all indications point to a big producer. An earthen reservoir is now being constructed to take care of the oil when it makes it flow which is now expected at any time. The various wells of the company on section 31-19-15 are producing regularly and making a lot of oil.

Well No. 5 of the California Diamond Oil Company on section 12-19-15 is over 1,800 feet in 10-inch pipe. The formation is very favorable and it is hoped that the well will be finished at a depth of no more than 2,400 or at the most 2,500 feet.

The California & New York Oil Company's wells are all producing regularly and uninterruptedly as usual.

The Stockholders Oil Company has its well No. 5 down 1,300 feet in 7½" casing with a very good showing of oil. It is expected that the well will be finished up at about 1,500 feet.

A San Francisco capitalist sent an oil man down last week to look over and report on the land south of Coalunga. He took an automobile from a local garage and spent all day along the line of the outcroppings as far down as the Devil's Den. We look for a very favorable report.

Robert Hayes Smith spent several days in town recently looking over his interests here and below town and is very enthusiastic over the new development work south of town, having at one time put down a well in what is known as the Devil's Den district which looked very promising but was not a success.

A large amount of assessment work is being done throughout the field and as far south as the Devil's Den.

The outlook for better prices is very encouraging. Offers of 25 cents for daily runs is being made with but few sales, 30 cents being what is demanded. Others are holding out for even more.

The Bunting & Brix Oil Company has its well No. 1 producing.

The Kern Trading & Oil Company has its well in very good shape and is getting a very good production.

The Commercial Petroleum Company is making very good headway on its well No. 9 and have sands which look very encouraging.

ASSOCIATED OIL COMPANY SECURES BIG OIL CONTRACT

Three and One-half Millions of Barrels of Kern River Oil Purchased by One of California's Big Oil Companies.

Company Now Has Plenty of Oil in Sight to Fill Its Requirements for the Next Year.

As the result of a meeting held last week between the Associated Oil Company and the Independent Oil Producers' Agency of the Kern River field 950,000 barrels held in storage by the Independent Company was sold to the Associated, at a gross price of 25c. per barrel, and the entire product of the Independent wells for the coming year estimated at no less than 2,500,000 barrels contracted at a price of 27½c. per barrel. Out of the 25c. per barrel for the storage oil the Independent must pay the Associated 3c. per barrel rental, the oil being in the Associated's reservoirs. The net price for the storage oil is, therefore, 22 cents per barrel, or \$209,000 for the 950,000 barrels. This with the income for the output of the coming year will amount to about \$1,000,000, or the largest single contract for oil ever negotiated in this State.

The Independent are jubilant at the result of the negotiations. The first payment of \$100,000 for the stored oil will be made on the 20th of December and will be a very acceptable "Christmas present" to many of the companies embraced by the Agency. The second payment of \$100,000 will be made some time in April. The production of the wells will be paid for monthly as for daily runs.

The increase in price amounts to approximately 10 cents per barrel. Last year's output was contracted at 18 cents per barrel with a storage clause calling for one-third of the output to be placed in the Associated's reservoirs with option for that company to purchase at the highest bid. A storage charge

of 3 cents per barrel was to be made. It is the storage thus accumulated that is now being disposed of at \$209,000, making last year's output amount to practically 20 cents per barrel.

It is believed that the big advances in price, amounting to nearly 30 per cent will greatly stimulate activity in the Kern River field. Many wells that have been shut down pending negotiations will be put on the pump and there is every reason to believe that many wells will be drilled in this field the coming year with good results. Despite the general "knocking" and claims to the contrary there is a vast amount of proven territory in the Kern River field that can be profitably drilled at 27½ cents per barrel, and many a company will be producing a good amount of oil in this field after the present generation have passed to their reward.

The present production of the Kern River field is 34,500 barrels daily. The greatest production of the field in its boom days was 45,000 barrels. While it may not be possible to again bring the output to the better figure, it seems quite within the bounds of possibility that the production will soon reach 40,000 barrels.

The Associated Oil Company is now taking practically the entire production of the field with the exception of a small amount that goes to the railroad companies. The few individual shipments are too small in comparison to be taken into consideration. This puts the big company immediately in a position to fully take care of all of its probable demands for a long time to come. With its increasing production in some other parts of the State it looks as if the stories of a shortage are absolutely unqualified. With better prices at hand and the consequent increase in development it seems certain that a goodly supply of oil is assured for all probable demands.

Tug "Navigator" Leaves New York with Tank Steamer "W. S. Porter" in Tow.

The tug "Navigator" with the tank steamer "W. S. Porter" in tow, left New York November 30th bound for San Francisco. Both vessels are owned by the Associated Oil Company. The tug was recently purchased from the Scully Towing Company.

The Navigator, one of the finest vessels of her kind in New York bay, will be missed by the harbor and tugboat men. She is a very powerful vessel, was built eight years ago, is 150 feet over all, has 26 feet beam and draws 16 feet. Her engines are of 1,000 horse power. She was used as a committee boat in the international yacht races.

The vessels are expected to cover the distance to the Golden Gate—about 13,500 miles—in sixty days. Although a vessel of the Navigator's type could make the long ocean trip without help, it would be a dangerous undertaking and one upon which the underwriters would not take large risks. Much time also would be lost in calling at different ports for coal. The Porter uses oil for fuel and will carry 12,000 barrels for this purpose, besides a general cargo of 4,000 tons. It is estimated that the owners of the tug will save about \$9,000 by having her towed.

Knows a Good Thing.

The Wall Street Daily News says: Why this so general attempt to discredit trading in mining stocks? Are they not perfectly legitimate subjects for speculation? They represent a vast industry which is waking to new life under propitious conditions. The products of our mines play a great part in the country's development—form an essential factor of the good times prevailing. But we are told that it is foolish, if not wicked to trade in the shares which represent them. The logic of this is not apparent to the average naked eye.

Exports of Domestic Mineral Oil, and Shipments to Alaska and Hawaii From the Pacific Ports of the United States, During September, 1906.

CUSTOMS DISTRICTS AND COUNTRIES	MINERAL OIL CRUDE		MINERAL OIL, REFINED OR MANUFACTURED							
			NAPHTHAS, ETC.		ILLUMINATING		LUBRICATING, ETC.		RESIDUUM, ETC.	
	Gallons	Dollars	Gallons	Dollars	Gallons	Dollars	Gallons	Dollars	Gallons	Dollars
Domestic Exports—										
Alaska			5,400	1,009	3,860	748	2,903	1,102		
Puget Sound			11,375	1,210	11,983	1,207	17,026	1,473		
San Diego	102	6			1,510	253	391	110	2,159	119
San Francisco			100	17	8,546,490	338,469	4,398	1,494	1,611	82
Willamette	800	15								
TOTAL DOMESTIC	902	21	16,875	2,236	8,563,843	340,677	24,718	4,179	3,770	201
Shipments to Alaska—										
From Puget Sound			24,480	4,383	47,205	9,018	7,514	2,444		
" San Francisco					13,930	1,407	819	427		
Shipments to Hawaii—										
From Los Angeles	630,000	16,900	26,400	2,286						
" Puget Sound							3,811	1,524		
" San Francisco	3,906,000	43,800	8,721	1,688	117,750	18,006	9,403	3,543		

INVADE THE GOLDFIELD DISTRICT

Well Known San Francisco Capitalists, Prominent in the Development of California's Mineral Resources, Join Homer Wilson in Acquisition..... of Property in This Wonderful District.

Charles F. Humphrey and Jno. J. Meyers, prominent in the development of the Murchie mine at Nevada City, and several other well known properties of the State in which they have a capital of more than a million and a half of dollars, have joined forces with Homer Wilson, a well known engineer, in the purchase of the Somerset and Huntch Bell property, consisting of eighteen claims, lying between the Commonwealth and Knickerbocker properties and adjoining the Monarch. The properties lie east of Goldfield and are traversed by a strong vein which has been exposed by surface trenching and a shallow tunnel. The ledge is from twelve to fifteen feet wide and carries good values in gold with an occasional kidney of high value.

Mr. Wilson, who will have charge of the work will immediately commence work upon a new tunnel which will give a depth of about 150 feet. Development of the property will be pushed vigorously to gain the best results. A corporation will be formed under the name of the Goldfield Somerset Mining Company to facilitate the transaction of business, but although the stock will be listed, it is probable that it will not be placed upon the western market.

In Homer Wilson, Humphrey and Meyers have found a man whose judgment can be depended upon, and they are ready to spend their money in whatever looks good to him. Mining men who know Mr. Wilson place great faith in his judgment as he has secured some of the best mines in the west. He is the owner of the Chloride Bailly in Trinity County, is largely interested in the Keane Wonder, in the Funeral Range, and in the Centennial mine at Lida.

Humphrey and Meyers are largely interested in the Bullfrog Fortuna mine, comprising the Pick Up and Big Chieftan at Bullfrog, located on Montgomery Mountain, 600 feet from the great Shoshone mine on which they have developed from eight to ten feet of the same ore that has given the Shoshone a market value of \$20,000,000. They are also heavily interested in many mines at Manhattan, among which are the Manhattan-Nevada, comprising the Georgey, El Dorado and Copper Farm groupings, the Cowboy, Mother Lode, Manhattan Express, and others.

Under the skilful management of Homer Wilson it is quite likely that this latest acquisition of property in Goldfield may equal, if not eclipse, many of the former successful ventures of these gentlemen who are numbered among the State's most successful and conservative mining men.

SILVER AND LEAD

Something of Their Chemistry, and Different Forms of the White Metal.

Silver and lead are two metals that nearly always occur together. Wherever lead is found in quantity, there is always some silver in with it, and the reverse is also true.

There must be a reason for this mating of the two metals. It probably lies in the fact that both are precipitated chlorine—they are the only metals except mercury, that are precipitated by this element.

Sea water contains chlorine in abundance in the form of common salt, and the sea receives at one time or another most of the soluble metals.

Suppose the rivers of some period to be charged with metaliferous salts, from breaking down veins, or other source. As soon as their waters reached the ocean, silver and lead would be separated out in the form of chloride. Other metals would remain in solution. Both these chlorides are soluble in hot alkaline waters, and both are precipitated again by sulphur water, as sulphides. So there is good reason why silver and lead should be found together in nature.

Silver is a white metal of specific gravity 10.6. It is found native in the form, generally of threads and arborescent shapes. It is found in alloys with several other metals and also combined with sulphur, chlorine, tellurium, etc.; but, unlike most metals, it is never found as an oxide, sulphate, or carbonate.

The forms that native silver take are curious—branching and often feather like. This is due to a property that silver has of absorbing oxygen from the air, while hot, and on cooling and solidifying of letting the air out again. This prevents the metal from forming very solid forms, and its native state is generally what is called arborescent.

Native silver is not uncommon because the salts of silver are quite easily decomposed or reduced, by almost any organic matter, by heating with carbonate of soda, and by the presence of iron or zinc in a solution of the metal. All these conditions are to be met with in nature. But though silver is not uncommon in the native state, either pure or alloyed with gold, it is found oftenest in the form of sulphide and, in this form, associated with galena—sulphide of lead.

There is a belief among prospectors that the fine grained galena generally carries much silver, the coarse grained none. This is no safe guide at all. You can only tell whether a galena carries silver by testing it, and the easiest way to do this, in camp, is the following: Roast the ore at a red heat for some minutes; cool, boil in a little nitric acid, add water—enough to make a tumblerful of solution out of about a thimble full of the acid solution—then add a little solution of common salt. If there is silver you will get a white curdy precipitate of chloride of silver, which coagulates together on boiling and is soluble in ammonia solution. Or you can heat the powdered ore in an old frying pan with about one-tenth its weight of salt and one-twentieth its weight of sulphate of iron till all sulphur fumes have come off. Then cool it, add more salt, and mix up with water to the consistency of a thick cream. Put a polished piece of copper in this—a one-cent piece will do—and after about ten minutes take it out. If silver were in the ore, the copper will have been coated with a white-gray coating of the metal.

Another common ore of silver is the chloride—horn silver. This is a very unmistakable ore, as it is wax like and can be easily cut with the knife. Its color is greenish or bluish gray. It fuses in the flame of a candle and the blade of a knife, rubbed with it, will become silvered.

Other ores of silver are the following:

Argentite—sulphuret of silver—blackish lead gray, easily cut—contains about 87 per cent of silver.

Pyrrargyrite—ruby silver—a sulphide of silver and antimony—black to red, but scratches red—is soft, fuses easily and gives an odor of garlic on being heated—contains 59.8 per cent of silver.

Stephanite—black silver—sulphide of antimony and silver, with 68.5 per cent silver—is iron-black in color and scratches. A drop of acide on the ore will silver a piece of copper rubbed on it.

Stromeyerine—a sulphide of silver and copper—53 per cent silver. Is lead gray in color and scratches black.

Sternbergite—sulphide of silver and iron—33 per cent silver—black.

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Bromargyrite—bromide of silver—greenish yellow, soft, contains 57 per cent silver.

Iodargyrite—iodide of silver—yellow—easily cut—contains 46 per cent silver.

All the ores of silver are fairly soft and all yield bright silver by being fused with carbonate of soda on charcoal, with the blowpipe.

There can not be said to be any particular formation, or age, which carries silver more than another, but proximity of andesite, or dykes of rock of a similar nature to andesite, appear to govern the distribution of silver to a very large extent.—Los Angeles Mining Review.

MINERAL RESOURCES OF COALINGA

It has often been stated that if it were not for the oil business, Coalinga would be a thing of the past, but we think it time for those people to take into consideration its large deposits of minerals.

Without a doubt, the best paying proposition in this locality, aside from the oil, is the quicksilver mines at New Idria, situated about 29 miles from Coalinga in what is known as Bear Canyon. These mines have been worked for several years and much high-grade ore taken out. The Company has its own treating plant and is working on a large scale. Several other Cinnebar locations have been made near Coalinga, some of which show ore as good as that from the New Idria mine.

Probably the next best mineral prospect in this field is its large Gypsum beds. Several experts have visited them during the last year with the result that Eastern people have become interested and it is probable that at no distant date will be a source of much interest and activity.

Fullers Earth is found in very large quantities in this vicinity and would have been worked before this if it was not for the extremely low price that it brings in the market.

Several large deposits of Asbestos have been located at no great distance from the town of Coalinga. Experts say that it is of a very good quality.

Large bodies of Cement have been discovered a few miles south of town, and a company has bought up several thousands of acres of land in anticipation of working it. Work has already begun in the way of getting buildings in shape and supplies ready to begin working it in the near future. With the railroad only a short distance away a good money maker and dividend payer should be the result.

A Lime Rock is to be found in considerable quantities where it could easily be handled. Specimens of this rock is to every appearance as good as that now worked at Santa Cruz.

A little Gold and Silver is found in this locality and we are told that Colour can be found in nearly all the creek beds of the county.

Although no large deposits of Sulphur have been located, it is claimed that there is considerable of it scattered throughout the entire range of hills west of town.

Large deposits of Coal is found on Section 26-20-14 which at one time was worked to a good advantage. A large force of men were employed. Many a man in Coalinga today can say that he got his start in these Coal mines. The Southern Pacific Railroad at one time had a spur track to these mines and bought a large amount of its output. But with the decrease in the uses of coal on the coast it was deemed best to close down.

ACTIVITY IN COPPER

Many Years Since Industry Was Prosperous as Now.

The Mining World says: Twenty-five years have passed since the copper industry was as prosperous as it is today. The record high price current in 1906 has been due to the extraordinary demand, which indicates a consumption in excess of the production both here and abroad. A suggestion that the market will continue high indefinitely is made by the producers who have sold copper for future delivery at prices that approach the schedule of the famous French syndicate which reached its zenith in 1880. In 1906 the extreme quotations for Lake copper at New York were 18½ to 22½ cents per pound. Production by these mines for the nine months ending September is estimated at 168,891,200 pounds, as against 166,162,480 pounds in the corresponding period last year; an increase of 2,728,720 pounds, or 2.6 per cent. Dividends paid by eight Lake companies from January to October, 1906, amounted to \$11,396,624, bringing their total disbursements since incorporation to \$137,705,948 on an issued capitalization of \$53,781,850.

The electrolytic copper industry has shared well in the country's prosperity, and after years of ups and downs the Amalgamated company's shareholders will again receive dividends at the rate of 8 per cent per annum. Production in the Butte district is growing rapidly, and for the first nine months of the current year the quantity is calculated at 279,338,954 pounds. To be sure Montana will again occupy first place as a copper producer, although Arizona is making a strong fight. Electrolytic copper sold this year at 18½ to 22½ cents per pound in cakes, and wire bars f. o. b. New York. Dividend payments by six Montana, one Tennessee, one Utah, and one Wyoming company for the ten months to October, this year, amount to \$29,214,314 since incorporation on an outstanding share capitalization of \$260,761,400.

Judging from the payment of \$41,207,027 in dividends by seventeen copper companies so far this year will establish an enviable record.

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QUICKLY GAINED WEALTH

Big Fortunes Made in a Few Days in Wonderful Goldfield.

Along with the story of the phenomenal Mohawk Mine at Goldfield, whose stock jumped from 3 cents to \$19.00 in less than a year, go other stories of quickly gained wealth—stories of men and women who became rich almost in a night, advancing their condition from almost abject poverty to comparative luxury.

A waiter employed in a well known restaurant in San Francisco invested, about one year ago, \$300 in Mohawk stock at 3 cents per share—the \$300 representing his savings for several years. He admits that he was somewhat intoxicated when the transaction was made. When he became sober he wept tears of remorse at having parted with his hard earned money. He was recently seen on the streets of Goldfield, his hollow eyes and careworn face indicating the most intense mental agony. Showing his stock certificate to a friend he said that he had been to every broker in Goldfield and they one and all had offered him \$190,000 for his 10,000 shares. He said that he could turn the \$190,000 into 700,000 francs, go back to his native parish in France and, after lifting his various relatives to positions of comfort, still be the richest man in the community. What should he do? He had not slept a wink for three days or nights trying to decide. He had but \$80 of ready money, was living in cheap lodging houses and eating at lunch counters.

He was advised to put his stock in a bank for safety and go to work while he watched his holdings go from \$19.00 to \$40.00 a share, a price that even the most conservative admit the Mohawk will soon reach. He acted upon the advice and is now patiently awaiting the time when he can realize \$400,000 from a \$300 investment. It was a profitable drunk for the Frenchman.

Never before in the mining history of the United States has there been such an amazing tale of suddenly acquired riches as that which is being told

this week here in Goldfield. Stocks which a year ago were being vainly hawked on the streets at eight to ten cents a share have sold as high as \$19.00. Mines which were optimistically capitalized at \$1,000,000 are developing into bonanzas with \$50,000,000 or more in sight and further untold millions in undoubted prospect. As fast as the stock in any mine is put upon the market it is oversubscribed twenty times over and double in value with almost incredible swiftness. The whole country is buying Goldfield stock to such an extent that the orders pouring in upon all local brokers until in many instances they have closed their doors. A tidal wave is the only adequate metaphor descriptive of these conditions as they actually exist.

To dimly realize the effect this boom is having on the fortunes of every man and woman who invested even the most meager sums in Goldfield stocks, whether during the last year or as late as yesterday, one does not have to travel farther than the nearest corner of a San Francisco or Goldfield street. In every store, restaurant, or saloon, visible from the corner chosen, there is somebody who is richer by just so many hundreds or thousands of dollars than he was a month ago. The bootblack who owns the little stand at Crook and Main streets, Goldfield, paid \$140 for five hundred shares of Silver Pick last August, and sold his holdings recently at a net profit of \$350. The barber who can be seen working at the chair nearest the window, a few doors beyond, made what he thought was a daring investment last July, by borrowing \$370 with which to buy 1000 shares of Combination Fraction. Last Wednesday afternoon he sold his stock, repaid his loan and put \$1750 in the bank.

In the offices of the big concerns, like those of the Sullivan Trust Company, for instance, it is the simple fact that every stenographer, every clerk, every bookkeeper has made a big or little pot of money by investments in the mining stocks of either Goldfield, Tonopah, Fairview or Manhattan investments, especially some of those made by the young women, of the most baphazard character. A particularly interesting case is afforded by Tommy Nugent, the seventeen-year old office boy employed by this firm. About a year ago, Tommy, who has been earning his own bread since he was twelve, spent the \$100 which he had painfully saved out of his earnings of four years, and another \$100 which he received as his share of a dead uncle's estate, for 2000 shares of Mohawk. As may be readily reckoned, the price per share for this stock, when Tommy bought it, was ten cents. Recently this office boy sold his Mohawk holdings for \$30,000 in cold cash.

Other reapings in Mohawk recorded in the Sullivan office were those of Mary Ryan, for sixteen years a servant in Larry Sullivan's household, and of Mrs. Peter Grant, whose husband is Larry Sullivan's partner. It happened that both these purchases of Mohawk were made on the same day, the day curiously enough, when Tommy got his tip from his boss, who is credited with a "clean up" of a cold million on the rise in Mohawk. Mary, who had saved \$500 from her sixteen years of toil, and who said she had bought Mohawk because she "got such a lot av us for th' money," sold her little block of 5000 shares for \$75,000. Mrs. Grant, who explained to her friends that she had spent \$300 on Mohawk "because it was such a tempting bargain," realized \$45,000.

Stories of luck like this could be written around Goldfield by the ream. And, indeed, considering the circumstances, this luck is only a part of a big spectacle. The palmiest days of the Comstock lode, the halycon era of Mackey, Flood and O'Brien, the best that ever could be said of Cripple Creek, these were pale and spineless sagas, compared with the saga that is being sung of Goldfield.

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The influx of people is something tremendous and the accommodations are far inadequate to the most humble requirements. The writer has seen dozens of men and women turned away from the hotels in a single night, while stories of people paying \$3.00 per night for a chair in which to sit out the cold nights in some hotel office room are common.

A well known newspaper man recently bought 10,000 shares of stock in the Goldfield Daisy upon leaving Goldfield one day, and, arriving at San Francisco next morning found himself \$10,000 richer, the stock having jumped \$1.00 a share in twenty-four hours.

DON'T KNOCK

If there is a chance to boom business, boom it. Don't be a knocker. Don't pull a long face and get sour on your stomach. Hope a bit. Get a smile on you. Hold up your head. Get a hold with both hands. Then pull. Bury your hatchet. Drop your tomahawk. Hide your little hammer. When a stranger drops in tell him your town is the greatest on earth. It is. Don't get mulish. Don't roast. Be jolly. Get popular. It's dead easy. Help yourself along. Push your friend with you. Soon you'll have a whole procession. Be a good fellow.

No man ever helped himself by knocking other people down. No man ever got rich trying to make people believe that he was the only good man on earth. You can't climb the ladder of fame by stepping on other people's corns. They're their corns, not yours. And they're tender. Keep off the corns.

All men are not alike. Once in a while you may find one who is very much alike. But some are different. You're not the only shirt in the wash. If you don't like their style, let 'em alone. Don't knock. You'll get used to it. There's no end of fun in minding your own business. And it makes other people like you better. Better have others get stuck on you than get stuck on yourself. Nobody gets stuck on a knocker. Don't be one. Be good.

Record Discovers More Muck.

The Coalinga "Oil" Record has made the discovery that there were nine wells lost in the Coalinga field during the month of September. Again this knocking sheet, with its garbled news columns and "patent insides," gets down into the mud and filth and tries to show a superior knowledge of things foreign to the limited brain capacity of those who are responsible for its unfortunate existence. Accuse the ignorant and they will always answer "lie," but it is no defense. Facts are facts, and the oil men of this state know where to place their confidence, and it is certainly not with the sheet that is so wrapped up in dirty, mud-throwing work that it can never see the prosperous or meritorious side of the oil industry and the companies that have spent their time and money in making this the greatest oil producing state in the Union. But "lie down with dogs and you will get up with fleas on you". So far as we are concerned we shall deem it advisable to let the nefarious sheet in question eke out its questionable existence unnoticed and unadvertised.

If we are to believe the Coalinga "Oil" Record, the "Alaska" Oil Company is about to commence operations in Section 6-19-15, and the Lucile Oil Company is already operating there. This is a fair example of the correctness of the matter contained in the columns of this sheet. Section 6-19-15 is in reality twelve miles from the real location of the "Alaska" and the Lucile, and in a part of the field believed to be out of the oil producing territory. Such misrepresentations are certainly a discredit to any company on which they reflect and an injury to the field. They tend to give those who are not in a position to know, a false impression of the value of the companies which are really meritorious and operating in absolutely proven territory. As a matter of fact the company in question is the Aladin Oil Company and is located in Section 6-21-15, where the Lucile Company already has a good well.

PRODUCTION OF COAL IN CALIFORNIA IN 1905

The total production of coal in California during 1905 was 77,950 short tons, valued at \$382,725. These figures are taken from the report of Mr. E. W. Parker of the United States Geological Survey.

The principal feature of interest connected with the production of coal in California has been the apparently successful efforts to utilize the lignite or sub-bituminous coals produced in the State in the manufacture of briquettes. During 1905 there were four of these plants in operation. One, at Stockton, was operated by the San Francisco and San Joaquin Coal Company, which used the lignite or sub-bituminous coal produced at the Tesla mine owned by the same company. Unfortunately, this plant was destroyed by fire in November, 1905, and the plans for its rebuilding, this time at San Francisco, have been interrupted by the earthquake and fire which nearly destroyed that city in April of the present year. Another plant constructed in Oakland by the Western Fuel Company upon designs prepared by Mr. Robert Schorr, of San Francisco, was put in operation during the latter part of the year. The third plant, a small one, owned by the Ajax Coal Company, of San Francisco, was in operation during most of the year, and the fourth, which was built at Antioch, was not completed until the latter part of the year. All of these plants were constructed for the purpose of using the California lignites of sub-bituminous coals, sometimes with and sometimes without a mixture of "Wellington" and other bituminous screenings obtained at the coal yards, and using asphaltic pitch as a binder. This pitch is obtained as a residue from California crude petroleum which when properly distilled yields a pitch possessing excellent binding qualities.

The briquettes make a good domestic fuel and are also much better adapted for use under boilers than the raw fuel from which they are made. The use of them or of the raw coals in California, however, has been much less than it would have been because of the greatly increased production of petroleum, and of its use for steam-raising purposes in both locomotive and stationary boilers. As a result of this the production of coal and lignite in California has shown a decreasing tendency during the last five years.

Santa Maria Arrives at San Francisco.

A notable arrival at San Francisco last week was the large tank steamer Santa Maria, Captain Lane, eighty-five days from Baltimore, sixty-five days from Wilmington, Del., and twenty-nine days from Punta Arenas, in the Straits of Magellan. The Santa Maria was formerly the Atlantic liner Minnetonka, but was purchased by the Union Steamship Company, an adjunct of the Union Oil Company, and converted into an oil carrier. She is to be used in the Pacific trade.

Her two smokestacks give her an imposing appearance. She has a net tonnage of 3,860, and is a sister ship of the Santa Rita, formerly the Minnetonka, which is now out twenty-nine days from New York for this city. This steamer is at Montevideo, where she put in last Tuesday with her cargo shifted, and after a portion of her cargo had to be jettisoned.

The Santa Maria is commanded by Captain Lane, formerly in service on this coast. The steamers tanks are filled with 6,000 tons of merchandise for this coast. For the last two days before reaching port the Santa Maria was in heavy north-northwest gales, and she was given a list to starboard.

E. M. Wilkinson representing the boiler department of the Oil Well Supply Company, accompanied by Jno. M. Sands, vice-president and treasurer of the R. H. Herron Company which is affiliated with the Oil Well Supply Company, have been making a tour of the state's oil fields the past two weeks.

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Mr. Wilkinson expressed himself as pleased at the general prosperity of the oil business in California which he believes to be in its infancy.

Found Hot Sands at Goldfield.

E. B. Cushman, Cashier State Bank & Trust Company of Tonopah, and I. L. Odle whose address is Tonopah but who is one of the largest mine owners in the state of Nevada—both familiar with mining affairs in general, and with the hot sands of the state in particular became Nobles of the Mystic Shrine at Goldfield recently. It is said that they experienced hotter sands than they ever had before encountered, even in the great Death Valley.

CALIFORNIA

The American Flag and other mines, all with patriotic names, at what is called "The Shadow of the Pines," three miles east of Campionville, are being developed systematically and give promise of making their owners rich. The tunnel at the American Flag is in 180 feet or more and some of the ore taken out assays \$18,000 to the ton in gold and has traces of platinum. There are five separate ledges, all of which are said to be rich. The owners are now at work on a new tunnel 1300 feet below the first one, and it is expected this new bore will strike the ledge lower down. W. B. Meek and Frank Jackson are the owners of this group of mines and they have been offered \$100,000 for the American Flag alone. The offer was turned down with the statement that the property is not for sale. There is already a fortune in sight for the operators. Mining men appear at Campionville frequently nowadays, and the past summer saw more of them in the district than for a great many years. Developments are reported at many old properties that had long been idle. At the Alaska mine, at Pike City, across the county line, a forty-stamp mill is being built, or probably is completed by now. The mine paid handsome returns years ago, but the ledge "pinched out" and many people went broke on the continued attempts of the company to again pick up the streak of gold. The Campionville Bank failed as a result of the unsuccessful endeavors to find the ledge. N. D. Rideout lost heavily in the undertaking and there were scores of others. The outlook now, however, is decidedly encouraging, and tunneling is in progress on the ledge, which seems to have been found at last. A large number of men are employed and times are good in that vicinity once more.—Sacramento Union.

A box containing 120 pounds of ore, and carrying \$7,000 in gold, was brought to Grants Pass recently. The gold attracted much attention because of coming from a new mine and a new district. It was undoubtedly the richest display of quartz ever exhibited here, even surpassing the big and glittering pile brought in three years ago from the Briggs claim from

the fabulous strike on Sucker Creek. But this is superior to that, not only in the character of the quartz itself, but through the fact of its coming from a well-defined ledge.

Many of the chunks were half gold, and all so studded with gold as to allow whittling the metal with a jack-knife. In some of the pieces the gold occurred in flakes or slabs as large as a man's hand. The ore shown is but a small part of the fortune taken from a rich strike on the claim in Siskiyou County, California, just over the Oregon-California line. The property has been under development for the past year, and the owner removed over \$100,000.

Mineral developments in California that have been made include tests for coal at Thermalito, Butte County, on an old ledge that was discovered on the Nash ranch eleven years ago; the conclusion of the Glendora Mining Company to erect works at Deadman's Flat, in Nevada County, to develop one thousand acres of mineral land recently acquired; the construction of a new road in Inyo County to connect up the mining camps of Panamint and Death Valley; the sinking of a test shaft on the Kellar mine, near Graniteville, Nevada County; a deal that has been perfected in Siskiyou County by a local company for the ownership of the Morning Star group of claims at Jackass Gulch, near Sawyer's Bar; the resumption of work on the McKinley quartz mine on Humbug Creek, Siskiyou County, and a large deal under which Los Angeles parties will operate with gold dredges on the Horning place on Butte Creek, one mile south of Centerville, Butte County, upon a tract of one hundred and forty acres.

If a report that reaches here from Plumas is correct, the North California Mining Company, at the head of which is H. H. Yard, has one of the finest gold-dredging fields in the state at the head of Rush Creek, in that county, says the Sacramento Bee. The gravel is said to prospect \$125 to a cubic yard, and the Company owns three hundred acres there.

For the two weeks ending December 1 the main shaft of the Murchue Gold Mines Company has been sunk a distance of 47 feet, now having reached a depth of 79 feet, or within 21 feet of the 800-foot level. The work should have been completed to the 800-foot level by the end of this week. Drifting on the 600-foot level has continued a distance of 25 feet, or a total of 705 feet from the shaft. Five hundred and sixty-eight tons have been mined during the past two weeks, 537 of which have been milled with the usual good returns. One assay of sulphurets made by the Selby Smelting Company gave a result of "Au 5.40 oz., Ag 28.10 oz." Men employed as follows: Sinking, 11; drifting, 2; stoping, 4; pumping, 1; hoisting, 4; blacksmithing, 2.

Fortunes in a Few Days

Have you good Nevada stocks? Have you reaped your share of the fortunes that have been made out of the good Nevada stocks in the past two weeks? We have had the greatest market here on the San Francisco Stock Exchanges ever known in the history of the mining business of this city. More shares have been dealt in each day than ever before. Some days a million to a million and a quarter shares are bought and sold. Stocks have advanced 5 cents, 10 cents, 50 cents and in some cases as high as \$2 per share per day. I have had a few customers who have become rich in the past few days. I have one old gray-beard that bought 1,000 shares of Mohawk about a year ago at 17 cents per share, or \$170. I have repeatedly offered him by wire the past few days \$15,000 spot cash for that 1,000 shares of stock. I just received a cable from Korea to sell 5,000 shares of Red Top at \$4 per share, the market price. I sold this man that stock at a few cents a share about two years ago. Silver Pick has jumped from 20 cents to above \$1.50. Jumbo, in the past few days, has gone to above \$4; dozens of others have advanced to prices that have made fortunes for their holders, and the market has just started. Why these prices? Because there are the most fabulous ore bodies behind these stocks; the actual bullion is coming from the mines and is being converted into gold dollars.

The boom has just really begun in Goldfield. Bullfrog has never had a boom, but the boom lightning is now striking in spots in that camp. A few stocks have already advanced 25 cents to 75 cents a share.

I know the mines, I know the men who control them, and I know the market. I know what to buy and as a result of this knowledge I have made for myself and my friends enormous profits on good Nevada stocks.

If you have idle money, put it to work. If you have it in the bank, you get about 3 or 4 per cent per year. We always make more than that every month, and the past few weeks have made a great many times that amount each week. I am a member of two Stock Exchanges, and can fill your orders promptly and satisfactorily. During such a market as we have now, don't wait to write a letter, for stocks are constantly advancing and the delay or a letter may cause you to pay a high price for your stock.

As to my reliability, I refer you to the editor of this paper; also the Germania National Bank of this city, also the California Safe Deposit and Trust Company; can give a number of other references if desired.

J. E. KERR, Suite 2, 2597 Sutter Street

Telephone WEST 6454

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Still the famous Tightner mine at Alleghany continues to outdo its own grand record. Only a few days ago a crushing of fifteen hundred pounds of ore from this producer was made, and the result was close to \$90,000 in bright gold. Just think of it! This is at the rate of \$60 to the pound. Not long ago Superintendent Johnson took the mine back from the San Francisco company that had it bonded, and since that time he has taken out perhaps \$125,000. The great strike still holds good and the lower tunnel is being pushed ahead, which will tap the ledge at a depth of about five hundred feet.

Samuel Blight has a number of men at work cleaning out the tunnel of the Norambagua mine. Work was started a day or two ago and is done with the idea of allowing mining experts to examine it for eastern capitalists who are interested. The Norambagua was one of the rich properties in the early days in California. It is the opinion of mining men of the district that the Norambagua, if properly developed, would be one of the best properties in the county.



Three Stamp Mill at Manhattan.

At the Lurzern gravel mine on the line between Nevada and Sierra Counties some fine gravel has been encountered of late. The property was sold by the Woolsey brothers and others to an eastern company represented by J. M. Walling. The tunnel was extended ahead until it was run under the gravel. An npraise has been made for about seventy feet and the channel was tapped. The gravel is sprinkled with gold throughout and some coarse gold was taken out a few days ago.

NEVADA

Tonopah District.

One hundred stamps are now dropping at the great mill of the Tonopah Mining Company at Miller's Siding. This is the full capacity of the mill, which has been under construction for some months past. It is in every respect an up-to-date mill, and it is believed that there is nothing on this Coast that can compare with it in size or efficiency.

In the plant are five Huntington mills, and in connection with it are thirty-one cyanide tanks. The mill has a capacity of seven hundred and fifty tons a day, and the regret is that there are not cars enough to keep the plant going all the while. A fifty-horse-power plant is being put in to give additional power to the mill, and the zinc boxes have yet to be put in.

Those who have had the privilege of inspecting the mill declare it to be the best on the Coast in the matter of equipment and general working. The cyanide plant is run on the Batters system and it is most complete in its appointments. The tanks are immense concerns, and the conveyor belt is one of the most astonishing propositions in the whole institution. From the leeching tank the liquid is removed and the waste rock is conveyed to the dump by the belt mentioned. A big plug is removed from the bottom of the tank and the ore is driven to the center of the tank by means of rotaries and dropped on to the belt which carries it in four directions before depositing it on the dump. This is regarded as one of the cleverest bits of work in connection with the entire plant.

Of the thirty-one tanks in the cyanide plant, twenty-four are for treatment and seven are reserve tanks. The plant will permit of treatment of ore that will go no higher than four dollars a ton, so one can imagine what the establishment of mills means to this camp, where there are thousands of tons of ore on the dumps which will go easily eight dollars or more a ton.

The poorest paid man in the mill gets four dollars a day for eight hours' work, and the wages run from that up to six dollars in the cyanide plant. This is pretty fair as against three dollars a day for twelve hours' work.

Miller's promises to be one of the most important towns in this section of Nevada. The Belmont mine is putting up a sixty-stamp mill there, the foundation having already been laid. The mill will be ready for operation in the early spring. It is rumored, too, that there is to be put up a

two-hundred-stamp mill in the near future, and then in addition to this the machine shops of the Tonopah-Goldfield-Bullfrog Railroad Company are to be removed to Miller's. This will doubtless make of Miller's one of the busiest towns in this part of the state.

Goldfield District.

One of the greatest problems in the Goldfield District the past ten days or more has been the lack of fuel of every description. Wood has been selling as high as \$50 a cord, and coal equally dear. The cold snap has added discomfort, and there has been no little suffering. But coal and wood in quantities are now arriving daily and there is every reason to venture that a plentiful supply will be maintained at nominal prices in the future.

Another big mine merger is promised for Goldfield. E. Horton, principal owner of the Daisy mine, has left for the East, where he will put through a deal which will probably embrace the Daisy, Great Bend, Great Bend Extension, Great Bend Annex, Black Butte Extension, Diamondfield Triangle, Vernal, and possibly others. Mr. Harlan says that Mohawk is not the only great mine in Goldfield, and that he believes that in the Daisy there is a mine of equal richness. It is said that outside of Wingfield Mr. Harlan controls the largest acreage in the camp.

One of the latest promotions in the Diamondfield district is the American Mining Company. The stock has already been over-subscribed, and there is \$20,000 in the treasury on which to commence development.

It is reliably reported that a sensational strike has been made on the Jumbo Extension. Seven feet of ore has been struck on the Higginson lease, which shows big values and has caused no end of local excitement.

Seventy business men from San Francisco reached Goldfield Sunday last and were entertained at the Montezuma Club for luncheon. A reception committee, headed by Geo. Wingfield, met the party and escorted them to the Club, where there was speech-making and a warm welcome. The guests were subsequently driven about the camp and to some of the chief mines. All of them were much impressed by what they saw there, but it is more than probable that the greatest impression was made by the brand new millionaires they met during the day. A good many men can not tell a good mine from a poor one, but all could appreciate what mines mean when riding about the district with men now worth millions who were poor as Job before these mines converted them into magnates.

Four acres of the Mohawk Mining Company's ground is to-day producing as much gold as the entire Cripple Creek district. Leasers of Mohawk land whose concessions expire the first of the year are working twenty-four hours a day that the most possible work may be done on the property in the limited period of time. Upon the expiration of these concessions all the properties which have for the past twelve or eighteen months been worked by leasers will be developed to the very extent of their capacity; every property in the Goldfield district will be made to yield the maximum of production. It is estimated that the production of the camp of Goldfield during the next twelve months will exceed fifty million dollars, or three times the entire output of the territory of Alaska.



Lake of Oil in the Santa Maria District.

One of the important deals of the week was the purchase by the firm of Patrick, Elliott & Camp, of Goldfield, of the Trotter and Pacer claims in the Diamondfield district. The Trotter Mining Company, of Goldfield, has been organized for the purpose of developing this property in a vigorous manner. The Trotter acreage is within one-half claim's length of the Jumbo Extension and the Diamondfield Black Butte; within fifteen hundred feet of the Daisy, and but three claim lengths of the Great Bend.

ZIEGLER BULLFROG MINES COMPANY

Treasury Stock Offering at 20 Cents per Share

The Bullfrog District has long since passed the stage of uncertainty. It has been demonstrated that Bullfrog is one of the great gold camps of Nevada.

No section of the Bullfrog District has shown greater returns from the amount of work done than the Crystal Springs vicinity, with its two notable mines, the Mayflower and Starlight.

ZIEGLER BULLFROG

Situated a short distance north of the Starlight and Mayflower Mines is found the well-known Ziegler Group, one of the very earliest locations in Bullfrog. This group consists of seven

claims (approximating 140 acres), known as the Ziegler, Ziegler No. 1, Ziegler No. 2, Ziegler No. 3, Ziegler No. 4, Pearl Hart and Schendel.

THE BEST INVESTMENT

You are desirous of making an investment in Nevada mining, providing you can know that you are *really making an investment*; if you can know that the property in question really has good possibilities of becoming a great mine, backed up by a management that is sincere, with a genuine desire to develop a mine, and with no inclination whatever to make one cent from the sale of stock.

Let me, then, present these facts: Three weeks ago I was approached by two of the largest owners of the *Ziegler Bullfrog Group*, with the request that I take up the sale of stock in the ZIEGLER BULLFROG MINES COMPANY, which was being incorporated for the purpose of developing these properties. I asked them concerning the property and their desires regarding the sale of the stock. After a brief description of the ground they stated that they desired to sell 200,000 shares of *Treasury Stock* to provide a fund for the development of the mine. They would not agree to the

sale of one share more than 200,000 at any price, and when asked whether or not they expected to sell any of their own stock they replied:

"Not a single share of our stock is for sale. We have complete confidence that work will disclose a great mine on the Ziegler Group. We have no desire to make a cent out of the sale of this stock. We will make our money from the mine or not at all."

I have since seen an iron-clad pooling agreement signed by all the owners of the original ownership stock, holding the same in trust for six months. I personally guarantee that every share of this stock which you may purchase will be *Treasury Stock*.

Of the absolute good faith and sincerity of the management of the ZIEGLER BULLFROG MINES COMPANY there can exist not the shadow of a doubt.

PROPERTY OF POSITIVE MERIT

A few days later I made a special trip to Bullfrog with an excellent mining engineer to examine the Ziegler Group. Now, here are the conditions:

The formation is similar, practically identical, with that found on the Mayflower and Starlight mines, which are situated about one mile south of the Ziegler Bullfrog.

On the Mayflower mine the surface assays ranged from \$2.00 to \$10.00 per ton, with an occa-

sional picked sample running as high as \$25.00. The best four feet of ore did not average above \$8.00 per ton. At a depth of one hundred feet the Mayflower has twenty feet of ore that averages from \$15.00 to \$30.00 per ton, and is recognized as one of the choice mines of Bullfrog. The stock, which originally sold at 20 cents per share, is in great demand to-day at \$1.25 per share.

ZIEGLER SHOWING IS BETTER

Conditions on the Starlight, which lies between the Mayflower and Ziegler, were similar, excepting that the surface values were somewhat higher, and the values as depth is acquired are correspondingly better. This stock, also offered originally at 20 cents, brings \$1.00 per share readily on to-day's market and is steadily advancing.

The showing on the Ziegler Group is superior to that found on either of the above mentioned mines. On the Ziegler claim a beautiful vein had been opened up in the annual assessment work. *A sample taken by my own engineer across four and one-half feet of ore in this vein within four feet of the surface of the ground, showed gold and silver of \$18.66 per ton.* The development work on this claim will start on ore of excellent milling grade.

A sample taken by myself from a strong quartz vein on the Schendel claim gave values of \$18.75

per ton. Work on this claim can also start in good ore.

We find, therefore, a surface showing on the Ziegler Bullfrog property equally as good—yes, better—than on neighboring ground with a like formation where great mines have been proven to exist.

The above is a mere statement of facts. Draw your own conclusions. Do you wish to join an enterprise of this character? Have you a desire to assist in the development of a mine? Would you enjoy sharing in the profits of a good, clean, legitimate, successful mining venture? You can secure ZIEGLER BULLFROG Treasury Stock now at 20 cents per share. How long do you suppose it will be before it is worth a dollar per share? I sincerely believe that it will command that figure within six months.

STRONG AND CAPABLE MANAGEMENT

The officers of the ZIEGLER BULLFROG MINES are:

M. J. Monnette, President.

One of the owners of the famous Hayes-Monnette Mohawk Lease.

R. O. Hobson, Vice-President.

Manager of the Columbia Sampler, and one of those responsible for the great success of the Bullfrog Gold Bar and the Goldfield Great Bend Mines.

Henry M. Gracey, Secretary.

Pioneer of the Bullfrog District, with eminent

qualifications of the making of a competent Secretary.

O. O. Kincaid, Treasurer.

Cashier, John S. Cook's Bank at Rhyolite.

Ernest Schendel, Manager.

Locator of the Bullfrog Amethyst, Polaris and Ziegler properties. Mr. Schendel has been foreman at the Montgomery-Shoshone Mine. He will have personal charge of the development of the Ziegler property.

DIRECTORS

M. J. Monnette, W. H. Whitmore, R. O. Hobson, H. C. Morris, Ernest Schendel.

These are the men who control and manage the ZIEGLER BULLFROG MINES COMPANY. They are all mine-makers of Nevada.

Everyone has a reputation that is unspeakable. Reference—Any one in Goldfield or Bullfrog.

CAPITALIZATION

Capital Stock, \$1,250. Treasury Reserve, 500,000 shares. Stock Full Paid and Non-Assessable.

BUY THIS STOCK AT 20 CENTS PER SHARE

ZIEGLER BULLFROG MINES COMPANY stock will be listed in San Francisco and

Goldfield as soon as the present allotment of Treasury Stock has been subscribed.

Send all orders for stock, remittances, or inquiries for additional information to

G. S. JOHNSON,

41-44 Nixon Block, Goldfield, Nevada.

Fiscal Agent and Broker,

My WEEKLY MARKET LETTERS, sent absolutely free upon request, will keep you in touch with Southern Nevada, and a stock market that is making thousands rich. Send for them today.

Some excellent surface values have been secured from this property, and as the formation is well defined and not covered by a "wash," development operations can be pushed along intelligently without any delay. The purchasers contemplate the opening up of this property as rapidly as conditions will permit. A shaft is now being sunk to a depth of one hundred and fifty feet, and cross-cutting operations will commence when this depth is obtained. The amount involved in the transaction is said to be in the neighborhood of seventy-five thousand dollars.

Great interest is felt in the progress of the work of collecting that million-dollar carload of ore from the Hayes-Monette lease on the Mohawk, of which so much has been written in the local press. The car will contain fifty tons, and in order to figure the \$1,000,000 at that rate the ore must average \$20,000 to the ton. Sacks of high grade are being piled up in one corner of the big chamber, and a man with a gun is earning \$5 for a shift of eight hours as watchman. One of these days that ore will be taken out from the underground vault and in a few hours it will be in a car and speeding over the desert to either San Francisco, Salt Lake, or Denver, and it will go on express time and with armed guards. In one day in Aspen, Colo., in one of the big mines something like \$350,000 worth of silver ore was hoisted in twenty-four hours, and that is the world's record up to date. The Mohawk ore will be hoisted in a few of the twenty-four hours, and the value will be three times greater. Some eight years back a carload shipment of a few pounds over twenty-seven tons was made from the Isabelle mine in Cripple Creek that was worth \$219,000. It was quartz worth a little over \$8000 a ton, or \$4 a pound. The check in settlement was photographed and has been used ever since by those interested in advertising the richness of Cripple Creek. That was, and still is, the most valuable carload of gold-bearing rock that was ever shipped from any mine in the world. But the Goldfield carload will be worth five times as much.

Goldfield is to have a new hotel to replace the one so recently lost by fire. It will be known as "The Nevada," and will have one hundred rooms, will be steam heated, electric lighted, and be complete and luxurious in all its appointments. The Nevada will be three lofty stories, erected above a high basement that will be admirably adapted to the requirements of a hotel. The site is at the corner of Columbia and Hall Streets, with a ground of ninety by one hundred feet. The builders expect to be ready to open between the first and fifteenth of January. The cost of the entire structure will be not less than \$100,000.

Good progress is being made on the shaft of the Central Tonopah and Goldfield Mines Co. on the Bugle group of claims at Goldfield. The work is being done by contract. Present indications are very favorable to the opening up of rich ore bodies at no great depth.

The work of drifting from the two-hundred-foot level of the United Tonopah and Goldfield Mines on the Freedom group is progressing favorably, with good results. The ore bodies are increasing, both in extent and values. The new gasoline hoist will soon be installed, when sinking will be resumed.

Bullfrog District.

GOLDFIELD, Nevada, December 1, 1906.—One of the best and newest mining flotations put out of Goldfield within the past month is that of the Keane Wonder Mining Co., of South Bullfrog. This Company owns twenty-two claims on the Death Valley slope of Funeral Range, twelve miles south of Rhyolite. Six or seven large, well-defined ledges traverse the Company's holdings, and values well into the thousands of dollars per ton have been obtained from selected samples.

One ledge is in the neighborhood of thirty feet in width, and from actual mill tests, averages \$18.10 per ton in gold. Three tunnels, one above the other, have been driven into the hill and this ledge opened up, and \$650,000 of ore has been blocked out. A new tunnel has just been started from the base of the hill, which will tap the ledge within a short distance and give the Company over one thousand feet of backs and millions of dollars' worth of ore in sight.

A twenty-stamp mill, with twelve-hundred-pound rapid-drop stamps, is now under course of construction and will be in operation within ninety days. The mill is being furnished by the Risdon Iron Works, of San Francisco, and will be complete in every detail, with facilities for concentration, amalgamation, and cyaniding. From tests made, over ninety per cent of the ore will be saved. A Rihlet aerial tram will carry the ore from mine to mill, and within ninety days' time the Keane Wonder Mining Co. will have the best mine equipment in the state of Nevada, and should be on a dividend-paying basis soon after the mill is put in operation.

The directorate of the Keane Wonder Co. consists of some of the strongest and ablest mining men in the United States. Among them are R. M. Rogers, manager of The Gates Company, of New York and Chicago; John Roes, Jr., the noted Pacific Coast mining engineer, who will also be consulting engineer of the property; C. F. Humphrey, the well-known corporation lawyer, of San Francisco; Homer Wilson, a California and Nevada mining engineer of extensive reputation; Jas. L. Lindsay, cashier of the Goldfield branch of the State Bank and Trust Co.; and J. R. Elgan, a large mining operator of Colorado and Nevada.

The Keane Wonder group of claims was located by one "Jack" Keane, a noted character of the desperado type, who, until the last few months, has deemed it advisable to keep "out of sight." Keane struck the southern

country something over two years ago, with a wild look in his eye and a gun at his belt. He made no associates and strictly avoided the public eye. An Indian buck was his only companion, and through him he managed to keep up a stock of provisions. During his idle moments "Jack" prospected the hills in the neighborhood of his retreat, and after several months succeeded in finding a ledge that, with a little development, opened into a large ore body with a six-inch stringer of vastly rich gold ore. He sent the Indian to Ballarat, Cal., with sacks of this ore at various times, which netted him a handsome profit. After a year or more had drifted by, "Jack" considered it safe to venture into Ballarat himself, which he did, loading himself down with the precious metal. After receiving money for his ore he proceeded to "celebrate," with the result that before the evening was half over he found himself surrounded by four men, who seemed intent on making him a prisoner. Before the men could draw "Jack" had them covered, and, in the twinkling of an eye the four men each carried a bullet from Keane's gun, and "Jack" had escaped by the back door. He reached camp in safety, and has been extremely cautious until the past few months.

Naturally, the news of the rich ore taken to Ballarat became widely known, with the result that the present management of the now famous "Keane Wonder" succeeded in locating his camp and purchasing the property for a good round sum. They had to do business almost at the point of a gun, for "Jack" was suspicious even after the large cash payment had been made.

To-day Keane is quietly spending his money somewhere—no one knows just where—and the Company is installing heavy machinery for the operation of what will undoubtedly result in one of the largest mines in the history of Nevada. The mine was so widely known by reputation that, when the stock was placed for sale, the entire allotment was taken up locally within forty-eight hours, insuring ample funds to push operations to the limit.

Manhattan District.

The Georgey group of the Manhattan Nevada Gold Mines Company is situated about two and one-half miles west of the postoffice at Manhattan, Nye County, Nevada, being one of the best located properties in the district, and being one of the largest milling propositions yet opened up in this section. In the tunnel, where extensive work is being carried on, the face is now in what will undoubtedly prove to be one of the largest and finest ledges uncovered to date. While the ledge is being crosscut at a distance of twelve feet on the vein, there is apparently no hanging wall in sight. At the present time there are two shafts drifting east and west on this ledge in a distance of twenty feet. Assays taken from these points show very encouraging results. Nearer the mouth of the tunnel are two more well-defined veins that have been opened up by drifts for a distance of more than two hundred feet. Samples taken from these ledges prove beyond a doubt that the Georgey will soon become one of the famous properties of the district.

About six hundred feet west of the tunnel on the Georgey a working shaft has been sunk to a depth of eighty feet, where cross-cutting and drifting is now in operation. In the northeast drift a body of ore has just been encountered that is returning very encouraging values. To the southwest of this shaft another vein has been opened by means of a large open cut that shows a well-defined lead that pans gold freely, and samples taken give very satisfactory assays, showing considerable hematite and manganese, decomposed quartz, and other ledge material, proving this to be another of the many well-defined ledges that traverse the Georgey group. Other smaller veins, but richer, cross-cutting the larger ones, go to prove that the Georgey is one of the most promising properties in the great Manhattan district. With the water system now being constructed, which will give water for all mining and milling purposes, another great factor is added in favor of the economical mining and milling of the rich ore from this group.

Experienced mining men at Manhattan and in San Francisco are much interested in the progress of the work of tunneling in the Manhattan Mammoth property. Secretary F. P. Jayne, of the Mammoth Company, is at the scene watching the tunnel approach the big ledge, and he writes President Wm. C. Baker that about fifteen feet more work would bring the men to the foot wall. In the last ten or fifteen feet many stringers have been cut, showing a formation that is indicative of the nearness to the ledge. A new contract has been signed to continue the tunnel one hundred feet to cut the full width of the vein and drift one hundred feet in the vein, at the option of the Company. Some very interesting developments are expected by the Company within the next few days. This tunnel is already the longest in the district and it is the intention of the Company to carry it entirely through the three quartz ledges which outcrop so strongly on the Mammoth Hill. The contractors on the tunnel made nearly one hundred feet in thirty days, and if the same speed is made hereafter the tunnel will be in nearly six hundred feet and across all the ledges by Christmas. The Mammoth Company is pleased by the fact that not one day has been lost in the development of the property since the first contract was let in April last.

It having been demonstrated that the big Consolidated Pine Nut ledge obtains to great depth, it is but reasonable to expect that the other ledges of the camp will do likewise. That the Manhattan Consolidated is one of the big mines of the country is now practically assured, and if this be true in the case of the Consolidated, it is likewise true in the case of Manhattan Zanzibar, Pine Nut, and many other properties which carry the con-

tinuation of the big Consolidated fissure. One million dollars is a conservative estimate of the value of the ore in Consolidated ground above the two-hundred-foot level, some of it being of shipping grade, but the greater proportion is a high-grade milling product. Five tons of quartz from the tunnel level, recently sent to Denver for a value test, returned average assays of \$60 in gold to the ton, the samples being taken across a ten-foot face. It is believed that the gold grade will be even higher once the ledge is well entered at the two-hundred-foot level.

With the location of high-grade shipping ore in place, the estate of the Manhattan Combination Company passes from the preferred prospect close to the rank of the regular producers, and becomes in fact what has for some months been predicted, a mine of the first magnitude. At relatively the same stage of development the Combination shows up equally as well as the properties mentioned, with the possible exception of the Stray Dog, and it is certain that the huge Black Mammoth ledge, in which the high gold valuations on Combination ground are found, is a strong rival in point of mineralization with either the famous Consolidated fissure or the no less celebrated Stray Dog-Union No. 9 ledge. The surface showing on the Combination is one of the very best in the entire camp, and compares more than favorably with the gold values secured on Stray Dog ground at grass roots.

Other Districts.

An assay recently made from ore taken from the Dutchman's Creek mine, of Nevada, twelve hundred feet from the old Dutchman mine at the Walker Reservation, gave the following results: Gold, 4.84 oz.; silver, 1.64 oz., or a total value of \$104.21 per ton. The mine will be developed to ascertain the extent of the strike.

Reliable information has been given out by some of the office force of the noted copper king and millionaire, Thomas W. Lawson, of Boston, which shows conclusively that Lawson and his associates are furnishing the capital with which the Auto-Transportation Company is constructing an automobile road from Gold Center, on the Las Vegas and Tonopah Railroad, to Greenwater, Cal., and that Lawson and his associates have acquired a large majority of the capital stock of the Greenwater Red Boy and Greenwater Saratoga Copper Mining Companies, whose properties are located in the center of the Greenwater copper-mining district adjoining the Schwab Syndicate mines on the east, the John W. Gates properties on the north, Bonanza group on the west, and the Nixon Wingfield Greenwater mine on the south.

To the new copper district at Greenwater, says the Tonopah Miner, the trails across Death Valley and the Amargosa Desert have become almost congested. Automobiles, stages, burros, mules, wagons, and bronzed men, plodding afoot, have defined the winding highways in thick clouds of dust from dawn to twilight.

The Greenwater of a month ago was a camp of a dozen tents. To-day it is a thriving town. New buildings are going up as fast as lumber can be delivered. A census taken on October 20 would have given the population of Greenwater at seventy. Yesterday this total reached one thousand. Not less than a hundred permanent residents pour in every twenty-four hours. The five hundred experienced miners now on the ground went to work on the Clark or Schwab properties an hour after their arrival. The demand for labor far exceeds the present supply.

ARIZONA.

[Special Correspondence.]

Phoenix, Ariz., November 30, 1906.

The mining exhibit at the annual Territorial Fair, held at Phoenix, Ariz., November 12th to 16th, was most interesting and instructive. An entire building was given over to the products of Arizona mines, including all the precious metals of the territory, from gold, silver, copper, etc., to the rarer substances, such as asbestos and molybdenum; and all phases of the ore as it is hammered out by the prospector's pick to the bullions in bars ready for the mint.

It is planned to retain these exhibits in the mining building open to inspection the year round, with an experienced man in charge, who will conduct a sort of mining bureau where reliable information regarding Arizona mines may be secured.

The world's richest copper district and the most productive is the region comprising southern Arizona and the northern part of the adjoining Mexican State, Sonora.

Of separate States, Montana leads, then Arizona. But adding Cananea, Montezuma and other Sonora mines, in the same belt to the Arizona group, makes the district rank first, although smaller than the State of Montana, with a long and increasing lead over all the world.

The largest individual producer in the southwestern field is the Copper Queen, with over 75,000,000 pounds of copper a year, or, approximately, \$15,000,000 worth. Cananea follows, with about 60,000,000 pounds, or \$12,000,000. United Verde shows 36,000,000 pounds, Arizona Copper Company 32,500,000, Old Dominion and United Globe 32,000,000, Detroit 19,000,000, Shannon 12,500,000, Montezuma (Nacozari) 10,000,000. The southwestern field produces nearly 350,000,000 pounds of copper annually, worth nearly \$70,000,000.

Manhattan, Nevada

The World's Wonder Gold Camp

The Manhattan Nevada Gold Mines Co. owns and operates extensive and valuable properties that seem destined to make Manhattan's greatest mines.

A limited amount of treasury stock in this company is now offered at

THIRTY CENTS PER SHARE

Every share of stock is fully protected by our \$3,000,000 Trust or Guaranty Fund.

Under the same management as the Murchie Gold Mines Con., the Empire Gold Mines Ltd., the California and New York Oil Co., the California Monarch Oil Co., and other famous dividend payers.

As an absolutely safe and wonderfully profitable investment this stock is unrivaled.

Write at once for illustrated prospectus and six month's free subscription to the Investment Herald.

A. L. WISNER & CO.

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80 Wall Street, New York

An enormous body of meteoric iron and nickel is the prize sought for by the Standard Iron Company, operating in Coconino county, about seven miles from Canyon Diablo station, on the Santa Fe. This company is boring into Crater Mountain, a low, flat hill with an immense crater-like cavity in its summit, on the theory that this hill was thrown up by the impact of a gigantic meteor, which will be found imbedded below the depression that it made.

Many indications bear out this theory. The crater is fringed with a fine sand, white as snow, apparently rock crushed into dust by the terrific impact of the falling body, and the surrounding country is strewn with meteoric fragments. The Indians of this vicinity have legendary records of the fall of an enormous body of fire, and their picture writings show that a large meteor was seen and noted by their tribe some time in the past.

The story of how Diego Maldonado acquired his great wealth is one of the most romantic known to the mining world. Maldonado now owns the fastest yacht in Mexico; it is he who offers to pay off the national debt and to build warships for his country. But it is told that he was once a common peon, working for a few cents a day in the Sierra Madre Mountains. Every moment that Diego could steal away from his master, to whom he owed so much that the Mexican debtors' law made him practically a slave, he spent prospecting for gold in Setentrione Canyon, nearby. One morning, behind a vast growth of cactus, he discovered an old dump pile, and near at hand, the entrance to an old mine, walled up with rubble and cement. Again he borrowed from his master, and, running away to Culiacan, the capital of Sinaloa, announced his claim, and bought a pick, a hammer and drills.

Last year an English syndicate offered Maldonado \$15,000,000 for his gold mine, but he only laughed—and kept the mine.

Large numbers of the mining companies organized throughout the United States are now being sent to Arizona for incorporation. There are something more than two hundred corporations filed in this territory each month, and the great majority of these are sent from other States to take advantage of Arizona's very liberal corporation law. The cost of incorporation there is very small, and there are no State fees or other charges after the company is filed. There is also the slightest possible restriction on corporate activities after organization.

Yuma County.

The weekly output of the King of Arizona mine, near Yuma, is 125 pounds of gold bullion.

The main shaft of the King of Arizona is now down 1,000 feet, and cross-cuts at that depth show a ledge of pay ore 100 feet in width. The ore is first run through a stamp mill located on the property, and is then worked by a cyanide process. At present the mine is producing a bar of gold bullion weighing 125 pounds each week.

In connection with the mine property, the owners are operating an ice plant for the exclusive benefit of the miners employed in and about the mine, who number in the neighborhood of 125.

The King of Arizona is owned by Colonel Epes Randolph, head of the Southern Pacific Arizona lines, and Eugene S. Ives.

The Reliable group of claims, located near Quartzsite, have been sold to the Ventura Mining Company, which is a company organized by New York capitalists to develop and exploit mining property in Arizona, principally in the northern end of Yuma county. The price paid for this property was \$60,000. It is a gold-bearing property, through which runs a nine-foot ledge. In a mill test of 100 tons of ore from this ledge returns to the amount of \$12.80 per ton were obtained. It is considered one of the biggest propositions in this part of the territory.

Development work to the amount of 450 feet has uncovered a large amount of rich ore. The new owners plan to begin development work on a big scale without delay. They have plenty of funds to carry out their plans.

Cochise County.

On November 8th the miners of Cochise county received notice of a raise in wages that will amount to a total of half a million dollars per year.

All miners employed by the mining companies at Bisbee and Tombstone received notice of a raise in wages, to date from November 1st. The scale has been advanced twenty-five cents per day. Miners now receive \$5.75 per day and the shaft men \$4.25.

The first motion hoisting engineers receive \$5.25 per day.

This raise comes as a sort of reward of merit to the miners affected, as they stood by their employers and voted down a proposed union which was being agitated recently. They held many stormy mass meetings over the matter, but finally decided that they received the best wages and treatment in the country as it was, and that they would let well enough alone.

Ever since the reopening of the Tombstone mines, the Tombstone Consolidated Company has been working on a big shaft which is now down to the 1,000-foot level. This level has been the objective point, as they expect to begin the work of opening up the surrounding country from that level.

For some time there have been indications in a number of the properties of the Tombstone Consolidated Company that led the management of the company to expect the appearance of copper, several small streaks of copper ore being found in the Emerald and in the big shaft; but the most promising indication that shows that there is copper below the water level in the Tombstone district was the body of ore recently struck in the winze in the Silver Thread, which has been sunk from the 500-foot level under the direction of Foreman Roger Sanders, and which, after being sunk a distance of something over 100 feet, opened up a body of ore that shows native copper all through it. The finding of this body of ore has led many to believe that Tombstone will follow in the footsteps of Butte and develop from a silver and gold camp to a copper camp.

Safford.

The Mascot Mining Company, who some time ago purchased the Dory Morris mines on the west slope of the Graham Mountains, has struck a rich ledge of ore at the 100-foot level in their Gold Cord mine. The ore encountered was in a cross-cut and is about a foot wide, running fully \$100 to the ton in gold, besides considerable copper. The cross-cut in which this ore was struck

will be continued, as it is known that a second vein will be encountered in less than forty feet from the present drift.

The Lone Star Consolidated Company, owners of the Lone Star group of mines, is erecting a new hoisting engine on the old Lone Star shaft and sink it on down. While the sinking is going on ore will be taken out of the different drifts and cross-cuts and shipped. There are large quantities of high-grade ore in sight which will be mined while the prospecting is going on.

Prescott.

What is believed to be an important strike of ore was made in the Prescott mine, on the summit of Thumo Butte and Copper Basin divide recently. The claim is developed by another shaft, which has been sunk on the ledge to a depth of eighty feet, in which there is also an excellent showing of ore, carrying good silver values, and from which several tons of shipping ore has been mined.

There are four claims in the group, which is located about six and one-half miles west of this city, a good wagon road leading from here to the camp. Last Chance mine, near the S. F. P. and P. Railroad, lies two miles to the north, while about the same distance south, along the summit of the range, the Derby and Eldorado mines, both with well-developed ore bodies, are located.

At the Congress mine a body of sulphide ore was recently uncovered in sinking shaft No. 5 below the 2,000-foot level, the size or extent of which has not been determined, a cross-cut having been run on it a distance of twenty-three feet, with no walls yet in sight. This strike again puts the Congress on its feet after being practically abandoned as worked out. It was in the past one of the great gold producers of the territory, and has still all the equipment of a monster mine. Millions of dollars were taken out of the Congress in its prosperous days by F. M. Murphy and his associates.

SAN FRANCISCO STOCK AND OIL EXCHANGE

Following are the latest quotations for stocks of oil companies listed on the California Stock & Oil Exchange:
Associated Oil Stk. Tr. Cer... 51 54 | Monarch of Arizona 08 13

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On the 5th of January next we shall issue our usual Special Edition of this journal giving a complete resume of the various oil fields and mining districts of the West. This special number is already well in hand, and our staff of writers are busy preparing statistics and writing up the various subjects of interest for the current year. All should join us in helping to make this edition a signal success. Our State stands first in oil production, and its mines are world famous. We should take sufficient pride to have them, at least occasionally, well represented.

Advertisers will find our Special Edition an exceptionally good medium of reaching the public. We guarantee a circulation of at least 10,000 copies for the issue of January 5th. Highly illustrated, printed in colors, it will make an excellent souvenir edition to send your friends in the East. Extra copies may be procured from this office at the usual rate of 10 cents each.

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PHOENIX, ARIZONA

Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Caribon	06	Nevada County	30
Chicago (rude (old))	35	Oil City Pet	45
Chicago (rude (new))	09	Peerless	3.00
Four	20	Piedmont	10
Home	41	Pittsburg	05
Imperial	17	Sterling	1.10 1.50
Independence	10	Superior	06
Junction	05	Thirty-three	3.50
Kern	10.00	Twenty-eight	05 07
Kern (new)	10	Wabash	30 35
Linda Vista	10	West Shore	02
McKittrick	05		

SAN FRANCISCO STOCK EXCHANGE

Following are the latest quotations of mining stocks listed on the San Francisco Stock & Exchange Board:

Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Wild Goose	1.50 2.25		
Alaska.			
Argonaut	4.70	Furnace C Co	1.00
Boston G C	20	Furu Ck Ex	1.12
Bnswk C G M	65	Greenwr B J	60 62
Bunk H M C	1.40	Greenwr P C	1.00
Gen Eureka	65	Lightner M C	1.25
Death Val	03	Red Boy	30
Excel Mt C	1.00	So Eureka M C	15
Forest City	34		
California.			
Belmont	6.00 6.50	MacNamara	87 89
Belmont Ex	20	Midway	2.45 2.50
Boston Ton	25	Midway Ex	37 40
Brghrs J B Ex	28	Mizpah Ex	40
California	26	Monarch P Ex	15 16
Cash Boy	16	Montana	3.75
Eureka Ton	07	Mont Mid Ex	24 25
Golden An	56	N Y Ton Con	25 30
Golden Cwn	21	North Star	48 49
Gold Gate	10	Ohio Ton	26 28
Gold Mtn	06	Ohio Ton Ex	12
Gold Mt Con	02	Paymaster	03 04
Great Westn	05	Bed Rock Ex	04 06
Gypsy Qn C	40	Resene	28 29
Home	19	21 Tonopah Ex	6 25 6 62
Indiana Ton	04	05 Ton Home Con	02 03
Iowa Ton	09	Ton Lode	15
Jim Butler	1.45 1.60	Ton Sil & G	04
Jim Butler Ex	17	19 Ton of Nev	21.00
Little Ton	3.00	West Ton	30 40

Nevada.
Tonopah District.

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Goldfield District.

Adams	21	22 G Bend Ex	31 32
Aloha	14	Highland	06
Atlanta	80	Hibernia	28 29
Band	40	Jumbo	4.00 4.05
Berkeley	16	Jumbo Ex	1.70 1.72
Black Ants	11	Juno	10
Blk Butte B	12	Kendall	70
Blk Butte Ex	13	Kendall Ex	07 08
Black Rock	11	Kewana Ex	27
Blue Bell	22	Laguna	1.65 1.70
Blue Bell	42	Lone Star	36 37
Brooklyn	07	Lou Dillon	44 45
Butte Gold	17	Lucky Boys	22
Booth	1.10 1.15	Mayne	20 21
C O D	1.40 1.50	May Queen	40
Colorado	10	May Qn Ex	15
Columbia	1.15 1.25	McMahon	10
Colum Mtn	1.25 1.27	Mid Pawnee	16 17
Com Fretn	5.00	Milltown M Co	53
Commonwh	41	Mohawk	15.75 16.00
Conqueror	27	Mohawk Ex	30
Cracker Jk	16	Nevada Boy	25 26
Daisy	2.80 2.90	Nev Goldfield	35 40
Daisy Ex	11	Oro	55 57
Diam-BI B C	58	Palace Goldfield	20 30
Dixie	15	Pennsylvania	05 06
Empire	12	Potlach	31 33
Esmeralda	30	Red Hills	35
Exploitatn	25	Red Lion	15 17
Federal	12	Red Top	4.00 4.05
Fawn	12	Red Top Ex	31 33
Florance	4.50	Sandstorm	70 73
Flor Ex	25	Sandstrm Ex	12 14
Frances-Mhk	1.00 1.10	Sherman	17
Frisco	20	Silver Pick	1.85 1.90
Gold B of G	1.00	Sil Pick Ex	31 32
Gold Dust	04	Simmerone	50
Goldfld Bel	92 1.00	Spearhead G	75
Goldfld Hrd	25	Spearhd Frac	40
G M of Nev	2.00 2.02	St. Ives	95 1.00
G No Star	25	Sun Dog	05 06
Gld Portland	50	Sunnyside	16
Gold Flat	21	Treasure	12 15
G Kewanas	1.65 1.70	Verde	02
G Rand	03	Vernal	28 31
Great Bend	1.15 1.20	Wonder	06 07
G Bend Aux	29 30	Yel Tiger	24

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¶ The capitalization of the Company is 600,000 shares, 100,000 of which will be sold for 30c per share for development purposes.

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Alliance	23	25	Hap Hooligan 16
Amargosa	07	08	Homestk Con 1.45 1.50
Amethyst	69	71	Lige Harris 03 07
Big Bfg	07	08	Little Bfg 03 06
Black Spar	15	19	Mayflwr Ex 11
Bonanza Hill	10	11	Maryland 07
Bonon Mt G	20	20	Myflwr Consol 83 86
Bonnie Clare	35	38	Midnight 20
Bullfg Annex	06	07	Montana Bfg 15 16
Bfg Banner	56	60	Montg Hill M 12
B Combinatn	12	13	Montgy Mt 55 56
Bfg Consol	04	05	Mont Shos Ex 20 22
Bfg Daisy	62	63	New Orleans 06
Bullfrog Ex	08	10	New Bfg Mdas 60 61
Bfg Bundle	10	10	Nugget 15 16
Bfg Belmont	15	15	Nor Shoshone 17
Bfg Gold K	48	50	Ohio Blfrg 25
Bfg Jumper	10	10	Original Blfrg 25 26
B Mg Co Nev	50	52	Orig G Bar Ex 22
Bfg Nat Bnk	67	69	Pilot 24
Bfg N Star	15	15	Rhyolite Town 08 10
Bfg Sunset	19	20	San Francisco 10
Bfg Victor	37	39	Shoshone 10
China-Nev	10	11	Shos-Bfg Gold 09 10
Croesus	45	45	Shos Nat Bank 11 12
Denver Bfg	50	50	Skookum Bfg 23 25
Denv Bfg An	34	35	Steinway 38 40
Den Rush Ex	06	06	Tramp Cons 2.00 2.10
Diamnd Bfg	35	35	Tramp M Co 1.00
Eclipse	1.50	1.50	Trinidad 56
Gold Bar	1.65	1.70	Valley View 25 30
Gold B An	25	30	Velvet 11 13
Gold B Ex	10	13	Ventura 15
Gold Dollar	11	11	Ventura Nev 13
Goldfld Bfg	06	07	Wolverine 03 04
Gold Scepter	63	65	Yankee Girl 18 19
G Mn Goldfld	10	15	

Manhattan District.				
April Fool Ex	04	05	Man Dexter	87 89
Atl & Pacific	07	08	Man Humboldt	10 11
Bull Dog	10	11	Man Little Joe	06 07
Comet	04	06	Man Jumbo	06 07
Gold Wedge	25	27	Man M Nev	16 17
Granny G M	31	32	Man Mon Ex	10 11
Hindocraft	10	10	Man Oro Fino	08 09
Indian Camp	1.02	1.07	Man Red Top	07 08
Jumping Jack	50	51	Man Standard	07 08
Little Grey	74	78	Man Syndicate	06 07
Man Atlas	15	15	Mineral Hill	06 07
Man Belmont	06	07	Mustang Man	24 25
Man Belle	08	10	Mustang Anx	13 14
Man Broncho	17	18	Mustang Ex	15 25
Man Buffalo	14	15	Original Man	27 28
Man Carson	15	15	Pine Nut	38 40
Man Central	05	05	Rocky Hill	16 17
Man Cons	1.02	1.07	Seyler Hmphy	17 19
Man Con Ex	24	24	Stray Dog	73 74
Man Combtn	17	18	Thanksgiving	07 09
Man Crescent	23	24	Whale	17 18
Man Cowboy	12	13	Yellow Horse	10 12
Man Diamond	15	15		

Other Districts.				
Alice of Won	30	35	Kawich & B	02
Belmt Johnnie	17	25	Kawich Keyst	01
Blfrg Johnnie	25	25	Kawich M Co	02
Cent Goldfeld	55	55	Lida Bell	09
Congress	15	15	Lynx Creek	1.75
Cyrus Noble	18	18	Mdwy Johnnie	08
Dmdfld Trngl	46	48	Nev Hills	3.40
Eagle's Nest	43	45	Nev Hills Ex	25 26
Esperanza	02	03	Nev Hills Flor	28 35
Fairvw S Kng	59	60	Nev Tule Gold	36
Fairvw Eagle	1.20	1.30	Nev Sunshine	70 74
Fairvw R Rek	35	40	N Star Wondr	35
Flor Leasing	40	40	Palmetto	11
Giant Hattie	55	55	Palm L Strke	10
Globe Johnnie	50	50	Phila Johnnie	2.20
Gold Reed M	14	14	Pitts Johnnie	61 63
Gold S Peak	10	10	Pitts S Peak	1.90 1.95
Golden Terra	10	10	Pyramid	79
Goldky Reef	15	16	Ramsey	25
Gold Quartz	20	20	Rocco Homestk	10
G'd Tule Can	16	16	Round Mt	1.00
Ida Mines	30	30	Round Mt Alp	12
Interstate	06	06	Round Mt Ex	21
Jack Pot	85	85	Ruby Wonder	35
Johnnie Cons	24	24	Sierra M & M	12
Comstocks.				
Alpha	10	15	Julia	12 13
Alta	05	07	Justice	06 10
Andes	21	22	Lady Wash	07
Belcher	47	48	Mexican	1.00 1.05
Best & Belch	1.25	1.25	Occidental	74
Bullion	30	31	Ophir	2.90 2.95

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Con Imperial	02	03 Seg Belcher	11	14
Con Va M Co	1.15	1.20 Sierra Nev	90	93
Crown Point	25	26 Silver Hill	65	70
Rich Eureka	5.50	Standard Con	1.30	1.00
Eschschuer	55	65 St Louis	06	..
Gould & Cur.	25	26 Union Con	62	63
Hale & Nore	95	98 Utah	08	09
Kentuck	09	11 Yellow Jacket	89	90

THE OIL MARKET American Position

Following are the latest quotations (wholesale) for mineral oils at San Francisco:

Water White Coal Oil, in bulk 10	cts. 11	Motor Gasoline, in cases	24
Special Coal Oil	12½	No. 1 Engine Distillate, iron	08
Pearl Oil, in cases	17	barrels or drums	06½
Astral	17	No. 2 Engine Distillate, iron	06½
Star	17	barrels or drums	06½
Extra Star	20	Cases, 6½ more.	12½
Elaine	26	Benzine, in bulk	19
Eocene	19	Benzine, in cases	30
Stove Gasoline, in bulk	17½	86-degree Gasoline, in bulk	36
Stove Gasoline, in cases	24	86-degree Gasoline, in cases	36
Motor Gasoline, in bulk	17½		

Russian Position

During the past fortnight the quotations on the Baku market for Crude Petroleum and its products have fluctuated considerably. The quotation for Crude Petroleum, after having fallen to 21 coopeks per pood, now stands at 22½ coopeks per pood; but at present there is no quotation for forward delivery. For Residuals the quotation has consistently declined, and has fallen during the fortnight 3 coopeks per pood to 22½ coopeks. There is no quotation for forward delivery. The quotation for Kerosene, after falling to 26½ coopeks per pood, has slightly improved, and now stands at 27 coopeks per pood, for prompt delivery, free on rail Baku. There are no sellers for forward delivery, however. For delivery free on board vessel on the Caspian Sea the quotation, after falling to 26½ coopeks, has been raised to 27 coopeks per pood.

The figures of the production of the Baku Fields for the first fortnight of October, old style, amounted to 20,076,000 poods, and if these are maintained the production for the month should show an increase over that for the month of September.

Work is proceeding without interruption on the Fields, and the production, as will be seen from the above figures, shows a satisfactory increase; but another strike may occur at any time, as although the workmen are at present quiet there is a good deal of unrest in Baku.

Indian Market Report

During the last fortnight there has been a considerable change in the quotations for Lamp Oils on the Indian markets. In Bombay the price for Bumah Oil advanced 4 annas to Rps. 2. 8. 6., whilst in Karachi the price for Bumah Oil also advanced 4 annas and the price for Borneo, Sumatra and American Oil all advanced 1 anna. In the Calcutta market, however, there was a fall in the price of Russian Case Oil, (of which the stock is small, and which has been in store for some considerable time) of 3½ annas to Rps. 4. 1. 0., whilst there was an increase of 1 anna in the price for Bumah and Borneo Oils.

The volume of business has considerably increased, and the market remains firm with a good demand.

The quotations were as follows:

Bombay:		Rupees
American Case Oil	4. 8.	0.
Russian Case Oil	4. 4.	0.
"Elephant" Oil in tins	3. 10.	0.
Sumatra "Rising Sun" in tins	3. 10.	0.
Borneo Oil in bulk	2. 8.	6.
Bumrah Oil in bulk	2. 8.	6.
Karachi		Rupees
American Case Oil	3. 14.	0.
Bumrah Oil in tins	3. 3.	0.
Borneo Oil in tins	2. 14.	0.
Sumatra Oil in bulk	2. 14.	0.
American Oil in bulk	2. 14.	0.
Calcutta		Rupees
American Case Oil	4. 6.	6.
Russian Case Oil	4. 1.	0.
Bumrah Oil in bulk	2. 12.	6.
Borneo Oil in bulk	2. 13.	0.
Sumatra Oil in bulk	3. 2.	0.
American Oil in bulk	3. 2.	0.

English Market Report

During the past fortnight there has been very little change in the quotations for Russian and American Lamp Oils in the London and Liverpool markets. In the London market the price for both oils fell ¼d. per gallon, but in Liverpool the prices remained unchanged. There is an improvement in the deliveries, but this is to be expected during the winter months. The market is steady.

The prices were as follows:

London:	
Russian Oil, 5½d. ex wharf in barrels.	
American Oil, 6d. @ 6½d. ex. wharf in barrels.	
Liverpool:	
Russian Oil, 5½d. @ 6d. ex wharf in barrels.	
American Oil, 6d. @ 6½d. ex wharf in barrels.	

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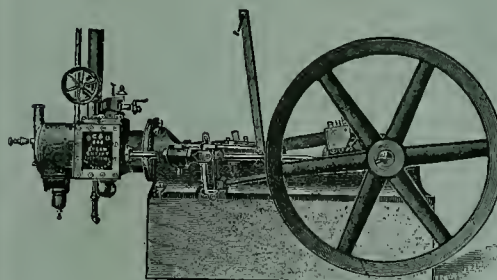
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"ROCKLIGHT," "TURBO," "PINNA."

EASTERN EXPORTS.

Following are the exports of mineral oils from the Eastern ports of the United States for the month of September, 1906:

	Quantities. Gallons.	Values. Dollars.
Crude—		
Baltimore		
Boston and Charlestown		
Delaware		
New York	2,701	162
Philadelphia	4,746,909	274,427
Galveston		
Total	4,749,610	274,589
Naphthas—		
Baltimore		
Boston and Charlestown		
Delaware		
New York	467,781	59,351
Philadelphia	409,000	31,854
Galveston		
Total	876,781	91,205
Illuminating—		
Baltimore	3,282	329
Boston and Charlestown	5,158	574
Delaware		
New York	45,411,787	3,032,215
Philadelphia	29,998,656	1,608,726
Galveston	972,486	59,565
Total	76,391,369	4,701,409
Lubricating and paraffin—		
Baltimore	475,477	56,167
Boston and Charlestown	15,144	2,859
Delaware		
New York	6,812,735	890,101
Philadelphia	5,230,815	447,098
Galveston	673,141	94,258
Total	13,207,312	1,490,483
Residuum—		
Baltimore		
Boston and Charlestown		
Delaware		
New York	370,037	20,139
Philadelphia	1,627,247	47,079
Galveston	906,951	27,208
Total	2,904,235	94,426
Total mineral oils—		
Baltimore	478,759	56,496
Boston and Charlestown	20,302	3,433
Delaware		
New York	53,065,041	4,001,968
Philadelphia	42,012,627	2,409,184
Galveston	2,552,578	181,031
Total	98,129,307	6,652,112

RECENT PATENTS.

The following recently granted patents of interest to the oil and gas trade are reported expressly for the Pacific Mining & Oil Reporter by J. M. Nesbit, Patent Attorney, Park building, Pittsburgh, Pa., from whom printed copies may be procured for 15 cents each:

- Well-drilling machine, Frank E. Simpkins, Akron O.; No. 835,368.
- Fishing tool, J. H. Morrow, Chicago; No. 832,920.
- Strainer for oil and water wells, F. I. Getty, Jennings, La. (reissue); No. 12,537.
- Rope socket, J. K. Putnam, Montpelier, Ind.; No. 833,548.
- Polish rod stiffing box, Richard Titus, Bowling Green, Ohio; No. 834,337.
- Method of drilling wells, H. R. Decker, Beaumont, Texas; No. 834,367.
- Well tubing clamp, B. G. Riggs, Kinzua, Pa.; No. 834,537.
- Pipe coupling, A. T. Herrick, Bradford, Pa.; No. 834,618.
- Well-drilling machine, L. K. Robbins, St. Louis, Mo.; No. 834,642.
- Pump rod clamp, D. W. Stirling, Glade Mills, Pa.; No. 834,688.
- Pull rod coupling, J. C. Miller, Oil City, Pa.; No. 834,836.
- Rod coupling, J. M. Lyon, Eldorado, Texas; No. 835,028.
- Rope clamp, J. H. Winters, Red Fork, Ind. Ter.; No. 835,090.

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PACIFIC MINING & OIL REPORTER

Vol. VIII. No. 4

San Francisco, Cal., December 20, 1906

Price, 10 Cents

CALIFORNIA PROMOTION COMMITTEE HOLDS IMPORTANT MEETING

"Harbors of California," upon which the Oil Industry Largely Depends, the Principal Subject of Discussion.

The California Promotion Committee held a most important meeting at the Hotel del Coronado, San Diego, on the 15th, instant, at which the paramount subject of the oil industry, "Harbors of California," was ably discussed by representative men from all parts of the state. It is believed that much good to California in general, and to the oil industry in particular, will result from the meeting. Cheap water transportation in the oil business is the road to adequate profits therefrom. Already our export trade amounts to several millions of barrels per year. The oil industry should lend its support to the improvement of the state's harbors.

An address of welcome was extended by Dr. Edward Grove, president of the San Diego Chamber of Commerce. He dwelt upon the great work for the benefit of the state that was being done by the California Promotion Committee in which the people of San Diego, and, in fact, all parts of California, are deeply interested. He assured the delegates that the people of San Diego welcomed them to their midst and he expressed the wish that the hospitality extended would be of such a nature that the delegates to the meeting would carry away with them the warmest feelings for the beautiful city of the South. And, he added, "If anything is left undone towards your comfort, well-being and welcome, the fault lies only in our inability to ascertain your wishes."

William W. Harts, Major, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., gave a brief history of water communications and the progress of ancient nations, noting the principles on which this progress was made, and the constant western movement of this activity. He showed the unsatisfactory condition of communication between the interior of the state and the ocean and suggested the development of the harbors as the best means of promoting free communication.

O. H. Miller, Secretary of the Sacramento Valley Development Association, in speaking of the harbors of the state in their relation to the interior, said in part:

"The harbors of this state belong to the people of California; they are the property of all the people, regardless of where they may live. Likewise are those natural agencies which connect them with the interior communities, mind you, the property of the people, and we can not even attempt to separate them, but they must be considered as joint assets of our state and our people."

Judge Linden L. Boone, of San Diego, spoke on "San Diego Harbor," and in his talk he dwelt upon the necessity of deepening the channel of the bar and told some of the features of the work that was proposed and the benefits that would accrue therefrom. What was wanted from both the national and state governments was set forth in a logical and convincing manner, and made the suggestion that the state take entire charge of the waterfront at the expiration of the present franchises.

George D. Gray, of San Francisco, representing the lumber industry, in speaking on the subject, "The Harbors of California and their relation to the Lumber Industry," said in part:

"While nature has given California these magnificent harbors it requires our energy and our skill to make them ours in the true sense of the word. While it is true that the commonwealth of the nation and the state of California has to a considerable degree availed itself of, and developed, these natural advantages, there is much yet to be done, and it may be interesting and encouraging to note what has been done has developed one of California's most prominent industries—the lumber trade."

C. M. Gidney, Secretary of the Santa Barbara Chamber of Commerce, spoke on the subject of Santa Barbara Harbor and in showing its needs and advantages said:

"Between the new government harbor at San Pedro and the roadstead of Port Harford, a distance of more than two hundred miles, but one place offers shelter from the northwesterly gales—the roadstead of Santa Barbara. So admirably sheltered is this roadstead that only an exactly southeast gale, something that rarely occurs, will create any disturbance therein. To remedy

this one defect, a breakwater would be necessary to intercept the southeast swell during a gale from that quarter."

In discussing "The State and Its Relation to California Harbors," Governor George C. Pardee said in part:

"In responsibility for the control of harbors and water fronts the state government stands in loco parentis to all of the municipalities of California. But it cannot be claimed that the state has been either very prompt or very efficient in assuming and discharging its parental responsibilities. It was not until 1863 that there was legislation providing a scheme of control for the San Francisco water front, and since then real development has been slow in coming. A Board of Harbor Commissioners for Eureka was created in 1870 and one for San Diego in 1889. But there the progress of legislation for control and improvement of harbors has virtually halted, leaving such important harbors as those of San Pedro, Monterey, Oakland and Port Costa, besides several others, practically without state control. The whole matter looks a good deal like one of the state's neglected duties, and right here there is a large field of usefulness for the constructive statesman as well as for the engineer."

In speaking of the bay of San Francisco, Captain William H. Marston said in part:

"The bay of San Francisco is the most important visible asset that San Francisco has. It is of prime importance to the entire state of California. In its relation to the world-wide commerce that passes in and out of the Golden Gate, the bay of San Francisco will, ultimately, be found to be of more value to the United States than are individually the ports of New York, Philadelphia or Boston. With the increase of the exporting business with the Orient, the importing business will naturally increase. What harbor on the Pacific Coast is so well placed to attend to the calls of a growing commerce as the bay of San Francisco?"

Dr. Clarence E. Edwards, Chief of Publicity of the California Promotion Committee, delivered an illustrated lecture on the subject of "California's Harbors." In his lecture he brought out the community of interest of all parts of the state saying:

"Every industry in the state is dependent upon the shipping, and there is one attribute of California that is common to the entire commonwealth. This is the magnificent harbor facilities which give opportunity to every industry in the state to reach the markets of the world. California is particularly fortunate in its harbors, and were any of them situated anywhere along the parallel coast of the Atlantic it would be so fostered and developed by the state to which it belonged that it would attract the commerce of the world."

George Kennon, the noted author, whose articles on darkest Russia attracted world-wide attention, also gave a short talk.

Following the meeting which lasted until after six o'clock, the banquet was held in the large dining-room of the hotel, and two hundred and fifty guests sat at the tables and enjoyed one of the dinners for which the hotel is famous.

The resolutions were broad and took up no individual interests, but covered solely those matters of general state interest. Resolutions relating to good roads, following the report of the committee appointed at the meeting of the Committee at Napa last June, were adopted, as were resolutions of thanks to the San Diego Chamber of Commerce, San Diego citizens, to the Hotel del Coronado, and to the Press of California for courtesies extended and co-operation in making the meeting a success.

Following were the resolutions as they were adopted, in full:

WHEREAS, the Counties Committee of The California Promotion Committee, representing the commercial interests of the entire state of California, has discussed fully and comprehensively at this meeting, held in San Diego, December 15th, 1906, the needs of the harbors of California, particularly in relation to the duties and opportunities, with respect thereto, of both the nation and the state, and

WHEREAS, California stands at the gateway to the vast commerce of the Orient and the islands of the Pacific Ocean and to her ports comes the commerce of the whole world, and

WHEREAS, it is notorious that the harbors of California, which are among the best in the world so far as natural advantages are concerned, are deficient in those improvements necessary for the present, and to meet



the requirements of such commerce as may be expected to come in the future to our shores, and

WHEREAS, every port in California is in need of attention and all these ports are essential elements in the general prosperity of state and nation, and

WHEREAS, not only adequate deepening and widening of channels and waterways but also proper and adequate anchorage and dockage facilities; a proper regulation of port demands, pilotage charges, towage expense; and cost of water supplies together with a ready opportunity for the interchange of freight between docks, are essential in carrying on the business of a port to the best advantage, be it

RESOLVED, that the Congress of the United States be requested to appoint at as early a date as practicable a commission of federal engineers for the purpose of examining into and reporting at as early a date as possible upon the needs of all the harbors of California, and recommending such improvements of the harbors of California as properly lie within the province of the national government; be it further

RESOLVED, that the Governor, in consultation with the Chambers of Commerce of the various ports demanding improvements, be requested to appoint a commission which shall examine into the needs of all the harbors of California, investigating port charges, wharfage and dockage demands, pilotage fees and towage and water supplies expenses, and reporting at as early a date as possible to the Governor, with recommendations for such necessary improvements of the harbors of the state in matters within the province of the state; be it further

RESOLVED, that the Counties Committee of The California Promotion Committee urgently recommends that the Legislature of the state of California, pursuant to such report, enact such legislation as will provide for the regular and permanent improvement of the harbors of the state, through a period of years, at the expense of the whole state, the sums to be expended to be raised either by general taxation or by bond issue as may seem to the Legislature most expedient and desirable; be it further

RESOLVED, that the Governor of California be requested to instruct the Attorney-General to take immediate proceedings to eject from any harbor property of the state all persons or corporations now improperly in possession of or occupying such properties. Be it further

RESOLVED, that the Committee on Harbors of The California Promotion Committee be and hereby is instructed to take immediately such steps as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of these resolutions.

STANDARD OIL PROFITS.

In the petition in equity against the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, filed by the government in the circuit court of St. Louis, November 15th, it is alleged that the trustees' valuation of all the property and stocks placed in their hands in 1882 was \$55,710,698.24, and that the additional property purchased or acquired by the issue of trust certificates was \$13,310,100; so that the total value of all property controlled by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, except such as may have been purchased from earnings, is \$69,020,798.24, according to its own valuation. That upon this capital the Standard has from 1882 to 1895, inclusive, paid \$512,940,084.50 of dividend and has created a large surplus.

The Standard has not published any statements since 1896, but from 1882 to 1896 its surplus, according to its own statements, was \$79,536,025.14; and it is alleged that its property at the present time exceeds the value of \$200,000,000. That its annual dividends during the last nine years have run from 33 to 48 per cent per annum in addition to this large surplus.

GOLD AND SILVER OUTPUT FOR 1905.

The bureau of the mint and geological survey, which are co-operating in determining the annual production of gold and silver in the United States, have agreed upon the following tabulated statement of the output of state's and territories for the calendar year 1905:

State.	Gold Value.	Silver, Fine Ounces.
Alaska	\$14,925,600	129,200
Arizona	2,691,300	2,605,700
California	19,197,100	1,082,000
Colorado	25,701,100	12,942,800
Idaho	1,075,600	8,125,600
Montana	4,889,300	13,454,700
Nevada	5,359,100	5,863,500
Oregon	1,244,900	8,900
South Dakota	6,913,900	179,000
Utah	5,140,900	10,359,900

The most important changes in gold productions are shown by Alaska, which advanced from \$9,160,500 in 1904 to \$14,925,600 in 1905. Colorado shows an increase from \$24,385,800 in 1904 to \$25,701,100 in 1905, due to the

freedom from labor troubles. Nevada shows a gain from \$4,307,800 in 1904 to \$5,359,100 in 1905, and a gain in silver from \$2,695,100 to \$5,863,500 fine ounces.

The director of the mint says that Nevada will show for 1906 a much larger gain in both gold and silver, and that the state will likely make a contest for first place as a producer of the precious metals. The total output of silver is about 1,500,000 ounces under that of the previous year, the three heaviest producers, Montana, Colorado and Utah showing a decline.

The director of the mint has also completed a compilation of gold and silver in the world for the calendar year 1905, as follows:

Country	Gold Value.	Silver, Fine Ounces.
United States	\$ 88,180,700	56,101,600
Mexico	15,261,200	54,652,893
Canada	14,486,800	5,974,375
Africa	113,329,100	619,620
Australia	85,926,500	12,561,600
Russia	22,291,600	204,960
Total for the world	\$376,289,200	157,330,362

INCREASED CAPITALIZATION.

The rate at which the country is going in a financial sense is somewhat reflected by the increased capitalization of incorporations chartered during the present year. The total of these charters issued in the east alone for this year is \$2,051,989,000, compared with \$1,694,187,211 for the whole of 1905, and \$1,003,542,200 in 1904. Last month the grand total of all the new incorporations and increases in capital stock was \$378,990,000, of which the eastern states contributed in big companies \$227,950,000, contrasted with only \$50,000,000 in November, 1905. The November total is the fourth largest this year.

A significant feature of last month's list is the unusually large number of increases in capital made by industrial concerns, including several of the very large companies, and it is understood that other increases are contemplated as soon as the money market becomes favorable. The mining boom is still a factor, and railroads are well represented.

Maine, as usual, heads the list in point of nominal capitalization of the companies incorporated under its laws. It is especially attractive to concerns of large capitalization.

Railroads loom up larger than usual in last month's incorporations. Among the chief railroad items are the Brazil Railway Company, with \$40,000,000 capital; the Indian Central, with \$15,000,000; Hoboken & Manhattan, with \$38,000,000; Pittsburg, Binghamton & Eastern, with \$20,000,000; Arkansas. Oklahoma & Northwestern, with \$4,000,000. Amongst the notable increases in capital are \$26,000,000 by the Pullman Palace Car Company; \$10,000,000 by the American Woolen Company; \$20,000,000 by the General Electric Company, and several by pipe-line companies, understood to be under the control of the Standard Oil Company. Copper mining companies are also well represented, though the mining industry, taken as a whole, does not play so conspicuous a part as it has played in several recent months.

—Journal of Commerce.

ARROYO GRANDE.

Arroyo Grande, Cal., December 19th.

Staff Correspondence.

Tiber Oil Company's No. 2 has been finished and perforated and shows up for a 600-barrel well. The oil is 14 gravity. This well is considered to be fully as good as was No. 1, completed some time ago. Rig is up for No. 3, and drilling will commence at once.

Perpetual Oil Company's No. 2 well is 1920 feet in 8-inch pipe drilling in black shale.

Oak Park No. 1 is 2,480 feet deep in 6½-inch pipe, with favorable prospects.

La Grande Oil Company has a derrick up for well No. 1 on the Dutra-York lease, about one mile northwest of Arroyo Grande.

McNee Oil Company has a derrick up for No. 1 well on the Duncan-McNee lease, just across the line from Tiber No. 2. Drilling will commence within a few days. The Tiber wells have proven the property.

Associated Oil Company's No. 1 well is progressing favorably with good indications for a producer. The location is about two miles northwest of the Tiber property.

California Newlove Oil Company is 1,020 feet in 10-inch pipe on the Warner lease and going ahead nicely.

Crystal Oil Company is making good progress on well No. 1 on the Olivera lease north of Arroyo Grande.

The New Huasna Oil Company has commenced operations on the Huasna ranch, about sixteen miles east of Arroyo Grande. Derrick is up for well No. 1 and drilling will commence soon. Two shallow wells were drilled upon this property some years ago but no depth attained sufficient to reach the oil strata.

Santa Lucia Oil Company is going ahead with well No. 1 on the Andrews lease, some twenty miles north of town. A great deal of trouble has been experienced in drilling this well but the operators feel confident of ultimate success.

The Arroyo Grande field is taking on an air of permanency and prosperity, and the little town is already commencing to benefit therefrom. Several substantial stone and brick buildings are being erected, the streets and sidewalks repaired and other improvements made. The sidewalks are being made from asphalt which is taken from a natural deposit on a side hill just above the town. There seems to be every assurance that this oil field will soon take its place among the great producers of the state.

Staff Correspondence:—

SANTA MARIA.

Santa Maria, Cal., Dec. 18, 1906.

The Santa Maria Realty Company is an organization recently incorporated by Santa Maria capitalists for the purpose of supplying that town with natural gas. The gas will be brought into Santa Maria through a four inch pipe from one of the Brookshire wells. A "trap" has already been installed and the actual work of laying the pipe will commence within a few days. The gas will be forced through the pipe by compressors and will be used mostly for heating and fuel purposes, the town already being supplied with a complete electric light system.

Brookshire Oil Company is running two strings of tools, one on new work and one deepening No. 4 to increase the production. This well was finished in the top of the formation account of the great gas pressure at the time making it impossible to finish it. The company has about 200,000 barrels of oil in storage, practically all the storage oil there is in the field.

Pinal Oil Company has three strings of tools running on new work and derricks up for Nos. 15, 16 and 17.

Dome Oil Company has two wells producing, one well drilling and is building rig for well No. 4.

The Coast Oil Transport Company has completed its pipe line from the Graciosa wells to the refinery of the California Petroleum Refineries, Limited, at Oil Port. The line is 34 miles and has been but 70 days in laying. We believe, this is one of the best showings ever made in the laying of a pipe line. It is thought that about three weeks will be required to test the line, complete the wharf at oil port and to make connections, when the Graciosa Oil Company will be in a position to enter the market with its production. (See special article in New Year's Edition.)

Graciosa Oil Company has completed its well No. 8. Derricks are up for 9 and 10. Lumber is on the ground for Nos. 11, 12 and 13 and has been ordered for five more derricks. Ten strings of tools will be running on this property within the next few months.

Rice Ranch Oil Company is running one string of tools on new work and is building derrick No. 4. Two wells are producing about 2000 barrels daily.

The Laguna Land Company, which is said to be composed of Union Sugar Company stockholders, is drilling a well on the Suey Ranch, north of Santa Maria.

Pennsylvania Petroleum Co. has its No. 1 well nearly completed. It is now in oil and promises to be a big producer.

The Western Union Oil Company has twenty four productive wells and is running three strings of tools on new work. While the capacity of this lease is probably 15,000 barrels daily, only 5500 barrels is being shipped. The Associated takes 2500 barrels of heavy oil and the Standard about 3000 barrels of light oil.

The Associated Oil Company is surveying a route for an 8 inch pipe line from Carcaga to Betteravia which will be about 10 miles shorter than the present line between these points.

Newlove Oil Company is drilling four wells and has derricks up for Nos. 5 and 6. The locations are just across the line from the Graciosa and Western Union Companies.

The Syndicate Oil Company is running one string of tools on new work. Carpentaria Oil Company in which several Santa Maria people are interested has reached a depth of over 4000 feet.

Union Oil Company's operations in the Santa Maria field are as follows: Folsom lease, 1 drilling; Harwell lease, 1 drilling; S. M. O. & G. Co., 2 drilling, 1 new rig; Burcon lease 1 drilling; Keiser lease 1 drilling 1 deepening; Eefson lease, 1 drilling; Hill lease, 2 deepening.

Associated Oil Company is moving its rig from its abandoned well on the Newhall lease to No. 1 on the Escolle lease to replace the burned derrick there.

Well No. 1 of the Claremont Oil Company is 3500 feet deep without particularly favorable prospects of oil.

COALINGA.

Commercial Petroleum Company has its well No. 1 on Section 12-21-15 down 575 feet in 10-inch line pipe and is making good progress.

C. W. Hall of the Michigan Oil & Development Company is in town in the interests of his company. He is starting several new companies, their names being as follows: "White Creek Development Company," "White Creek Oil & Improvement Company" and "Michigan Coalinga Oil Company." All of these companies are to operate in the White Creek District and will prove up a vast amount of territory.

The Michigan Oil & Development Company has its well No. 1 down 1050 feet in 8-inch casing.

The Coalinga Petroleum Company has its well No. 3 down 400 feet in 7½-inch casing.

The Inca Oil Company is putting up a rig for well N. 5 and will spend it about the first of the year.

The Union Oil Company is putting in a battery of two 60-horse power boilers to furnish power for a pumping station to pump its oil to Ora Station. Its well No. 5 is being drilled out and a new string of 6-inch casing put in.

The Coalinga Pacific Oil Company is cleaning out its well No. 4 and will have it on its old production again soon.

The Pittsburg Oil Company shut off the water in its well No. 1 at 2,945 feet in 6-inch casing and is carring down the 4½-inch. It is expected that oil will be struck soon.

The Avon Oil Company has its well No. 3 down 1195 feet in 10-inch casing.

The Coalinga Peerless Oil Company is redrilling well No. 1 and will have it producing again soon.

The Associated National Thirty Company has its No. 3 finished. No. 4 is down 900 feet in 10-inch casing and the lumber is on the ground for the derrick for well No. 5.

The Associated Oil Company has its Station A in fine shape and is painting it. It is putting in a new 75-horse power boiler at its Station One and making various other repairs.

The Manchester Oil Company has its well No. 1 down 550 feet in 10-inch casing.

Mr. T. A. O'Donald of the Octave Oil Company spent a few days in the field during the past week.

Mr. Hill of the Union Oil Company came into field Tuesday for a few days.

Mr. H. H. Hart, President of the Caribou Oil Company, is spending a few days on his property.

The Stockholders Oil Company has well No. 5 down 800 feet and is now making good progress.



View in the Santa Maria Field.

General conditions on the California & New York Oil Company's property remains practically the same. No. 2 well has been cleaned out and re-tubed and is making a good production. Its other wells are doing nicely.

California Monarch Oil Company has just brought in a gusher on its property on Section 26-19-15, which is producing a large amount of oil. The well was finished at 2,815 feet in 6¾-inch casing. Settling tanks are being erected and will be connected by pipe line with the receiving station at once. The oil is very light in gravity and will command a good price. Its wells on Section 31 are doing their usual good work and are classed among the best in the field.

The California Diamond Oil Company is enlarging its reservoirs on its property at Sunset to provide storage for the increased production. At Coalinga its well No. 5 on Section 12-19-15 is down 1,750 feet in its 10 inch casing. Work is being resumed on well No. 4 with the prospect that it will be numbered among the producers at an early date.

The California Oilfields Limited has finished its well No. 35 and has a good well. Its No. 34 is in the oil sand and will be brought in soon.

The M. K. & T. Oil Company has its well No. 2 down 1,300 feet in the large casing and is making good progress.

The Shreeves Oil Company has its well No. 1 down 2,100 feet in 6-inch casing and is making the best headway of any drilling in the field.

THE JOHNNIE MINING DISTRICT.

The Johnnie Mining District is in the extreme southern part of Nye County, Nevada, and comprises 36 square miles of territory. Nye county is over 200 miles long from north to south and probably comprises the richest mineralized area in the world within the borders of a single county. Tonopah, the county seat, is on the extreme western border line. Diamondfield and Goldfield are just over the line in Esmeralda county. Manhattan, Round Mountain, Belmont, Kawich, Bullfrog and a score or more camps of lesser notoriety are within this county. Geographically, Johnnie is located



A Gushing Well—Coalinga.

most favorably. It is directly in line of the great mineral zone which extends from the Comstock south through Arizona and into Mexico. The greatest gold, silver and copper mines ever discovered are within this zone.

The Johnnie District is traversed by the Los Vegas and Tonopah railroad. The town of Johnnie is 12 miles south from the nearest station. This station is locally known as the Johnnie Siding but for some reason not known to the writer, the railroad company saw fit to change it to Amargosa. It is from this point that Greenwater, the new copper camp in Inyo county, California is reached. For its age, this station can probably show a larger volume of business than any other siding in the United States. The railroad company employs three men to check out freight as it is unloaded from cars, and oftentimes loaded cars of freight are carried by the "set out" at other sidings because there is not room at Johnnie Siding to accommodate them. I state these facts to show in a way what is going on in this new desert country. The development of the mineral resources of this section of Nevada and of that part of California lying east of Death Valley, is simply marvellous.

While the Johnnie District has not figured in any spectacular way in the great Nevada boom, the development and advancement of the district has nevertheless been highly satisfactory to those most interested. That Johnnie has not had a boom such as has characterized Goldfield, Bullfrog, Manhattan and Greenwater, is due more to the fact that Johnnie has been controlled and dominated by a few capitalists whose interests were thought to be conserved by quietly acquiring the best properties for a mere pittance. There is a far better surface showing of mineral in Johnnie than in any of the other camps named. The richest ore the writer has ever seen came from some of the workings in the Johnnie district. Were these properties owned and controlled by some of the men whose energy, business tact and foresight made these other camps, Johnnie would today be holding the center of the stage in the drama of mining speculation that is entrancing and holding the financial world in its spell.

But Johnnie will be heard from in the years to come when the memory of some of the boom camps will leave a bad taste in the month. The mineral is there and capital is being found to develop and mine it. The Johnnie Consolidated is pushing development work, while a number of leasers are taking out some shipping ore and a great deal of high grade milling ore from the holdings of the company. The Bullfrog Johnnie is quietly going along developing what in the writer's opinion will some day be one of the big mines of the desert. The ore is free milling and is found in true fissure veins of great strength. The Globe Johnnie is another rich property from

which shipping ore is being taken. It lies between the Johnnie Consolidated and the Bullfrog Johnnie. The Belmont Johnnie is another very promising property lying on the same formation. The other mines in the district being worked are the Boston Johnnie, the Congress and the Leadville Johnnie, the latter a very promising silver-lead property on which a large body of 50 per cent lead ore has been uncovered.

The town of Johnnie has experienced quite a growth since the railroad was completed six months ago. It has the usual complement of stores, hotels and saloons to make up a lively mining town. Some very substantial business buildings are being erected and before many months the town will present a very credible appearance.

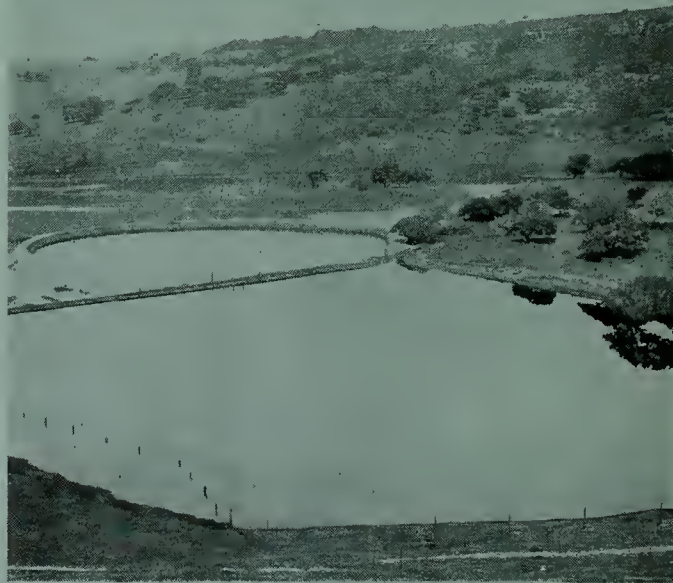
W. M. THOMAS.

SUGAR AT A CENT A POUND.

Wonderful Opportunities for Sugar Growing in the Philippines.—Chance to Twist Tail of Sugar Trust.—Vast Sugar Districts To Be Opened by New Philippine Railways.—President Roosevelt Advocates Free Trade With Philippines.

By Hamilton Wright.

There are unusual opportunities for enterprising Americans to raise sugar in the Philippines. The subject of Philippine sugar is arousing intense interest in the Orient at the present time, owing to the building of the Philippine railroads. These lines will tap some of the richest sugar districts in the world. Early last June fifty engineers arrived in Manila to superintend active construction on the railroads. These engineers are representing just one of the construction companies, other railway men will follow. The bonds of the new railroads are guaranteed by the government, which provides that lines and equipment shall be first class in every respect, and limits the minimum time at which the work of construction shall proceed. It is expected that the more important lines will be completed within three years.



Lake of Oil—Santa Maria.

The Americans who engage in sugar raising here will stand to make great fortunes for themselves, help the Philippine Islands, twist the tail of the "sugar trust" and put the price of sugar so that every family in the United States may ultimately have the Simon pure article at a reasonable price and children may eat their candy unadulterated by glucose.

What can be done in sugar raising in the Philippines is shown by the fact that the islands have already this year sent over eight thousand pounds of crude sugar to the Pacific Coast; they usually export as much from here to the Atlantic Coast.

Think of raising sugar by the most primitive methods known; crushing the cane in crude sugar mills that lose fifty per cent of the juice; hauling the product one third the way around the earth; paying a tariff of a cent and two thirds on every pound that is brought in, and underselling the sugar of foreign Cuba which is grown by the most modern methods of cultivation and

treated by the most highly equipped sugar factories. Hawaii pays no duty, but Philippine sugar is even now competing with Hawaiian sugar that is produced by the most highly equipped plantations and factories known to the sugar industry. In fact, say sugar raisers of the Philippines, there is no country in the world which can produce sugar so cheap and profitably as the islands.

Sugar growing in the archipelago affords exceptional opportunities because the United States is the greatest sugar consuming market in the world. Our consumption is so enormous, almost six billion pounds a year, that we can easily absorb all the sugar which Cuba, Hawaii and the East Indies can produce, plus the limited product of our own beet sugar factories, and still have room for all the sugar output of the Philippines for many years.

Our demand for sugar is increasing at the tremendous rate of from 150,000 to 200,000 tons a year. Not only are we using more sugar with our increasing population and higher standard of living, but the entire world is rapidly acquiring a "sweet tooth." The Orient, with its nine hundred million people, is quickly following the footsteps of the more civilized nations of the globe, and China, with four hundred millions of this nine hundred millions, takes more sugar from the Philippines than the archipelago sends to the United States. The Dutch in Java are going mad over sugar raising, but they cannot build factories quick enough nor establish plantations on a vast enough scale with the limited land there available for cultivation to keep up with the prodigiously increasing demand of the Orient. It would take years, therefore, possibly generations, before the Philippines could raise enough sugar to seriously reduce the price of the article in this country. Yet the sugar producing capacity of the Philippines is almost without limit. There are thousands and thousands of acres of as fine sugar land as any in the world which only need the stimulating touch of American capital, American machinery and American methods, to contribute their quota to civilization.

The enormous profits that are made in sugar raising are illustrated from the fact that recently half a dozen Hawaiian sugar planters formed a small so-called trust, operating at Crockett, California, with a capitalization of sixty-six million dollars. Not one of these men could sign his check for one thousand dollars twenty five years ago. Yet in Hawaii the cost of irrigation and fertilization in order to raise sugar is enormous; while in the Philippines, according to sugar planters here, and the testimony before the Senate and House committees in Washington last winter, sugar can be produced in the archipelago for less than one cent a pound. It can be brought from Manila to the Pacific Coast for \$3.50 a ton. It can be transported from Manila to New York in steam vessels for 27 to 29 cents a hundred pounds or about the same rate as that prevailing between Omaha and Chicago, for instance; the rate in sailing vessels even less; yet today the United States is paying from sixty-one million dollars to ninety-one million dollars a year to foreigners for this commodity while we own millions upon millions of better sugar land than is owned by these foreigners with sufficient of as cheap or cheaper labor than these tropic foreign countries possess in sight.

Sugar grows tremendously in the Philippines. Not long ago in the interior of the islands I cut down a stalk of cane that seemed almost like a young bamboo tree, measuring it on the ground I found it was twenty nine feet high. Most of the commercial sugar raised in the Philippines comes from the island of Negros, though a splendid cane is also raised in Cebu, in the Cotabato valley of Mindanao and Pampanga and Cagayan valleys of Luzon. As there are no ports other than Bacolod, on the west side of Negros, all the sugar has to be hauled out of the interior on the backs of ponies or in ox carts, and sent to Iloilo in small sailing craft that can come up the coast with the tides. With the completion of the railroads great things may be expected in sugar development in this region. Both the Cotabato valley of Mindanao and the Cagayan valley of Luzon afford water transportation for sugar.

Although there are regions especially adapted to the cultivation of sugar, yet the raw sugar cane itself constitutes a popular sweetmeat throughout the islands. The cane grows everywhere. On fete days in the Philippines and at cockfights, at weddings and funerals, and in market places, you will see peddlers selling the children pieces of raw cane at six for half a cent. It is quite a treat to chew and suck one of these dirty pieces of cane; it takes the place of candy. Before going to a fete the peddler will go out in his back yard and cut a dozen or so stalks of cane with his bolo (big knife). He cuts the stalks at their joints so that the pieces are each a foot long; then he shaves down the pieces at the rough elbows of the joints. This gives the cane an especially nice appearance, and is a reason why one should buy of a peddler rather than take the trouble of cutting it himself. On a joyful day in the Philippines you will see hundreds of people ambling along the highways from the fete, everyone with a great piece of cane stuck in his mouth, just like a dude on Piccadilly.

With the coming of the railroads, and under the quickening touch of American enterprise, a new era is at hand for the sugar industry of the Philippines. Millions of dollars are going into the islands now, and this influx of capital, say planters there, will encourage and stimulate the sugar industry to a remarkable degree. If the Philippines can, as they did, export 125,000

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to 260,000 tons yearly in the years from 1880 to 1898, with crude, almost primitive plants and disheartened working people, whose wages were not paid in coin as they are now; with only a few thousand acres under native cultivation; at a cost of from sixty-two and a half cents to ninety cents a hundred pounds, or less than one-half what it costs in Cuba or Hawaii; without agricultural implements, and with a loss of forty-five per cent of the sugar in extracting the juice from the cane, what may we not expect as to quantity and cost of sugar production under modern equipment, labor saving implements, American capital, American energy and American executive ability?

The people of the Philippines are very anxious for free trade. They claim that inasmuch as the United States took from them free trade with Spain, with which they had a ready market for their sugar, we should now give them the same trade privileges as they enjoyed while under Spanish rule. They are forty years behind the times in their method of raising sugar. They have not the money to buy modern agricultural implements, and only the best of their plantations are enabled to compete with Cuba, Hawaii and Java. It was to help the people of the Philippines as a whole that a bill providing free trade was urged by Secretary Taft and President Roosevelt at the last session of Congress, where it passed the House by an enormous majority, but was killed by the sugar trust in the Senate. The argument has been made by the sugar trust that the granting of free trade for Philippine sugar would destroy the sugar industry in the United States. Any one who has actually been in the sugar districts in the Philippines and sees how primitively sugar is raised will understand how it is that even with free trade it would take decades for these poor Filipinos to improve their methods to such an extent as to seriously affect the price of sugar in the United States.

It is interesting to know how sugar is grown in the Philippines. The method of plowing is to hitch a carabao to a crooked stick; on the end of this crooked stick is an iron point about as large as the palm of one's two hands. The carabao moves very slowly. It seems to reflect as to whether it will take the next step or not. The iron point roots up the ground to a depth of about three inches. The plow has but one handle and wobbles along in the hands of the unskilled native. It generally takes five plowings to render the ground fit for cultivation. A man and a carabao can usually plow an acre of ground in about three or four weeks.

The average sugar mill is just as primitive as the method of cultivation. This is an odd frame building under a roof of thatched palms and supported on posts; usually there are no sides to the building. In the middle of this so-called mill are set two rollers or hardwood, one above and one below. Only one or two sticks of sugar cane can be put through a set of rollers at any one time. Behind the rollers is a pit into which the juice runs. The juice is dipped up from this pit and carried in pails to the kettles. The native sugar manufacturer in the Philippines usually has half a dozen of these kettles, which are about the size of the American farmer uses in making soft-soap. Thus the sugar is gradually boiled down, and when the mess becomes hardened it is wrapped up in bundles made of palm leaves and exported to Hongkong. It is a dark, dirty looking package, and when it begins to ferment in the hold of a ship everyone wishes to jump overboard. The power that runs this mill is usually furnished by a carabao, who walks around the post all day long at a snail's pace.

To reduce the price of sugar in the United States the Filipinos would have to send us more than one million five hundred thousand pounds which we now import over here from foreign countries. Here is what General

Leonard Wood, who is intimately acquainted with the cultivation of sugar in Cuba, the Philippines, Java and Hawaii, said to me in a carefully considered and authentic interview:

"For the sugar grown here in the Philippines we now have the local and China market, of course. The United States produces only about one-sixth of the sugar it eats—perhaps one fourth, including the sugar of Hawaii, the rest comes from Cuba, Java and the best countries of Europe. The consumption of sugar in the United States is increasing at the rate of about 150,000 or 200,000 tons a year. An enormous amount would have to be grown here to even keep up with the increasing annual demand at home. We grow very little sugar out here. If we grew 500,000 tons and sent it all to the United States it would not amount to much. The object at home is to protect the home industry, but the industry is far from meeting the demand there as yet. The United States pay duty on four-fifths of their sugar in order to protect one-fifth or one-fourth they grow."

In other words, the people of the United States pay more in direct tariff on the sugar they import than the entire value of the sugar which is raised in the United States. A leading Filipino sugar merchant said to me: "It is not so much that we want to send our sugar to the United States, but we want to send it all through the world where there is a tremendous market, but how can we do it without modern machinery and without the stimulation to our industries and the pledge of encouragement such as free trade with the United States would give us."

The amount of sugar we import from the Philippines sinks into insignificance before the enormous amount we bring from foreign countries. In 1903 the United States took about thirty-five thousand tons of low-grade sugar from the Philippines and imported from foreign countries over two million tons of sugar. This importation was exclusively of Hawaii and Porto Rico, which are regarded as United States territories and have free trade with the United States. Philippine sugar, in other words, made up about one and one-half per cent of the value of the whole country's imports, including imports from Hawaii and Porto Rico. In 1904 and 1905 the same relative showing is made. The United States is increasing steadily and rapidly in its consumption of sugar. The sugar producers at home are increasing their output, but even their rapidly increasing production is not keeping pace with the increasing home demand. Our importation of sugar has doubled in the last twenty years, while the population has increased fifty per cent. In the last twenty-five years Louisiana has multiplied her sugar yield by three, counting that the extra yield given by the last exceptionally favorable season will be kept up. The beet sugar industry is really less than fifteen years old and in that time has attained a production of about a quarter of a million tons of sugar. In the meantime Hawaii and Porto Rico have been added to the United States with their production of substantially a half a million tons. In spite of all this the United States has multiplied her importation in twenty-five years by more than two. Her consumption of sugar has multiplied by three in the same period of time. Let this increased consumption go on for another quarter of a century and the home beet sugar crop may be multiplied by three; the cane sugar crop of Louisiana, Hawaii and Porto Rico may be multiplied by three; and still there would be room for the Philippine crop to multiply by sixty, and all go to the United States. It is true, we need not expect our home consumption to increase three fold in the next quarter of a century; but it is extremely reasonable to expect it to double, bringing the total requirement to six million tons. Neither will any one acquainted with the Hawaiian

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production be found to predict one hundred per cent increase in output in twenty five years, or even a hundred years. The land and water are not there to double with. Neither will Louisiana double her product in twenty five years. And these two sources make up about two thirds of the present domestic supply. If consumption should double and the present domestic supply should double, there would still be need for three million tons of sugar from some where, or three thousand per cent more than the Philippines now produces.

Philippine planters would readily take to modern methods if they could be given free trade, so that they might import modern machinery. In the sugar districts one meets plantation owners who would be glad to sell out or to take an interest in an up-to-date concern with modern machinery, modern management and modern methods. Already a number of sugar men are extensively improving their estates in anticipation of the commercial era of the Philippines, the beginnings of which are already beneficially felt. Without free trade there is a vast market in the Orient, Australia and Europe for Philippine sugar. While even today the United States offers a market, since raw sugar can be laid down in New York and San Francisco, duty paid, for less than \$2.35 per hundred pounds, or less than two-thirds what it costs to raise it in foreign Cuba. With the economically certain growth of sugar in the Philippines there is bound to follow an enormous demand for American machinery, shoes, watches, print goods and a hundred other articles incident to an increased earning capacity and an increased standard of living among the people of the Philippines.

SHORT SUPPLY OF GASOLINE.

The wood and coal famine of two weeks ago fades into nothingness compared with the gasoline scarcity which now prevails in Goldfield. Gasoline is and for a long time will continue to be the motive power of the desert.

Unfortunately this supply has fallen low. Gasoline is a commodity that is difficult to procure on the desert at present. Telegrams have been sent to Reno, to be forwarded by train where the wires are down. They importune for a supply of the precious fluid. It is believed that there is a large reserve of gasoline in Reno. If it is promptly forwarded, the automobiles will run again and there will be a supply sufficient to operate the gasoline hoists until such time as the railroad companies are able to forward supply to the camp.

RECENT PATENTS.

The following patents recently granted of interest to the oil trade are reported expressly for The Pacific Mining & Oil Reporter by J. M. Nesbit, Patent Attorney, Park Building, Pittsburgh, Pa. from whom printed copies may be procured for 15 cents each:

Temper screw clamp, P. H. Mack, Independence, Kas.; No. 835,545.

Pipe pulling device, R. G. Coates, Los Angeles, Cal., assignor to The Cyclone Drill Co., of Ohio; No. 836,065.

Miner's cap attachment, W. N. Brown, Lebanon, Ill.; No. 836,481.

Apparatus for the rectification of petroleum, E. A. Barbet, Paris, France; No. 836,732.

Well drilling machine, Mert McCain, Portland, Ind.; No. 836,984.

Mast for well drilling machines, Mert McCain, Portland, Ind.; No. 836,985.

Rope clamp, Madison Spearbeck, Pine Grove, W. Va.; No. 837,142.

Piston for pumps, T. H. Gallagher, Carnegie, Pa., assignor the Hough Pump Co., Franklin, Pa.; No. 837,266.

Oil well derrick, Wm. Heekert, Bradner, O.; No. 837,402.

Method of gas well construction, D. M. Swain, Stillwater, Minn.; No. 837,433.

Process of deodorizing petroleum distillate, James Armstrong, Baltimore, Md.; No. 837,655.

Pumping device, J. A. Hellstrom, Pittsburgh, assignor to Hough Pump Co., Franklin, Pa.; No. 837,831.

The Goldfield Eastern Star Mining Company has just purchased the Eastern Slope Group of three claims adjoining their Gracey claim at Bullfrog and now they have a very substantial holding in the field. This property is being actively developed as well as the property at Goldfield now being opened up as rapidly as possible, under the management of Mr. Elmer J. Chute, the official map maker of the district.

"Booming" is the way Director George E. Robert of the United States Mint described conditions of the mining regions of the west. "The rush of people to Nevada is astonishing. This year's production of gold in the Nevada field will about double that of last year, and the 1907 production will double that of 1906. In 1905 Nevada produced about \$5,500,000 in gold. This calendar year the production will run to \$10,000,000 or \$11,000,000. The 1907 production is likely to go far above \$20,000,000."

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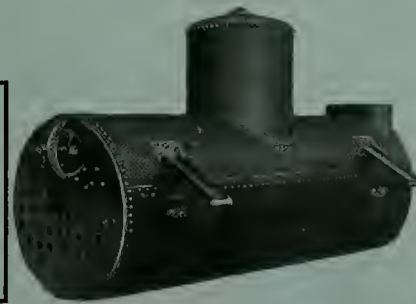
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COALINGA PRODUCERS DISGUSTED.

Coalinga oil producers are up in arms at the existing low price of oil in that field in comparison to the contract price now being paid for oil production of the Kern River Field. The price for the Coalinga product as posted in the postoffice at that place is 22 1-2 cents per barrel which is an insulting difference of 5 cents per barrel below that being paid for an inferior quality of oil.

According to the terms of the Associated-Independent contract Kern River producers will receive 27 1-2 cents per barrel for their entire production for the next year. The oil averages about fourteen or fifteen gravity. Must Coalinga producers sell a product that averages better than 20 degrees gravity for 20 per cent less? If they do it will be because they submit to an unreasonable manipulation of the market.

In the first place the existing conditions in the Coalinga field—adequate pipe-line transportation facilities fully warrant a price of at least 25 per cent more for the production. From the Kern River field practically every barrel must be loaded on cars, and transported to market at an average cost of .40 cents per barrel for freight. The Coalinga production is readily transported to tide-water at a cost of probably less than 10 cents per barrel. The difference in cost of transportation alone should make Coalinga oil at all times worth 30 cents per barrel—a price that this journal claims a reasonable profit can be derived from—and we believe we can reasonably say that Coalinga oil at 40 cents is cheaper to the marketers than is Kern River oil at 27 1-2 cents.

And the marketers require the production. The great wells of Santa Maria, with a possible production sufficient to flood the market, are affording little satisfaction to those who had thought to gobble up the field. Standard Oil Company is getting less than 6000 barrels daily—and will soon get still less as some of the contracting companies will refuse to renew their contracts with the monopoly. and the great steel tanks of the company, shipped at great cost from Bakersfield, and which it expected to fill with

22 1-2 cent oil, have never had their bottoms wet. The Standard now finds itself with an 8 inch pipe line with a capacity of 25,000 barrels daily, a tankage capacity of over 300,000 barrels, and an expensive pumping plant—but no oil worth mentioning. Santa Maria producers will stand for 50 cent oil for all new contracts.

Coalinga oil producers need have no fear that the production of the Santa Maria field entering into competition with them. Coalinga oil will always be worth practically as much as the oil from that great field, and can be transported almost as cheaply through existing pipe lines to tide water. All that is required is a little pluck, a little more hanging on for a fair price. But, as we have before said, don't over-step the mark. A fair price to both producer and consumer will be best in the long run.

CHAMBER OF MINES.

The Los Angeles Chamber of Mines has been incorporated, its by-laws and rules of procedure adopted, its objects determined. These latter are high minded. Some of them are practical—others hardly so.

This association proposes to investigate mining properties, to give its approval to those that have merit and to withhold it from those that have not—thereby facilitating flotations or making them difficult.

Properties are to be examined at owners' expense, each by two engineers. To quote from the rule governing this matter:

"There shall be two staffs of examining mining experts, one staff consisting of engineers recommended by Boards of Trade or other official organizations of various mining districts, the second staff selected from competent mining experts by this committee. The names of the members of the last staff shall be known only to the officers and directors of this Chamber. Upon an application for examination of any property, the most competent expert for that particular property shall be selected from the second staff above named and notified to be at a certain railway station at a certain time, at which time a messenger from the Chamber will deliver to him sealed orders together with sufficient funds for the trip for both of which he shall receipt, and he shall at that time be instructed as to where he shall proceed." The other engineer, the local one, is to be notified at about the same time to make his separate examination."

It is then provided that:

"The examination of the experts and their reports shall cover the following points: First, the topographical features. Second, character of mineral deposit with regard to structure and composition. Third, the extent of the workings above and underground. Fourth, the known extent of the ore bed. Fifth, the probable cost of labor and fuel and the transportation facilities. Sixth, the apparent supply of water and timber and the climatic conditions.

"The experts are expressly forbidden in their reports to show the probable extent of the ore body, the ore values, either from assay or mill tests, whether or not the ore be free-milling, any analysis of the composition of the ore, the process most suitable for treating the ore, or any matters of a speculative or hypothetical character except as above required."

The plan as outlined will not work. No engineer of any standing would consent to make such an examination, or to give an opinion so restricted. If the Chamber of Mines wishes to avoid passing on values, and we believe this is a wise course, it should not attempt to send out engineers but inspectors to establish merely such points as title, location and the truth of statements made by owners as to extent of development work and propinquity to well known properties. An engineer's report must deal with values; but it should be the part of owners or prospective buyers, or both, to employ engineers. The Chamber should leave the question of ore and geology utterly alone, for these cannot be divorced from the vital question of values.

Another rule provides:

"Whenever practicable, Bradstreet's and Dun's Commercial Agencies shall be consulted with reference to the financial or business standing of the directorate or other managing officers. Full statements from said directors

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and managing officers, and others having knowledge, shall also be taken with reference to their commercial standing and experience in mining business."

This is a provision for which we can see practical use. If this association will give investors reliable and intelligent advice as to the standing of companies seeking to make flotations, and as to the abilities of those in charge as mine and company managers, it will do much good.

If, to repeat what we suggested two weeks ago, the Chamber will appoint a committee of trained mining men to go through promotion literature, and to blacklist companies that issue prospecti and advertisements calculated to mislead and such literature cannot be mistaken, it will do valuable service to legitimate operators, to investors and to the industry.

HIGH-GRADE ORE INTERCEPTED AT RENO.

The Reno Gazette in a late edition says that one of the greatest moves to put a stop to "high grading" ever attempted in this state was made when George Wingfield, representing the Goldfield Mohawk Mining Company, caused forty-four sacks of gold ore valued at \$20,000 to be taken from the Tonopah local, train no. 23, and consigned to the custody of Sheriff Ferrel. On the arrival of the train Deputy Sheriff Maxwell boarded the baggage car, took possession of the train and held it here until the entire forty-four sacks had been removed and carried to the Nixon National bank. This ore is supposed to be a part of that which has been stolen from the Hayes-Monette and Francis Mohawk leases in the three robberies that have occurred since October 8th. It was consigned by Nelson Brothers, assayers, of Goldfield, to Vallejo, California.

Early one morning Wingfield noticed that there was a heavy shipment of ore being loaded on the baggage car at Goldfield and believing it to be of the Mohawk mines, at once telegraphed to F. M. Lee, cashier of the Nixon bank, to secure the necessary papers to hold it there.

Wingfield then took the train as far as Sparks and from there was rushed to Reno in an automobile, signing the papers and having the officers ready to meet the local on its arrival. He secured bonds to protect Sheriff Ferrel.

Every detail of the coup was planned with exactness and caution. Deputy Maxwell waited at the lower end of the yards and as the train pulled in boarded the baggage car.

Messenger E. H. Haffrey made some resistance until he saw that the deputy was backed by authority of law.

As soon as the train stopped at the depot Maxwell was joined by Sheriff Ferrel and Deputy Branton and they at once began to unload the stolen ore. Seeing some hand trucks, the deputies began work, Maxwell loading the ore and Branton carting it off to the Nixon National bank until every sack had been transferred.

In all probability the Nelson people will make an effort to secure the ore but it is understood that Wingfield will fight every move to take it from his possession.

Wingfield has filed a suit of replevin against Wells Fargo & Co. to recover the ore. The complaint alleges that forty-four sacks of ore had been wrongfully deposited with Wells Fargo & Co. for shipment, that the Wells, Fargo Company was wrongfully detaining this ore valued at \$15,000 to \$20,000, and asking for judgment and costs of suit.

"I think this work has been all done by an organized band of high graders," said Mr. Wingfield when interviewed. It is very common talk on the streets of Goldfield, even among the newsboys, of high grading that goes on.

"The miners openly boast of what ore they get on their shift and how much per pound they get for it.

"The Mohawk Company has four deputy sheriffs underground for watch men. A short while ago several sticks of dynamite were placed in a waste pile and exploded just as two of the lessees' watchmen came by. There was nobody hurt. This was all done to try and intimidate the watchmen, because the workmen don't care to have any one around who is liable to interfere with any high grading they might want to do.

Some nights ago the strong box in the 150-foot level of the Hayes-Monette lease was pried open and about fifteen sacks of high-grade ore stolen. Undoubtedly somebody higher than the man that pounds the drill was in on the robbery. The very next night they pried the lock off of the same box, but the lessees claim that there was no ore taken.

"It is a hard thing to prosecute a high grader in Goldfield. In fact, I think it will be almost impossible. The Mohawk mine is the only mine in Goldfield that is producing high-grade ore for the present time, or has been producing high-grade ore for the past several months. While some of the other mines, for instance the Red Top, Jumbo, the Combination, etc., have high grade ore in sight, they are making no effort to extract it. The Mohawk ore is different in character from anything else in the camp. The other mines mentioned have been taken in by the big merger, except the Combination, which will be taken into the merger a little later. In fact, the merger company has made payments aggregating two hundred thousand dollars on the same. So it really doesn't matter where the ore came from, it has been stolen from some one of the mines that are in the big merger. But I am sure we will have no difficulty in proving that the ore that has been left in Reno was taken from the Mohawk property.

"There are about thirty-nine so-called assay offices in Goldfield and from evidence that we have there are about four of them that are doing a good straight, legitimate assaying business, while others are simply living off the spoils of the miners. After the miner steals this ore and carries it to them they pay him from 20 to 40 per cent of the assay value and double cross him out of the balance."

The Brown Palace group of claims located in the Rosebud district about thirty-five miles from Humboldt has passed into the hands of A. L. Parkhurst and Malcolm L. Macdonald, who have purchased the group outright. The above information was given out by Mr. Parkhurst who has just returned from a business trip to the coast and in the northern part of the state. The deal was consummated the latter part of last month. The showings are of silver and gold and the assays gotten from the workings are reported to be fabulously rich. The new owners will begin active development work and already a large number of men are working on the ground. Mr. Macdonald is at the present time in the east.

It is learned from authentic sources that the report that Schwab was interested in this group of claims is not true.

Sensational strikes are being made on the N. E. arm of the "Golden Horse Shoe" at Goldfield carrying out the general idea of experts as to the mineralized zone. The Daisy, Great Bend, Freedom, and others, have encountered highly mineralized ore closely resembling that from the famous Mohawk, and there now seems to be every assurance that this part of the field will develop some very rich mines.

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NEVADA.

Goldfield, Nevada, December 16th, 1906.

Special Correspondence.

Goldfield holds the center of the stage of mining interest at the present time, but while the many rich strikes are being made, establishing this camp as the greatest producer in the world, the smaller towns are grinding away to find another Goldfield, and some of them with very good success.

Among the more prominent outside mining camps is Wonder, located but a short distance from Fairview. Many rich strikes have been made, and every one visiting the camp returns with the tidings that Wonder will surely make another Goldfield.

On the Nevada Wonder, the original strike of the camp, ore is being taken that will assay better than \$600 per ton in gold clear across a 12-ft. vein. On the 150 feet level of the company shaft, ore is being taken that assays \$10,000 per ton. Shipping ore of enormous value is being sacked as fast as men and money can take it from the ground, and no sorting is done.

On the Mae Wonder property, lying between the Nevada Wonder and Joe Wonder, a large vein has been uncovered, returning values better than \$200 to the ton in gold. This rich deposit was broken into in doing the location work on the property, the vein not being exposed on the surface.

On the Lucky Joe and Arthur R. claims of the Joe Wonder Mining Company, three or four veins have been opened, returning values from \$50 to \$200 per ton, and development work is being pushed with great rapidity. The rich vein of the Nevada Wonder trends toward and through this property, and the management are hard at work opening up its rich veins. The showings to date are exceptionally flattering.

Again, on the Daisy Wonder, rich values have been disclosed, and in fact, no less than thirty properties in the district are in shipping ore. The ore is strictly free milling, and some of the finest specimens ever seen in the state were taken from the workings at Wonder.

Some very good strikes in the Manhattan district have caused quite a stir in the mining circles at that point. The finding of rich ore on the 200 foot level of the Manhattan Consolidated, coupled with the strikes on the Independence, Paymaster, Giant, Original Manhattan and Manhattan Nevada, has started all Manhattan stocks on the upward path, and it is predicted that a great boom will strike Manhattan before spring.

The Manhattan Consolidated has 30 feet of ore that will run better than \$40.00 per ton, while about two and one-half feet will assay over \$300.

At a distance of 270 feet in the tunnel on the Georgey Group of the Manhattan Nevada Gold Mines Company, at Central, a true fissure vein has been encountered, which is 14 feet between the walls, and returning values better than \$10.00. This vein is strong, cutting the formation at right angles, and carrying every indication of permanency and depth. It is the intention of the management to drift along this vein as well as sink a winze to explore the ground and look for a high grade ore body, as the character of the ore is identical with that of the Consolidated, and the values are even higher than those of the Consolidated when ore was first struck. In addition this company is running a crosscut from the bottom of an 80-ft. shaft, and the face is all in ore of a high milling grade.

East Manhattan is quite excited over an offer of a large amount made by an eastern syndicate, for the control of the Toquima Copper Company, the Bonanza Copper Company, and the Ralston Valley Gold & Copper Company. These three copper companies are forging to the front, and have large bodies of high-grade copper ore blocked out.

Present indications point to another Mohawk in the Goldfield district. On the Nighthawk claim, adjoining the Laguna on the north, rich ore has been found in quantity. The values have increased within the last ten feet of sinking at a tremendous rate. Last week the ore struck in the shaft only returned \$35.00 per ton. Two days later the assay returns showed \$162.00. In another two days the values increased to \$280.00 per ton, and at this writing the shaft is in \$400.00 ore, and still it grows richer. The character of the ore is identical to the rich sulphides being taken from the various leases on the Mohawk, and it is believed the Nighthawk are in the same rich deposit. If this is a fact it will greatly stimulate interest on the eastern slope of Columbia Mountain, and other companies on the strike of this rich lead are preparing to sink deep shafts to encounter the ore body.

A well-defined vein was uncovered a few days ago on the Bonanza claim, about three miles west of town, that proved to be six feet wide, and the first assays taken gave an average of \$25.00 per ton in gold. The trend of the vein is north and south. The finding of ore on this property will add a stimulus to mining operations in that section of the district. Several new companies have recently been incorporated to work properties in the eastern section, and this strike comes as very encouraging news to them.

Fortunes in a Few Days

Have you good Nevada stocks? Have you reaped your share of the fortunes that have been made out of the good Nevada stocks in the past two weeks? We have had the greatest market here on the San Francisco Stock Exchanges ever known in the history of the mining business of this city. More shares have been dealt in each day than ever before. Some days a million to a million and a quarter shares are bought and sold. Stocks have advanced 5 cents, 10 cents, 50 cents and in some cases as high as \$2 per share per day. I have had a few customers who have become rich in the past few days. I have one old gray-beard that bought 1,000 shares of Mohawk about a year ago at 17 cents per share, or \$170. I have repeatedly offered him by wire the past few days \$15,000 spot cash for that 1,000 shares of stock. I just received a cable from Korea to sell 5,000 shares of Red Top at \$4 per share, the market price. I sold this man that stock at a few cents a share about two years ago. Silver Pick has jumped from 20 cents to above \$1.50. Jumbo, in the past few days, has gone to above \$4; dozens of others have advanced to prices that have made fortunes for their holders, and the market has just started. Why these prices? Because there are the most fabulous ore bodies behind these stocks; the actual bullion is coming from the mines and is being converted into gold dollars.

The boom has just really begun in Goldfield. Bullfrog has never had a boom, but the boom lightning is now striking in spots in that camp. A few stocks have already advanced 25 cents to 75 cents a share.

I know the mines, I know the men who control them, and I know the market. I know what to buy and as a result of this knowledge I have made for myself and my friends enormous profits on good Nevada stocks.

If you have idle money, put it to work. If you have it in the bank, you get about 3 or 4 per cent per year. We always make more than that every month, and the past few weeks have made a great many times that amount each week. I am a member of two Stock Exchanges, and can fill your orders promptly and satisfactorily. During such a market as we have now, don't wait to write a letter, for stocks are constantly advancing and the delay or a letter may cause you to pay a high price for your stock.

As to my reliability, I refer you to the editor of this paper; also the Germania National Bank of this city, also the California Safe Deposit and Trust Company; can give a number of other references if desired.

J. E. KERR, Suite 2, 2597 Sutter Street

Telephone WEST 6454

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Undoubtedly this is a continuation of the rich lead of the Commonwealth, which passes easterly through the Bonanza, Goldfield Somerset property and the Allamakee group, and into the properties surrounding the town of Diamondfield.

Nearly 2,500 tons of high-grade ore was shipped from the mines of Goldfield the past week, and shipments were greatly hampered by the heavy snows and rains. In all probability, this week's shipment will greatly exceed this tonnage.

Leasing has become an important factor in the upbuilding of Goldfield. Leasers are hard at work in every direction, and working with success in many instances. The tremendous profits taken from the Mohawk by leasers have stimulated people in all classes of business to follow their example, and the result is the district is being literally torn wide open by leasing companies and individuals in an endeavor to unearth rich ore bodies similar to those disclosed. It will be the making of Goldfield. The various properties will be thoroughly developed, and the ore bodies, if any, will be laid bare so then when the lease expires, the companies can go ahead and systematically mine their ground.

Now that the railroad is into the Bullfrog district, several companies who have been piling rich ore on the dumps, are preparing for shipments, and several car-loads of rich ore will be taken to the Salt Lake City smelters within a few weeks. Generally, Bullfrog is a milling camp, and several large mills are now being contemplated. Nearly every one in that district is watching with eager interest for the 20-stamp mill on the Keane Wonder, in the South Bullfrog district, to begin operations. This mill will be the first to crush ore in that vicinity, all equipment having been already shipped. The foundations are now being laid at the mine, and the mill will be rushed to completion. As this mill will demonstrate the possibilities of cheaply handling the ore of the Bullfrog district, it is natural that others should hold off to see the results. However, the Keane Wonder people, before ordering their mill, had three or four car-loads of ore thoroughly tested so as to make no mistake in the kind of mill to be installed, and are satisfied that the company will be grinding out dividends for its stockholders shortly after March 1st.

According to a recent report the Hayes-Monnette lease on the Mohawk will soon ship a trainload of ore worth \$2,000,000, instead of \$1,000,000, as originally planned. The shipment of \$1,000,000 in one car would give

Goldfield the record, but local ambition has suggested the moving of \$2,000,000 at once.

"The ore on hand in the safe deposit vaults," so says the Tribune, "is worth more than \$1,000,000. At the rate ore is taken out it is apparent that when the lease expires there will be more than \$2,000,000 worth of this ore in the safe deposit vaults awaiting shipment."

"The quantity now on hand is about sixty-two tons, and the ore will average about \$18,000 a ton. There will doubtless be more than one car used to transport this great fortune, and it is safe to say that the train will be under a heavy guard. While this ore was almost ready to ship, it was stated definitely that it would not go to any Denver smelter. Who will handle the big lot is yet a matter of conjecture."

"When it was stated a short time back that a million dollars' worth of ore was to be shipped at one time away from this camp, people refused to believe it. That that amount would leave in a single lot seemed utterly incredible, but now the news that more than twice that amount will be sent off comes as a matter of course."

A strike has been made on the Red Lion mine, which lies to the east and north of Portland. The shaft is down only 103 feet, and from this level there has been run two drifts, one toward the Portland and the other in the opposite direction. On one of these drifts the strike was made, ore being taken out which returned values from 80 cents to \$1207. The assays ran \$6.40, \$16.50, \$48.80, \$104.40, \$83, \$164, \$178, and \$1207.76.

The average for four feet and a-half was \$48.80. This is a remarkably good showing, and the beauty of it is that the ore is identical with that of the Frances-Mohawk lease on the world-famous Mohawk. The owners have ordered an eighteen horsepower hoist, which they expect to have installed before the first of the year.

An important strike has been made on the Madonna, situated some two miles east of town, and in a locality where up to date no ore has been found that would pay to ship. The surface indications are good, and at a depth of seventy-two feet the entire bottom of the shaft is in quartz that assays from \$20 to as high as \$32. This ore was broken into after the shaft had been sunk through rock that would hardly assay a trace. Those in charge of the property say that the pay values were found in what is known as the second

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flow, and if that is a fact all the surrounding territory is liable to turn out to be productive, and all that is required is to go through the capping to get into pay values. The property is owned by the Goldfield Madonna Company.

CALIFORNIA

Superintendent Jerry Curtis was in San Francisco from the Empire Gold Mines, Ltd., at Gold Valley last week to have some rush repairs made on some electrical fittings for the power house. Mr. Curtis states that the Empire plant has never been in such a thoroughly efficient condition as at the present time. The work of reconstructing the mill has been completed and it is in excellent shape for a continued big output. The weight and capacity of the twenty-five stamps has been added to materially, its present capacity being about 100 tons per day. New floors, new timbers, etc., all lend a neat, substantial appearance to the buildings which are now in snug condition for a long run.

During the temporary shut-down for repairs several thousand tons of ore has been mined. With a very small force of men the mill can now be kept running continuously for many years.

The uplift from the upper tunnel has been extended a distance of about 45 feet, and exceptionally good ore carrying much free gold has been encountered. Work at this point will be extended vigorously. The Empire has about 800 feet of backs above the mill to the crest of the hill, all of which promises to yield rich values. The vein which is from three to six feet at the outcrop, and carries much free gold, can be traced clear across the company's holdings, a distance of nearly 800 feet. The outlook for the Empire is exceptionally promising.

For the two weeks ended December 15th, the shaft of the Murchie Gold Mines Consolidated was continued a distance of 14 feet, or to a total depth of 93 feet, through to the 800-foot and the station put at that level. The shaft is now completed and the cage running. The work of extracting the rich ore from this depth has commenced. The work of continuing the shaft downward will be pushed vigorously. There is every reason to believe that by mid-summer it will have reached the 1,200-foot level. For the two weeks ended as above 479 tons of ore was mined at the Murchie, 407 tons of which was milled with the usual good results.

Twenty-six feet of work was accomplished in the west 600-foot drift, carrying the same to a total of 731 feet from the shaft. This drift is continuing to show exceptionally good values.

H. C. Hibbard, the secretary of the California Gold and Copper Company, has returned from a five days' visit to the mines of the company, located near Vontrigger station on the Barnwell branch of the Santa Fe Railway.

He reports everything in fine condition at the mine. The main shaft is now down two hundred and twenty feet and in a high grade of sulphide ore. At the one hundred-foot level there are over two hundred feet of drift and cross cut, and at the two hundred-foot level two hundred and thirty feet of drift. There are two other shafts, one of one hundred, and one of one hundred and fifty feet in depth, besides numerous cuts on the several claims, and all these shaft drifts and cuts are in good ore throughout their entire length and depth.

The company has nine claims upon every one of which good ore has been found. A mill site of five acres has been located and a well is being dug thereon to get water to operate a plant for the reduction of the ore.

A survey of the property has been made by a United States' surveyor, and a patent will be obtained for the property very soon.

A gasoline engine, hoist, air compressor and drills driven by compressed air have been installed at the main shaft and are in operation day and night.

From sixteen to twenty men are employed by the company and from six to twelve tons of rich ore are being piled on the dump each day.

There are several thousand tons of ore on the dump and shipments of paying ore can be made at any time when it is deemed best.

NEW COMPANY IN GREENWATER.

Goldfield, Nev., Dec. 16, 1906.

Right on top of the story of the descent of Tom Lawson, the famous copper king, into the Greenwater comes another very interesting bit of news. Lawson bought the Saratoga and Red Boy mines in the famous district, and when Lawson buys copper territory, he is credited with knowing what he is doing. Presumably he has selected some choice property in Greenwater, but now comes a number of capitalists, principally out of the west, with eleven claims which lie between the Saratoga and the Red Boy.

The syndicate that bought these claims is headed by C. F. Humphrey and H. J. Ralston of San Francisco, and they have money enough with them and behind them to work their properties without selling out to the Boston millionaire. As a matter of fact they have already commenced the work of development and are going ahead with it as fast as the weather and other conditions will permit.

The property has been incorporated under the name of the Greenwater Bonanza Company, with the following strong directorate:

President, H. J. Ralston, President of the Ralston Iron Works, the big steel construction firm of San Francisco, and who is also heavily interested in some good paying California copper mines.

Vice-President, E. H. Mead of the well known Garacia Consolidated Copper Company of Utah.

Treasurer, T. F. Bonneau, who recently consolidated his Black Jack copper claims at Greenwater with the Schwab interests.

Secretary, George H. Bush, Attorney for C. W. Clark, manager of the United Verde mines of Arizona.

Directors: John J. Meyers and C. F. Humphrey, owners of the Marchie and Empire mines near Nevada City, Cal.

The Bonanza group adjoins the Pay Copper, lying about half a mile from the town of Greenwater, and is in the same mineral belt as the Schwab, MacDonald, Brock and Gillies properties.

The coming year promises to see lively times in Greenwater for the Schwab interests have declared that they will concentrate all their forces in Death Valley and rush the work of development and will get to working the ore as fast as possible. They are now figuring on putting in a smelter as soon as possible, both Gillies and MacDonald being in New York with Schwab at the present time.

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We offer for a few days all or any part of 50,000 shares of our Treasury stock, at TEN CENTS per share, in blocks of not less than 100 shares. The price of stock is far too low, considering the opportunities for a rich strike and rapid advance.

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Under the direction of our field corps we have prepared a correct and up-to-date map of Nevada and the California border, showing the location of all the latest mining discoveries, and the only map to show Greenwater, Wonder, Fairview, Ramsey, Comstock, Ely, Yerington and dozens of other recently discovered mining districts which are today making history and records in the production of the precious metals, and are destined to rival the great Comstock.

No one interested in Southern Nevada or the mining industry can afford to be without this map, and as an introduction we have decided to distribute 35,000 free on request. Only one copy will be mailed to each person; additional copies, \$1 each, and after our supply set aside for free distribution is exhausted, the price will be \$1, and will be on sale at all news stands.

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PACIFIC MINING & OIL REPORTER

1300 Golden Gate Ave.

San Francisco, U. S. A.

Before he left for the East, Donald Gillies said in an interview, that he had never in all his experiences, seen such a surface showing of copper, and that there was enough ore piled up on the dumps of the Greenwater and Death Valley mine alone to warrant putting up a smelter. It would be only a matter of a short time, he added, that a smelter of some description would be put up in Greenwater, and that a railroad would be run to a point in close proximity with all three railroads passing through the southern country. There are lively times ahead for Greenwater with the carrying out of these plans, and from the character of the men behind them there is no doubt that they will be put into swift execution.

ARIZONA.

Arizona Short of Fuel

Many Arizona mines and smelters are held up and have been all through November because of a shortage of oil for fuel. This shortage is the result of the seizure by certain carrier railroads of oil cars en-route which they have a right to do under the law in times of emergency. The company seizing the oil must, of course, pay for it, and the shipper is out nothing, but it works great hardship on the consignee mining company which depends on the oil for fuel.

Bisbee

The most important news is the finding of an entire new body of high-grade sulphide ore, in the P. & D. ground. The strike was made in a drift which is being run from the 1,100 foot level of the Lake Superior and Pittsburg shaft.

This strike in the Junction mine runs westerly toward the Gardner and Sacramento ground of the Copper Queen company. It is one of the best strikes yet made in the Junction.

Work is well under way on the big smelter which the Imperial Copper company will erect just outside of Silver Bell, and which company is under the same management as the Tombstone Consolidated. The smelter will have a capacity of 350 tons per day. It will be taxed almost to its capacity in smelting the ores of the Imperial, as the daily shipments are now between five and ten carloads per day.

Sinking is being continued at the mines, and the main shaft is down to a depth of nearly 1,000 feet. Recently another large body of ore was uncovered on the 700 foot level.

An important mineral strike was made recently in the Humboldt district, where a body of ore, from three and one-half to four feet in thickness, of an average value of \$75 to the ton, was encountered in the 200 foot level of the shaft being sunk on the Olympia mine. The claim is one of a group of five locations, covering a large porphyry dyke, about 150 feet in width on the surface the strike being made at a point where three mineral bearing veins converge, the ore shoot being expected to reach the surface.

Superior

The claim on which the Queen company is operating was worked and abandoned about 25 years ago. The company now operating there cleaned out the old shaft and have been striking a high grade ore. There has been considerable controversy over the rights on the lands, which is patented, between Wm. Winsor and A. C. Sieboth. Winsor, it is claimed, selected the

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land for a mill site and was contested by Sieboth. Sixty men are at present working the mines and dwellings are being put up.

Prescott

An important deal was consummated when P. A. Simon, the Bradshaw Mountain mining man, secured a bond on the Bullwhacker mine from R. H. Burmister.

It is among the oldest quartz locations in the district having produced in the early 80's a \$13,000 gold bar from one run of ore taken from its grass roots workings, and besides has been a producer of note at intervals ever since. It follows a dyke associated with a slate and porphyry contact, running in a northwesterly and southeasterly direction, and is opened by a shaft 200 feet deep, from which several hundred feet of drifts have been run, showing the paystreak to be from four to fourteen inches in thickness, of high grade gold ore.

What appears to be one of the most important strikes made for some time in the Big Rug district was reported recently on the properties of the Redman Mining company.

The property is located about two miles west of the Humboldt smelter and about two and one-half miles east of the properties of the Jessie Mines company, the Dividend and the Lelan mines, all proven properties of merit.

The vein upon which the working shaft is being sunk is the center one of three parallel veins which follow a porphyry dyke 135 feet in width, in a northeasterly and southwesterly direction, the footwall of which is schist and the hanging wall diorite. The footwall ledge has been opened by a shaft 75 feet in depth showing a paystreak about two and one half feet in thickness, sampling \$24.65 to the ton.

CALIFORNIA STOCK & OIL EXCHANGE.

Following are the latest quotations for stocks of oil companies listed on the California Stock & Oil Exchange:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Associated Oil Stk. Tr. Cer.	.50	.54	Oil City Pet		.48
Caribou		10.00	Oyama		.32
Chicago Crude (old)	.35		Peerless		3.25
Chicago Crude (new)	.08	.10	Piedmont		.10
Claremont		.60	Pittsburg		.05
Forty		.40	Sovereign		.30
Home		.30	Sterling		1.50
Independence	.09	.11	Superior		.06
Kern		10.00	Twenty-Eight		4.00
Kern (new)	.10		Wabash		.35
Linda Vista	.10		West Shore		1.90
McKittrick	.05		Wolverine		.50
Monarch of Arizona	.08	.10			

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¶ This Company is composed of practical oil men, and is most favorably located on eighty acres of proven land on the now famous Section Six, one and a half miles west of Coalinga. The land immediately joins the Shreeve Oil Co. and lies directly between the Lucile [700 barrels per day] and the K. O. and T. Co.'s well, which is good for from 1,000 to 1,500 barrels per day. ¶ The capitalization of the Company is 600,000 shares, 100,000 of which will be sold for 30c per share for development purposes.

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Bakersfield

California

SAN FRANCISCO STOCK EXCHANGE

Following are the latest quotations of mining stocks listed on the San Francisco Stock & Exchange Board:

Alaska		Alaska	
	Bid. Asked.		Bid. Ask.
Wild Goose	1.75		
California		California	
Argonaut	5.00	Greenwater Pay Cop	.30
Bos. Gwtr. Cop.	.20	Greenwater Black Jack	.60
Brunswick	.75	Lightner Mining Co.	1.25
Bunker Hill	1.70	New Hercules	.63
Central Enreka	.75	Red Boy	.38
Exel Mt. Cop.	1.00	S. Eureka M. Co.	.10
Nevada		Nevada	
Tonopah District.		Tonopah District.	
Belmont	5.75	Midway Extension	.40
Belmont Extension	.19	Mizpah Extension	.40
Boston Tonopah	.19	Montana	3.87
Brugher's J. B. Extension	.25	Montana Midway Ex.	.20
California	.19	Montana Pittsburg Ex.	.14
Cashboy	.14	New York Tonopah Con.	.25
Esperanza	.02	North Star	.43
Golden Anchor	.46	Ohio Tonopah	.21
Golden Crown	.18	Ohio Tonopah Extension	.12
Golden Gate	.10	Paymaster	.02
Gold Mountain	.08	Red Rock Extension	.03
Gold Mountain Consolidated	.02	Rescue Consolidated	.22
Great Western	.05	Tonopah Extension	5.75
Home	.15	Tonopah Home Con.	.03
Indiana Tonopah	.02	Tonopah Lode	.15
Jim Butler	1.35	Tonopah Silver & G.	.03
Jim Butler Extension	.10	Tonopah of Nevada	20.75
Little Tonopah	3.00	West End	1.90
McNamara	.70	West Tonopah	.35
Midway	2.42		
Goldfield District.		Goldfield District.	
Adams	.19	Great Bend	.93
Aloha	.15	Great Bend Annex	.17
Atlanta	.59	Great Bend Extension	.23
Bancroft	.50	Jerua	.21
Black Ants	.09	Highland	.05
B. B. Bonanza	.10	Junbo	3.35
Black Butte Extension	.12	Junbo Extension	1.27
Black Rock	.09	Kendall	.50
Blue Bell	.18	Kendall Extension	.06
Blue Bull	.33	Kewana Extension	.24
Blue Quartz	.30	Laguna	1.40
Brooklyn	.05	Lone Star	.27
Butte Goldfield	.09	Lou Dillon	.35
Booth	.88	Lucky Boys	.25
C. O. D.	.75	Mayne	.15
Columbia	1.00	May Queen	.18
Columbia Mountain	.98	McMahon	.10
Columbia Mountain Ex.	.06	Milltown M. Co.	.35
Combination Fraction	4.00	Mohawk	13.50
Commonwealth	.31	Mohawk Junior	.06
Conqueror	.20	Mohawk Extension	.24
Cracker Jack	.10	Nevada Boy	.19
Daisy	2.30	Nevada Goldfield	.50
Daisy Annex	.25	Nevada Western	.07
Daisy Extension	.11	Oro	.42
Diamondfield B. B. Con.	.46	Palace Goldfield	.16
Dixie	.12	Panyan	.12
Empire	.10	Pennsylvania	.05
Esmeralda	.18	Potlatch	.40
Federal	.18	Red Hills	.27
Florence	3.50	Red Lion	.15
Florence Extension	.24	Red Top	3.40
Frances-Mohawk	.95	Red Top Extension	.27
Gold Dust	.05	Sandstorm	.70
Goldfield Belmont	.50	Sandstorm Extension	.09
G. Con Mines	7.00	Silver Pick	1.20
Goldfield Fairview	.10	Silver Pick Extension	.30
Goldfield Fissure	.07	Simmerone	.43
Goldfield G. Bar Extension	.28	Spearhead Gold	.55
Goldfield M. of Nevada	1.27	Spearhead Fraction	.30
Goldfield Meda	.11	St. Ives	.86
Goldfield N. Star	.18	Sun Dog	.04
Goldfield Portland	.33	Sunnyside	.16
Gold Flat	.37	Treasure	.16
Goldfield L. Strike	.17	Verde	.03
Goldfield Kewanas	1.40	Vernal	.18
Goldfield Rand	.04	Wonder	.06
G. 3rd Chance	.28	Yellow Rose	.09
Grandma	.10	Yellow Tiger	.10
Bullfrog District.		Bullfrog District.	
Alliance	.15	Homestake Extension	.31
Amargosa Gold Mine	.06	Lige Harris	.05
Amethyst	.55	Little Bullfrog	.05
Big Bullfrog	.05	Mayflower Annex	.25
Black Spar	.18	Mayflower Consolidated	.63
Bonnie Clare	.33	Maryland	.02
Bullfrog Annex	.04	Midnight	.20
Bullfrog Banner	.90	Montana Bullfrog	.13
Bullfrog Combination	.08	Mt. Hill Mines	.14
Bullfrog Consolidated	.04	Montgomery Mt.	.44
Bullfrog Daisy	.44	Montana-Shoshone Ex.	.20
Bullfrog Extension	.15	Nngget	.15
Bullfrog Gold King	.41	North Shoshone	.18
Bullfrog Midas	.80	Ohio Bullfrog	.25

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Bullfrog Sunset	16	Pinto	20	
Bullfrog Victor	28	Rhyolite Twinst.	07	08
China-Nevada		San Francisco	07	
Crossus		Shoshone	08	
Denver Bullfrog Annex	25	Shoshone-Bullfrog Gold	08	
Diamond Bullfrog	10	Shosh. National Bank	10	
Eliphe	1.10	Skookum Bullfrog	18	19
Gold Bar	1.20	Steinway	37	
Gold Bar Annex	30	Tramp Consolidated	1.70	1.72
Gold Bar Extension		Valley View	26	
Gold Bar So. Ex.		Velvet	14	
Golden Sceptre		Ventura	12	
Gold Mountain Goldfield	09	Wolverine	03	
Happy Hooligan	10	Yankee Boy	14	15
Homestk. Consolidated	1.20	Yankee Girl	14	15

Manhattan District.

April Fool Extension	04	Manhattan Humboldt	08	10
Atlantic and Pacific	06	Manhattan Little Joe	05	07
Bull Dog		Manhattan Jumbo	04	05
Comet	03	Manhattan M. Co. Nev.	17	18
Gold Wedge	19	Manhattan Mammoth	18	
Granby G. M.		Manhattan Mohawk	15	
Indian Camp	1.10	Manhattan Mondy Ex.	15	
Jumping Jack	50	Manhattan Oriental	15	
Little Grey	60	Manhattan Red Top	06	07
Manhattan Atlas		Manhattan Russ	10	
Manhattan Belmont	06	Manhattan Standard	05	06
Manhattan Belle	06	Manhattan Verde	05	
Manhattan Big Four	09	Manhattan Wolfone	15	
Manhattan Broncho	15	Manhattan Wolfone	13	
Manhattan Buffalo	09	Manhattan Annex	02	04
Manhattan Carson		Manhattan Extension	19	
Manhattan Central		Original Manhattan	31	35
Manhattan Consolidated	84	Pine Nut	28	29
Manhattan Con. Ex.	20	Rocky Hill	16	
Manhattan Combination	11	Seyler Humphrey	11	13
Manhattan Crescent	14	Stray Dog	72	73
Manhattan Cowboy	14	Thanksgiving	09	10
Manhattan Dexter	74	Whale	10	11
Manhattan Frisco	26	Yellow Horse	10	11
Manhattan G. Gate	20			

Other Districts.

Alice of Won.	25	Johnnie Consolidated	19	
Congress	20	Lida Bell	07	
Diamondfield Triumph	34	Nevada Hills	3.00	
Engle's Nest	38	N. H. Florence	20	
Fairview Silver King	59	Nev. Sunshine	45	
Fairview Eagle	1.00	North Star Wonder	32	
Fairview Rd. Mt.	35	Pittsburg S. Peak	1.85	1.90
Major Leasing	40	Round Mt.	1.00	
Golden Terra	08	Round Mt. Alpine	08	10
Goldyke Reef	13	Round Mt. Extension	19	20
Ida Mines	05	Ruby Wonder	28	30
Jack Pot	1.60	S. Pk. Mayflower	31	

THE OIL MARKET**American Position**

Following are the latest quotations (wholesale) for mineral oils at San Francisco:

	Cts.		Cts.
Water White Coal Oil, in bulk	11	Motor Gasoline, in cases	21
Special Coal Oil	12 1/2	No. 1 Engine Distillate, iron	
Pearl Oil, in cases	17	barrels or drums	08
Astral	17	No. 2 Engine Distillate, iron	
Star	17	barrels or drums	06 1/2
Extra Star	20	Cases, 6 1/4 more.	
Elaine	26	Benzine, in bulk	12 1/2
Eocene	19	Benzine, in cases	19
Stove Gasoline, in bulk	17 1/2	86-degree Gasoline, in bulk	30
Stove Gasoline, in cases	24	86-degree Gasoline, in cases	26
Motor Gasoline, in bulk	17 1/2		

THE OIL MARKET.**Russian Position.**

At Baku there has been no change in the situation, everything has remained quiet and work is being pushed forward rapidly. During the past fortnight there has been very little change in the quotations for crude petroleum and its products, but the market has been firmer and the prices for kerosene and residuals have advanced. Crude petroleum for prompt delivery has remained firm at 22 1/2 copecks per pood and there are now sellers for forward delivery at 23 1/2 copecks per pood. The price for residuals, however, has advanced one copeck per pood for prompt delivery.

The quotation for kerosene, F. O. B. Baku for prompt delivery has advanced 1/2 copeck to 27 1/2 copecks per pood, but there are still no sellers of large quantities for forward delivery. For delivery F. O. B. vessel on the Caspian Sea, the quotation for kerosene has advanced to 27 1/4 copecks per pood.

The output from the Baku oil fields for the month of October O. S. shows a considerable advance over that for the previous month, and has exceeded 40 million poods. So long as existing conditions prevail, it seems quite probable that the production will in the course of the next month be raised to 45 million poods.

Indian Market Report.

The quotations for lamp oils on the Indian markets during the past fortnight remained firm and practically unchanged; the only alteration being

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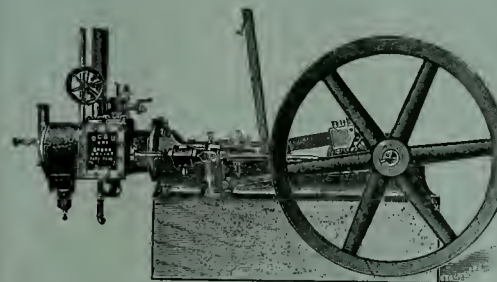
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an advance of 3 annas in the quotation for Russian case oil, and of one anna in the quotation for Burmah oil in the Calcutta market.

The deliveries during the fortnight have somewhat increased, and the market has a somewhat firmer tendency, but the increased demand will probably not be maintained to its full limit much longer.

The quotations were as follows:

	Rupees.	
Bombay—		
American case oil	4. 8. 0.	
Russian case oil	4. 4. 0.	
"Elephant" oil in tins	3. 10. 0.	
Sumatra "Rising Sun" in tins	3. 10. 0.	
Borneo oil in bulk	2. 8. 6.	
Burma oil in bulk	2. 8. 6.	
Karachi—		
American case oil	3. 14. 0.	
Burmah oil in tins	3. 3. 0.	
Borneo oil in tins	2. 14. 0.	
Sumatra oil in bulk	2. 14. 0.	
American oil in bulk	2. 14. 0.	
Calcutta—		
American case oil	4. 6. 6.	
Russian case oil	4. 4. 0.	
Burmah oil in bulk	2. 13. 6.	
Borneo oil in bulk	2. 13. 0.	
Sumatra oil in bulk	3. 2. 0.	
American oil in bulk	3. 2. 0.	

English Market Report.

During the last fortnight the quotations on the London and Liverpool markets for American and Russian lamp oils have remained unchanged. The deliveries continue to show slight improvement, but it is only natural at this time of the year the deliveries should increase. The market is firm, and the quotations are as follows:

London—	
Russian oil, 5½d. ex wharf in barrels.	
American oil, 6d. @ 6½d. ex wharf in barrels.	
Liverpool—	
Russian oil, 5½d. @ 6d. ex wharf in barrels.	
American oil, 6d. @ 6½d. ex wharf in barrels.	

EASTERN EXPORTS.

Following are the exports of mineral oils from the Eastern ports of the United States for the month of September, 1906:

Crude—	Quantities. Gallons	Values. Dollars.
Baltimore		
Boston and Charlestown		
Delaware		
New York	1,483	89
Philadelphia	7,877,454	475,816
Galveston	4,338,757	195,334
Total	12,217,694	674,239
Naphthas—		
Baltimore		
Boston and Charlestown	3,120	415
Delaware		
New York	762,134	111,305
Philadelphia	963,930	82,337
Galveston		
Total	1,729,184	194,057
Illuminating—		
Baltimore		
Boston and Charlestown	24,780	2,826
Delaware		
New York	41,074,168	2,904,963
Philadelphia	31,558,416	1,699,215
Galveston	2,506,602	153,529
Total	75,163,966	4,760,533
Lubricating and paraffin—		
Baltimore	213,811	29,055
Boston and Charlestown	22,655	4,417
Delaware		
New York	7,887,900	1,009,615
Philadelphia	3,740,771	353,553
Galveston	613,769	85,927
Total	12,478,906	1,482,567
Residuum—		
Baltimore		
Boston and Charlestown	260,000	13,000
Delaware		
New York	4,027	450
Philadelphia	3,172,127	102,755
Galveston	903,756	27,113
Total	4,339,910	143,318
Total mineral oils—		
Baltimore	213,811	29,055
Boston and Charlestown	310,555	20,658
Delaware		
New York	49,729,712	4,026,422
Philadelphia	47,312,698	2,713,676
Galveston	8,362,884	464,903
Total	105,929,660	7,254,714

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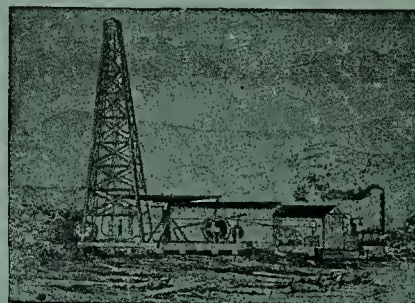
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THE NEW STAR IN NEVADA'S FIRMAMENT

The Wonder Silver Star

They wonder at nothing in the new camp of Wonder except the richness of their ore, and so many rich strikes have been made in a short space of time that they are now regarded as ordinary every-day occurrences.

Although this far-famed mining district is now only a little more than six months old, yet ore of shipping value has already been opened up in nearly two score different places in the district. All authorities concur in the opinion that Wonder will rival Goldfield for richness and wealth-producing capabilities. The ore is there in immense quantities.

THE SILVER STAR'S PROPERTY.

In the central portion of the district, about midway between Nevada Wonder (for which the Tonopah Mining Company paid \$300,000) and Ruby Wonder, whose shares are selling at 35 cents, lie the two claims of Wonder Silver Star (known as Silver Star and Silver Star No. 1) which endline and are traversed for almost their entire length of 3,000 feet by an enormous outcropping ledge. At the north of Silver Star No. 1 claim, a highly mineralized cross vein intersects the main ledge, and mining experts agree that at the intersection of these two veins will be found a deposit of fabulous richness.

Surface assays on this property of \$80 per ton, gold and silver, are readily obtainable, and it is confidently believed that a reasonable amount of development work will reveal ore bodies of astonishing extent and values.

In relative position these claims lie with reference to the main property at Wonder as the Tonopah Extension does to the Mizpah at Tonopah, or the Red Top does to the Jumbo at Goldfield, with the strongest and best defined ledge on Wonder.

ENGINEER'S REPORT.

We invite careful perusal of the following report on the property of the Wonder Silver Star by one of the most capable and well known mining engineers in Nevada:

Goldfield, Nev., November 3, 1906.

Wonder Silver Star Mining Company,

Goldfield, Nevada.

Gentlemen: Concerning your inquiry relative to the Silver Star and Silver Star No. 1 mining claims in the Wonder district; the ground is favorably located in the central portion of this rich district; in fact, these locations were made prior to the bonanza discoveries. They contain immense dikes, conspicuously outcropping and identical with those on which bonanza ore has been developed.

I personally examined the ground in preference to the surrounding country at the time of the first excitement, on June 1st, as the outcropping was far more conspicuous than others which have since developed into shippers. Their surface indications are equal to the Red Top mine, in Goldfield.

Respectfully yours,
CHAS. R. MURDOCH.

ABLE MANAGEMENT.

The company is officered and managed by some of Goldfield's most successful and enterprising mining operators, whose names alone are a guarantee of honest, progressive and capable management.

The President, Mr. A. D. Myers, is a pioneer Nevada prospector and is, without a doubt, as keen a judge of a mining property as can be found in that commonwealth. He was one of the locators of the famous Combination mine of Goldfield, which has paid upwards of \$800,000 in dividends during the past two years. Mr. Myers was also one of the principal holders of Mohawk stock and only recently parted with his interest in that company for nearly half a million dollars. He is also responsible for the triumphant success of the Combination Fraction Mining Company of Goldfield, whose shares have recently sold as high as \$8.00, having advanced to that figure from approximately as many cents in less than a year.

Mr. Myers considers WONDER SILVER STAR to possess every qualification of a world-beater and he is extremely sanguine of its ultimate tremendous success.

The Vice-President of the company is Mr. P. E. Carney of the very successful law firm of Detch & Carney, Goldfield.

Treasurer—Mr. Herbert T. Cook of the banking house of John S. Cook & Company, the wealthiest financial institution in Nevada.

Secretary—Mr. W. E. Kinney, member of the Goldfield Mining Exchange and a gentleman of the highest integrity.

The foregoing, with Mr. H. C. Morris, Mine Owner and Superintendent of Nixon & Wingfield's Blue Bull property, constitute the directorate.

Mr. Morris will act as Superintendent of the WONDER SILVER STAR, and a campaign of active development is to be inaugurated immediately.

A property must have exceeding merit or men of the above stamp will not identify themselves with it.

The company is capitalized for 1,000,000 shares, par value \$1.00, stock full paid and non-assessable; treasury allotment, 400,000 shares.

We now offer for subscription a limited amount of stock at 25 cents a share, the proceeds to go into the treasury for the purpose of opening up the property and making a paying mine in the quickest time possible. This is a rare opportunity for an investment either to hold for dividends or for a speculation for quick returns. Only enough stock will be sold to fully develop the property and place the company on a self-supporting basis. As a select money-maker, certain to command a greatly enhanced value in the right near future, we recommend it just as strongly and conscientiously as words can define.

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PACIFIC MINING & OIL REPORTER

Vol. VIII. No. 5

San Francisco, Cal., January 5, 1907

Price, 25 Cents

RETROSPECT AND PROSPECT

The year's work in the California oil fields has resulted in many changes principally for the upbuilding of the oil industry and the general welfare of the producers. The close of the year 1906 is coincident with the end of low prices for the production of the state. The beginning of another year sees the dominant forces for better prices well in hand of the situation and there is every reason to believe that the future of the oil producers in California is particularly brilliant, that the vicissitudes of the past are practically over, and that all will now enjoy the fruits of their labors.

THE YEAR'S PRODUCTION.

The year's production shows a material falling off from that of 1905. But this is wholly on account of a well organized movement and a general feeling of sympathy instituted at the beginning of the year just ended. By that time producers saw the cause of low prices and set about the only possible remedy—the curtailment of production until the consumption of oil should equal the capacity of the wells. Therefore, development has been wholly along the line of extending the proven areas than to increase the production. In many instances where new production was secured, the wells were immediately capped. Over one hundred good producing wells have been shut down, the greater part of the year. This alone has been the cause of the decline, which it is believed, amounts to over eight millions of barrels.

CURTAILMENT.

From the first of the year there was a strong tendency to curtailment of production. In some instances the movement was the result of agitation and combinations, in others it was purely individual. But in all instances the result was telling. The daily production fell off rapidly. Storage oil was called upon to fill the shortage from some of the fields and then prices commenced to strengthen gradually but firmly. Producers thoroughly discouraged by long waiting again took heart, cast their lot with the more courageous, the move became contagious, and all now enjoy a more stable basis in the oil business than ever before. Even the marketing companies anticipate and welcome an advance in price, the only one left to mourn being the consumer, particularly the railroad companies.

ADVANCE IN PRICES.

The price for oil at the wells has materially advanced during the year and there is a strong prospect of a still greater advance during 1907. While one district has been tied up at a price of 27½ cents its production is not great enough to greatly influence the price in other fields where a greater price is sought. While we earnestly believe that the productive capacity of wells already drilled in the state is fully adequate to all demands, the amount of oil available is not sufficient to meet the contracts now existing and on which delivery will soon be commenced. A greater demand for oil means an immediate advance in price for that part of the commodity not already contracted at a lesser price.

DEVELOPMENT.

Notwithstanding the low price prevailing for oil the development of several of the fields of the state has continued uninterruptedly. Not a development to increase production but to extend and prove large areas of land and to provide for future requirements when the price of oil should be sufficiently high to warrant development for the production. The best of results have been secured. In the Coalinga field several square miles has been added to its proven territory, making it the largest in area of any oil district in the state. In the Santa Maria field, properties have been proven up by extensive drilling and one extension of five miles has been made to the main field by the recent bringing in of a good well on the east. Kern River's productive area was long ago determined and only such wells as was required to keep up the production have been drilled. Yet the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, in assembling material for the drilling of seventy-five wells in this district has shown its faith in its productivity, which we believe cannot be questioned. Sunset Midway and the McKittrick fields have not been attractive fields for wild-cating on account of their inadequate transportation facilities, but we believe they may be materially extended by careful development. A very few wells have been drilled in these districts during the year. The various southern fields have each been more or less developed with favorable results. The Fullerton field, in particular, has presented some surprises in the way of new production. The Amalgamated or Salt Lake field, has been greatly extended and is holding up in production. Altogether the development for the year shows the possibility of extension and development under favorable conditions.

NEW FIELDS.

No new oil fields have been developed during the year. In the Arroyo Grande district, where one well had been developed at the close of 1905, one more producing well has been completed on the same property. These successes have been the incentive for extensive wildcating in the surrounding territory. The formation is favorable to development and the field is considered a promising one. The oil so far developed is heavy, about 14 degrees, but is particularly valuable on account of the close proximity to tide water and a good port—Port Harford and Oil Port—where gravity pipe lines would readily convey the production. The status of the field is given on another page.

PERMANENCY OF THE WELLS.

The great permanency of the oil wells of California is now an established fact. Wells that have produced constantly for a period of from ten to fifteen years are yet paying propositions. The great thickness of sands, ranging from 100 to 1100 feet and probably averaging more than 400 feet; the great saturation or oil-content of the sand, and the usual absence of water in the oil stratum, all tend to long life and permanency of the wells. We give "California's Reserve Supply" on another page of this issue.

GREAT PRODUCING CAPACITY OF FIELDS.

All we know absolutely of the productive capacity of California oil fields is what they have already produced. But from this we can readily ascertain their probable production. And it is by no means small. Fifty millions of barrels per year for many years is a most conservative estimate if price and other conditions were favorable. Thousands of acres of practically proven territory lies yet undrilled, while the already developed territory holds up almost to its original output. Coalinga developed territory is considered to be less than one tenth of its proven area. Its present production, with one-third of its wells shut down is six millions of barrels per year. What then is its possible production? One well in Santa Maria has averaged 1800 barrels a day for 18 months, a total of nearly a million barrels. Another well, the Hartnell gusher of the Union Oil Company, produced a million and a half barrels of oil in a little over a year. Several other wells of this district have almost as good a record. Its wells are nearly all shut in just now on account of low prices, but its probable output is enormous. In all of the districts of the state, wells hold up phenomenally well, many producing well after ten and twelve years constant production.

ADDITIONAL EQUIPMENT.

New equipment for the year consists mostly of two new pipe lines in the Santa Maria field and several additional tank steamers. A refinery and wharf is being erected at Oil Port, near Port Harford. Several new pipe lines are now projected, one of which, that of the Associated between Santa Maria and Gaviota, is now an assured fact, inasmuch as the pipe is being shipped for the purpose. The Union Oil Company has the pipe on hand for an eight inch line between Santa Maria and Port Harford and work on the same should commence at once. The Southern Pacific Railway completed an eight inch rifled line between Kern River and Delano, which is said to be a success. It is known that this line has been surveyed through to San Francisco and that branch lines to McKittrick and Midway have also been surveyed to connect with it at Delano. The Standard Oil Company has a pipe line surveyed between Midway and Port Harford and has already secured some of the rights of way. The building of this line depends on the ability of the monopoly to tie up the output of the Midway field. The car shortage continues and there seems to be no effort made to alleviate the evil. Legislation should be enacted to provide a remedy and enforce it, for with adequate shipping at hand, every producer could enjoy the fruits of his labors independently.

A GROWING MARKET.

In direct contrast to the curtailment of the production of the state has been the greatly increased usage of oil in this country and its introduction into foreign countries. Several recently made contracts with Japan will nearly double the exportation of crude oil from California. Delivery on these contracts will commence within a few months and will create an immediate demand for a greater amount of oil than is now being produced in the state. This condition will immediately swell the price little short of that now being sought by the Independents. The first run of California oil through the Isthmian pipe line will commence sometime during this month. A shipment having left San Francisco late in December in the tank steamer "Argyle" for that destination. It is said that enough oil has been contracted in the eastern markets to keep several vessels constantly in service. The aggregate amount of business by this service will, it is claimed, amount to several millions of barrels per year. A table printed on another page, gives the exports of oil from the Pacific ports for the first ten months of 1906. Local consumption of oil is constantly increasing, especially on the railways by cause of their greatly increased business. The Western Pacific, now building, will call for a great amount of oil in a comparatively short time. By the close of the present year the consumption of California oil should amount to at least 3,500,000 barrels a month, an amount the state's oil fields can readily produce and maintain.

PROSPECTS FOR BETTER PRICES.

An extended market, more adequate facilities and more, perhaps than all else, the general advancement in knowledge of existing conditions in the oil business, gives the most conclusive assurance of better prices. The general tendency of consolidation of interests into several strong companies is particularly encouraging, inasmuch as it will practically eliminate the possibility of manipulation of the market. A greater competition will strengthen the market and give a greater confidence and permanency than would be possible under monopoly control.

IN RE OURSELVES.

Notwithstanding our great losses in the San Francisco holocaust the Pacific Mining & Oil Reporter has enjoyed a most prosperous year and we enter the New Year with a greater confidence and determination than ever before. We take this opportunity of thanking our many patrons for their most liberal financial and moral support, and, wishing all a most prosperous New Year, we herewith submit the result of our feeble efforts.

THE EDITOR.

RETROSPECTIVE NEVADA

Special Correspondence:

Goldfield, Nevada, December, 31.—With the Yuletide season comes leisure among the busy brokers and miners of Nevada to sit back and think. The natural tendency among men who deal in stocks is to look forward to the days of advance or possible decline in shares, but the past week in Goldfield has brought forth a deal of retrospection.

The men who have made the camps of the battle-born state remember that on New Year's day four years ago the present site of Goldfield was a trackless waste. Only a little more than three years ago a half dozen campers made up the population of the present thriving city of 15,000 souls. Where burros once bore the outfits they now come by steam and their owners in pullmans. On arrival here they speed to neighboring camps in automobiles. Isolated tents of three years since are supplanted by skyscrapers of stone, the windlasses of those days by the electric hoists of these. The mines of Goldfield have made the town of Goldfield a city which ranks at the head of the Pacific Coast column in its volume of commerce, business of its banks and its railroads, its express and its post office, its production of gold and its transfer of stocks, and then the old timers go back to the old times.

Goldfield's first location was the Sandstorm claim of Harry Stimler and William March, who journeyed hither from Tonopah in February of 1903. They reported to friends at Tonopah the discovery of rich ore on the north slope of Columbia Mountain, which is about two miles north of the heart of the now Goldfield and a stampede resulted.

Purely accidental is the exact site of the town. Al. Myers and T. D. Murphy were among the earliest pioneers and staked the Combination Fraction and other claims worth many million of dollars. They pitched their tents at Rabbit Springs, some two miles southwest of the diggings, but in travelling from the camp to claim, they discovered signs of water and dug a well where is now the corner of Main and Myers streets, Goldfield. Subsequent incomers camped at the spot and from that nucleus grew the city.

Next among the earliest arrivals was Elmer J. Chute, a surveyor. He with Murphy and Myers, joined by Ole Elliott, Harry and Tom Ramsy, H. O. Hall, Con Crooks, J. H. Foreman, George Winkler and L. L. Patrick, located the Goldfield Placer and later organized the town site, which took over the Placer's holdings. This was in October, 1903. That same month there was

For twenty years Tom Lockhart felt the pangs of poverty in his tireless search for a mine that would make him independent. He found it in the Florence.

Fresh from successful ventures in Tonopah, young George Wingfield plunged into the Goldfield camp and made his first winning from a block of ground where there is now sinking the main working shaft of the Florence. From that start he built his colossal fortune from the mineral wealth of the Sandstorm, Kendall, Mohawk and other well known properties, achieving his crowning success in the purchase and merger of six of the most illustrious producers in the district.

Mohawk, best known now of all Nevada bonanzas, first showed signs of ore on April 16th, 1906. On that day stock went begging at 56 cents. Within seven months afterwards it had scored an advance of nearly 350,000 per cent. James F. Mitchell, who was Nevada's Republican candidate for Governor last November, had a lease on the Mohawk and abandoned it as a bad job. Some of his successors were within but a few feet of the treasure vault and had almost decided to quit the camp, when they determined to spend another week and broke into the ore that is making a shipment of a million dollars to the ear. Mohawk has produced more gold in less time from the smallest acreage of any mine in the history of the world. This is a fact, not a theory. The figures to back the assertion are \$10,000,000 in eight months from less than three acres and from a depth not exceeding 100 feet. As indisputable evidence there lie sacked in the vaults of the Goldfield banks today \$2,000,000 worth of Mohawk ore that is worth from \$10 to \$50 per pound.

Goldfield district, according to a safe conservative estimate, is producing now at the rate of \$25,000,000 per annum, the mines contributing to the total being the Mohawk, Red Top, Jumbo, Combination, St. Ives, Gold Bar, Daisy, Com. Fraction, Great Bend, Black Butte, Florence, Kendall, Sandstorm, Belmont, and Goldfield Mining. There are other intermittent producers which bid fair to eventually enter the regular class. It is not a wild venture to forecast for Nevada, arrival at first place among all the gold producing states of the Union in the year 1907. Not included in the figures quoted, are the millions of tons of milling ore, cast upon the dumps, pierced by the tunnels, uncovered by the drifts and blocked out in the stopes.

Four reduction works are in active operation in Goldfield district. The fifth is building by the Florence. The Goldfield Consolidated Mines



General View of the Mohawk Mines, Goldfield

organized the mining district of Goldfield, and Claude M. Smith, the present incumbent, was elected recorder.

In November of 1903, Main street was laid off by the grubbing away of its sage brush and many of the choicest lots of the present were given free to any who would occupy them. Those free lots now run into the thousands of dollars. Where stands the \$80,000 Nixon block was a shack that sold for a song. Twenty-five feet of frontage which is occupied by the Northern Saloon, the largest drinking and gambling house in the city, was first sold for \$25, sold again for \$350 and then lost on a single hand in a game of poker. Fifty dollars bought the site upon which was erected the magnificent home of the Montezuma Club.

The government recognized Goldfield as an entity in its establishment of a post office in January of 1904, and the district recorder, Claude Smith, was honored with the appointment of postmaster and started business in a tent. Goldfield's post office today does a business of \$150,000 per annum, employs from twelve to twenty clerks, meets a pay roll of \$20,000 a year and sells stamps at the rate of one dollar per capita population each month.

L. L. Patrick bought from Al. Myers and T. D. Smith the Combination mine in the fall of 1903, paying \$5,000 on the purchase price of \$75,000 on October 26th. Three months thereafter he had netted enough to settle the balance of the account. Since then Combination has paid nearly \$1,000,000 in dividends and was recently sold for \$5,000,000.

Charlie and Harry Taylor were working on a pipe line near Tonopah when the news of the Sandstorm strike reached town. They dropped their tools and hurried to Goldfield and acquired the Red Top, Jumbo, Florence and Atlanta. There were thirteen claims in the group and they gave Dick Colburn half interest in his choice of them as compensation for the survey of the group. Colburn took the Red Top, which has shipped and milled more than \$300,000 worth of ore. A. A. Bussey happened to see a shooting scrape in Tonopah and was summoned as a witness to Belmont. He lacked the money to defer the expenses of the trip and made a fruitless effort to hypothecate his one-third interest in the Daisy mine at Diamondfield for \$40. That same one-third interest is today worth a cold million.

Company will soon begin the construction of a plant able to care for 500 tons per day. The Nevada Copper Mining and Smelting Company, a Maine corporation with a capital of \$10,000,000 to carry out its plans, will before the end of the year 1907, have placed in commission a smelter with a capacity of 1000 tons daily.

Electricity is the motive power of Goldfield. It is conveyed to the towns and factories and mills and smelters and lighting plants of Goldfield, Tonopah, Silver Peak, Manhattan and Bullfrog from Bishop Creek in California, which is eighty-three miles westward from Goldfield.

As the year 1906 neared its dying hours some conception of the value of time was possible from an observation of the movements of the leasers, the majority of whose terms expired with the old year. In two instances there were made bulky and weighty shipments of machinery from Denver, which flew to the Goldfield mines on special trains and mile-a-minute schedules, traveling in sections of the Overland Limited. Hurrying to make the best of the hours left them, leasers paid miners a dollar an hour for six-hour shifts. Normally there are nearly 3000 miners at work in Goldfield district and the camp pays wages and salaries aggregating a half million dollars per month.

In every walk of life the closing months and weeks and days of the outgoing year were strenuous in the extreme. If stock sales may be taken as a measure of public interest, the sage brush state held the center of the stage and Goldfield was her star performer. November was the banner month. The profits for her thirty days ran to fully \$50,000,000. The official statements of the exchange, for the four weeks of November, show the month's sales of Nevada shares to have been valued at \$4,370,211.90. The best week was that which ended November 10th with a record of \$1,294,547.50. In a study of those figures there should not be lost sight of the fact that every week there was an enormous curb trade and a vast vending of unlisted securities, which figures are impossible to obtain or even to estimate and which do not go to swell the total of those quoted.

Two stock exchanges will be doing business in Goldfield from New Year's day henceforth. The Goldfield Mining Stock Exchange was organized

(Continued to Page 15)

CALIFORNIA'S RESERVE SUPPLY

Two well known geologists, whose names we are not at liberty to divulge at the present time, have recently spent several months in the oil fields of the San Joaquin Valley for the purpose of determining, as closely as possible, the probable future production and life of the said oil fields. The report is not available for publication in its entirety—in fact, it is too voluminous an article for publication in these columns, but the geologists have courteously permitted excerpts to be made for the Pacific Mining & Oil Reporter which we believe to be particularly interesting, and which draws some very plausible conclusions in regard to the available oil supply in the state.

In the compilation of the report only the actually proven areas have been taken into consideration, no allowance being made for any great extension thereof, which, particularly in the Coalinga field, is extremely possible.

In order to make the estimates extremely safe and conservative, only one half of the average thickness of the oil sands has been reckoned. Of the oil content of the sands one-half has been considered as being permanently retained in the sand. Only the remaining half has been considered extractable, and from this remaining half another division has been made, only one-half thereof being considered as readily extractable. In other words, only one-eighth of the actual oil content has been taken as being readily extractable. It is, therefore, from this most conservative estimate of area, thickness of sands and one-eighth oil content that the following table has been compiled, which, in itself, is self-explanatory:

Oil District	Proven Productive Area, Acres	Average Thickness of Sand, in feet	Barrels of Original Oil Extractable
Kern River	6,000	156	590,000,000
Sunset & Midway	2,240	50	71,000,000
McKittrick	480	150	45,000,000
Coalinga, East Side	4,180	75	197,000,000
Coalinga, West Side	11,140	50	351,000,000
Total			1,254,000,000
Amount of oil already extracted			112,000,000
Amount of oil remaining in ground			1,142,000,000



General View of the Kern River Field

It will be noted that the figures in the above table call for a productive capacity of about 52,000 barrels per acre. The old Chanslor-Canfield territory in the Coalinga field (not included in the present estimate) with its comparatively shallow thickness of sand, has produced considerably over 100,000 barrels to the acre in the past ten years, and is yet a valuable producing property. The old Los Angeles City field, with a lesser sand thickness than the average herein considered, has yielded above 65,000 barrels to the acre in fourteen years and is yet producing some oil.

The present combined runs from the San Joaquin Valley fields, which form the subject of the present estimate, is about 60,000 barrels daily, or 22,000,000 barrels per annum. At this rate of output the fields should have a life of at least fifty years.

No account of the Coast or Southern fields has, as yet, been taken, but, with their large known areas, great thickness of sands (especially in the Santa Maria field) and large oil content, there is little doubt, but that they will have equally as long a life and probably a greater comparative output. There is every reason to believe that the output of oil from the known California fields could readily be maintained at 50,000,000 barrels a year for at least fifty years.

The above report is particularly interesting wherein it relates to the future production of the Kern River field. Many have been led to believe that its life as a producer of oil would be of very brief duration. The fact that many of the wells in this field pump a great deal of water has led some to suppose that there is nothing left in the field but water, but a little reflection should dispel such a theory. When the Kern River field was developed, many geologists of note made very careful estimates of the probable production of the field. The most conservative placed it at over a billion of barrels. They pointed out that the productive area is a dome—an inverted bowl, as it were—sloping on all sides. The limits of the field were early determined by drilling. Operators soon knew that within a certain oval shaped area there was oil—beyond its limits in the same formation was water. Between the two, also in the same formation was both water and oil—in other words, certain wells drilled near the limits of the fields produced part oil and part water. It took no philosopher to see that the oil (always at the top of the water)

was forced into the dome by the water below. That was about five years ago, and all agreed that the contents of this particular dome could be readily ascertained by the simple reckoning of the area, thickness of the sands, and saturation thereof. And as above stated all agreed that there was a billion barrels of oil to be taken from the Kern River field.

Now, where has all of this great quantity of oil gone? It certainly has not reverted the laws of nature and settled to the bottom of the water, neither has it evaporated. Nor has there been a tenth part of it pumped out. But operators (especially in other fields) got panicky because there was water in the Kern field and pronounced it dying, dead, and even buried.

As a matter of fact the Kern River field will doubtless be a great producer of oil after the present generation have gone to their reward. But water must also be pumped. Recent tests have shown that wells constantly pumped do not make very much water while others that have been shut down for some time make much more. Where the water comes from no one can accurately tell. Doubtless some of it comes from the underlying strata, into which several wells have been drilled and not plugged, while more comes from an upper water stratum, following the casing of certain wells down into the oil sand, the hydrostatic pressure forcing it into the oil sand with the oil. But the oil is yet there and will stay there until it is taken out through the wells put down for that purpose. If water must be pumped with the oil in order to get the latter, that is a drawback and a misfortune, inasmuch as it will increase the cost of production. Whoever says the Kern River field is a thing of the past is either a "knocker" or is not sufficiently intelligent to grasp the situation.

SANTA MARIA FIELD

Its Retrospective and Prospective Position.

Santa Maria oil field has, perhaps, made greater strides in many respects than any other district in the state. While the actual field development has progressed slowly, only a comparatively small number of wells having been finished, the completion of two pipe lines in addition to two others existing the first of the year, and still two more about to be constructed, puts this most important oil field immediately in possession of adequate transportation for its entire product without having to call upon the railways

The great refinery at Oil Port, the increased number of tank steamers, and the assurance of a steady demand for the entire production of the field to fill recent contracts made with Japanese companies, with the Nitrate companies in Chili, and for the Eastern market through the Panama pipe line, put Santa Maria in first importance of all of the oil fields of the state.

A year ago saw the Santa Maria field in a somewhat unenviable position. While it had been fully proven to be one of the most remarkable producing territories it lacked that one thing necessary to successful development, i. e., transportation, and the Standard Oil Company, with its usual cupidity, had evidently already fully planned to gobble up the cream of the production. With its 8-inch pipe line just completed, with practically no railroad facilities for shipping, and with no independent outlet, it seemed to have the situation well within its grasp. It had never before been thwarted—this spoiler of the oil fields—and as surreptitiously as the thief in the night it laid its plans to tie up the output of the field. This was just the chance it had been looking for; was just the oil it wanted for refining. It could be cheaply transported by pipe line and tank steamers to its refineries. It was a snap of the first magnitude.

The first step, after supplying itself with transportation facilities, was to convince the producers that the production was worthless and that it, the Monopoly, was really acting as a benefactor in entering the field at all. It built 320,000 barrels of tankage capacity and gave out the word that it supposed it would have to fill this, and much more, with 22½ c. oil. Then it cut the price to 22½ c. on daily runs, made two or three small contracts at a slightly better figure, and set down to await the flocking of the other producers to offer their production at any price. And it is still waiting. The bottoms of its storage tanks have never been wet with oil, and it has never been enabled to secure enough oil to tax its 8-inch pipe line to more than a fifth of its capacity. And it will soon get much less. We know of two or three contracting companies that positively will not renew their nearly expired contracts with the Standard under the nefarious terms of its usual contracts—which forbid the selling of any part of the production to any other company—leaving price aside altogether. A barbed

wire fence may mark the boundary lines of a lease, but it will not determine the boundary lines of the oil stratum. When your neighbor sticks a well down just across the line and pumps it for all it is worth, draining yours as well as his own lease; when the Standard Oil Company has tied you up to a contract that only takes a part of your production and forbids you selling to others, and you cannot pump your wells because you have no disposition for the product, it is then that your eyes open with knowledge of a trickery that has built up one of the greatest existing monopolies at the cost of thousands of prosperous oil companies scattered over the entire country.

The early history of the Santa Maria field has been told in the columns of this publication on a previous occasion. We will not repeat it more than to state that A. W. McKay was the pioneer, and that the Western Union and Pinal were the pioneer oil companies. We do this to dispel several erroneous reports to the contrary. The Graciosa was not the pioneer in the field, but it was the pioneer for independence. To this company and to its courageous shareholders belongs great credit for a movement that has set the pace, as it were, for many a company that might, otherwise, continue to be dominated by the Rockefeller millions.

The Graciosa Oil Company completed its first well nearly three years ago at a cost of little less than \$50,000. Several of the larger stockholders had put practically every dollar they had into the enterprise. When they got a 400-barrel well and were offered 75¢ a barrel for the same, the contract calling for 100,000 barrels. In the meantime the company commenced the drilling of more wells. By the time the 100,000-barrel contract had expired the company was in a position to deliver a much greater quantity of oil. The Standard wanted to make a new contract calling for only a specified quantity, the Graciosa to agree to sell to no other company. The negotiations never got as far as price, for the Monopoly was candidly told that it could not do business on any such lines. The Graciosa wells were capped and the company set about the formulation of an independent enterprise which has had a signal success from its very inception.

"It took nerve," said a Graciosa director, "to refuse a contract that meant \$1,000 a day to the company, but we knew the value of our product, the producing capacity of our wells and the enormous possible earning capacity of our lease. We did not feel like 'picking hen's eyes, when we could just as well have the whole hen'."

Local and English capital was immediately interested in the Graciosa Oil Company, and a gigantic project carried through which resulted in the incorporation of the "California Petroleum Refineries Limited" and the "Coast Oil Transport Company," which affiliated companies, together with the Graciosa Oil Company, provide for the producing, transportation and refining of the output of one of the richest properties in this, or any other country.



A General View of the Graciosa and Western Union Oil Companies' Properties, Santa Maria

Graciosa Oil Company.

The Graciosa property consists of 7,539 acres known as the Harris Ranch. To date eight wells have been completed with a large production. Two more wells are drilling, lumber is on the ground for three new rigs, and lumber ordered for still five more. Within a very short time ten wells will be drilling on this property which, when completed, will doubtless bring the production of the Graciosa to an amount greater than that of any other single property in this country.

An average of 1,100 feet of oil producing stratum is encountered on this property assuring an unusual permanency to the wells. The first well drilled, as we have said before, produced 400 barrels daily from the start. It was producing full 400 barrels daily at the end of nearly a year's time after filling the 100,000 barrel contract. With this great body of oil stratum, a light gravity of oil, and an assured market, a more attractive oil proposition would be hard to conceive.

Coast Oil Transport Company.

The eight-inch pipe line of the Coast Oil Transport Company has just been completed and should be running oil within the next few days. It has a capacity of 25,000 barrels daily, runs entirely by gravity from the wells to the refinery or on board vessels at the wharf, not a pump being required for any purpose. As all of the wells of the company flow naturally, the pipe line may be said to connect the great reservoirs in old mother earth with the outlet at tide-water. A record in pipe laying was accomplished by this company. From the wells of the Graciosa Company to the refinery at Oil Port it is 34 miles. The work of trenching, screwing and laying the pipe, and covering same, has occupied 70 days. As soon as the tests are made the line is now ready to commence the transportation of oil. It is believed that the first runs will have been made by the time this article is published. The tank steamer "Catania," recently purchased by the company, has already rounded the Horn on its way from the Atlantic, and will soon be ready to take on oil at the wharf which is nearing completion. Other boats will be added to the fleet in the near future and the work of supplying the contracts with Japan will commence.

Californian Petroleum Refineries Limited.

Work is progressing rapidly on the refinery of the Californian Petroleum Refineries Limited, at Oil Port. Foundations for the greater part of the buildings have been laid, and much of the masonry is well under way. Tanks, stills, and other paraphernalia is being installed, the continuous din of the

air-hammers being almost deafening. It is thought that the refinery will be ready for the first run about mid-summer next. It will have an initial capacity of 7,000 barrels daily.

Dr. Gregourez is in charge of the construction work, and has ably laid the foundation for the second refinery in the west in size and the first in equipment and efficiency. The only larger refinery on the Pacific Coast is the Standard's great plant at Point Richmond, which, however, is said to be inferior to this new plant. In the first place the refinery site at Oil Port is one of the ideallest to be found. If it had been created to order it could not have been better suited for this purpose. It has a gradual slope to the water front which will permit the oil to gravitate from the tanks through the various plants and thence on board ships at the end of a 1,600-foot pier which is now being constructed. A trolley line will also connect the refinery with the wharf. The entire plant will be electric lighted and will possess every convenience for the carrying on of the work. About 100 men will be employed in the various departments. The initial capacity will be 7,000 barrels daily, but the plant is so laid out that its capacity can be readily doubled at will by simply adding more stills. All of the usual products will be refined at this plant which will be placed in the competitive market on merit alone.

Santa Maria Oil and Transportation Company.

Recenting the tactics of the Standard Oil Company, and looking for a chance to get a reasonable profit from the oil business, a number of Santa Maria producing oil companies have recently organized the "Santa Maria Oil & Transportation Company," which will, it is said, shortly commence the construction of a pipe line to a wharf site near Pismo. It is the intention of the company to construct a wharf some 1,500 feet long and to purchase tank steamers to transport the crude, entering the competitive market with its production.

The companies interested in the new project are said to have a daily production of about 20,000 barrels, and embrace practically the entire output of the field with the exception of the Graciosa, Union, and Western Union companies.

The project, if carried through, will result in a practical boycott of all marketing companies in that field. The producers claim, and justly so, that they cannot afford to submit to the unfavorable conditions of the contracts they are asked to enter into and prefer to engage their own capital in an enterprise in which they have unbounded faith. "Standard Oil cannot buy God's sea or sky," said a producer recently. "We will pipe-line our production to tide-water, purchase a couple tank steamers, and proceed to sell our production. We have sounded the market and find that we can sell all of our oil at a good price if we can guarantee delivery—in fact, the majority of consumers prefer to patronize an independent company."

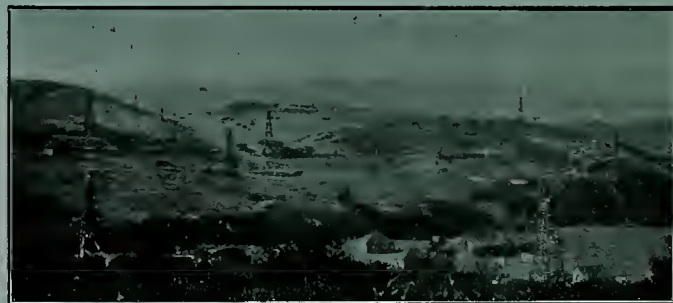
There is an unlimited field in the oil business. The companies that have their own production and provide themselves with facilities for marketing it will predominate in the future of this, one of the state's greatest industries.

Brookshire Oil Company.

Brookshire Oil Company owns in fee 393 acres of land adjoining the Pinal and other producing properties. To date five wells have been drilled, one of which is a good water well, the other four being numbered among the field's largest producers. One well is now drilling. The company has 200,000 barrels of oil stored in reservoirs which flowed from its gusher before it could be brought under control.

Dome Oil Company.

The Dome Oil Company is another Santa Maria corporation that is making good progress in this field. It owns in fee 73 acres of land which has been absolutely proven by the wells of Pinal, Union, and Rice Ranch on three sides. To date two wells are producing, one drilling, and one new derrick up. The company has 10,000 barrels of oil in storage tanks.



A General View of the Santa Maria Field from Mount Pinal

Pinal Oil Company.

The Pinal Oil Company owns in fee 432 acres of land in the heart of the Santa Maria oil field. To date 13 wells have been drilled, three are drilling, and there are three new derricks up. The gravity of the oil is about 26 degrees. The company owns jointly with the Brookshire about ten miles of pipe line. There is about 20,000 barrels of oil in storage on the property. The stock of this company is mostly held by Santa Maria capitalists, J. F. Goodwin, who is superintendent of this as well as the Dome and Brookshire properties, being one of the larger stockholders in the three companies.

The Pinal company is one of the two most complete oil field camps to be found in California. It is ideally situated and has been constructed with a view of comfort and economy. It has spacious buildings for various purposes, running water, and even a garage for the accommodation of the several automobiles owned by the various officers of the company, in one of which the writer was recently conveyed through the field, the guest of Mr. Goodwin.

Steam for power is generated by gas fuel on the three affiliated properties. Water for all their operations is produced from one well on the property of the Brookshire company. The companies are at present delivering some oil to the Standard Oil Company but will, it is understood, provide for their own transportation and sale of oil at no distant date.

Western Union Oil Company.

Western Union Oil Company is operating on the Carraga Ranch on which it has a twenty year lease. Twenty-six wells have been drilled, twenty three of which are now producers, three having been abandoned on account of light production. At the present time only 5,500 barrels is being produced, which is being taken about equally by the Associated and Standard—the light oil going to the latter and the heavy oil, the entire production of heavy oil on the lease, to the Associated. The heavy oil is produced from several shallow wells which were the first ones drilled by the company before it was

of Los Olivos. They are located on the summit of a dome which shows numerous indications of oil where the same is cut by canyons and creeks.

Laguna Land Company.

This company was recently incorporated by several officers of the Union Sugar Company which has a refinery at Betteravia and is particularly anxious to secure a supply of fuel oil. It is operating on a lease from W. W. Stowe, seven miles north of Santa Maria, on Sney Creek. This is in virgin territory and a wild cat proposition. The first well is now about 1,000 feet deep and drilling in blue clay having passed through nearly that thickness of water formation and wash. Surface indications are fairly favorable and the outcome of the venture is looked forward to with considerable interest. A Mr. Talbot is superintendent.

Palmer Oil Company.

This company is operating about five miles east of the Mount Pinal anticline on what is known as the Blochman farm. It is composed of eastern capital, being under the direct supervision of E. E. Henderson. One very productive well has recently been brought in. The formation closely resembles that of the Pinal anticline, but the oil is somewhat heavier being about 18 degrees gravity. It is conservatively estimated that the well will flow from 700 to 900 barrels daily.

This strike in new territory has created no little interest and many leases have been secured on adjoining property for several miles around. Several wells will be drilled in the near vicinity at once. To the Palmer company goes the credit of opening up a great extension of the Santa Maria field.

Anglo-California Oil Syndicate.

This company is operating on a 1500-acre lease from the Packard estate on the Packard anticline. It is an English corporation. Preparations are being made to commence the first well, derrick already being erected. The property has been very favorably reported upon and good results are anticipated.

Recruit Oil Company.

The Recruit Oil Company has been an extensive wild-catter in the Santa Maria field with varying success. At the present time it has one well down about 3,000 feet on the Escolle lease and has encountered a good body of oil sand that gives promise of making a producer. The company has one half of the production of the California Coast property, the other half going to the Union Oil Company.

California Coast.

Controlled jointly by the Union and Associated oil companies, each getting a half of the production. At the present time three wells are producing and one drilling.

Los Alamos Oil & Development Company.

Has one producing well on the Lompoc anticline. Sells its production to the Union Oil Company.

Following is the present status of operations in the Santa Maria field:

	Producing	Drilling	New rigs.
Anglo California Oil Syndicate			1
Brookshire	4	1	
California Coast (Associated & Union)	3	1	
Claremont		1	
Coblentz		1	
Dome	2	1	1
Graciosa	8	2	3



General View of the Dome, Rice Ranch and Union Oil Companies, Santa Maria

Hall & Hall	1	1	
Los Alamos O. & D. Co.	1		1
Laguna Land Company		1	
Newlove		5	1
Pennsylvania Petroleum Co.		1	
Palmer	1		
Pinal	13	3	3
Recruit		1	
Rice Ranch		1	1
Southern Pacific	1		
Santa Barbara Oil Co.			1
Western Union	23	3	



Refinery and Wharf of Californian Oil Refineries, Limited, at Oil Port

known that there was a deep light-oil formation. Three wells are drilling on this property, and there are about 50,000 barrels of oil in storage. Mr. A. Cole is the superintendent having had almost continuous charge of the lease since the incorporation of the company.

Rice Ranch Oil Company.

Rice Ranch Oil Company is operating on a 40 acre tract of land adjoining the Dome, Union and New Pennsylvania. The property is owned in fee simple. Two good producing wells have been developed, and No. 3 is drilling. It is said that the production is about 2,000 barrels daily. The gravity of the oil is 28 degrees. Derrick is up for No. 4.

Pennsylvania Petroleum Company.

The Pennsylvania Petroleum Company is operating on a 60-acre lease just east of the Rice Ranch Oil Company. One well has been drilled to a depth of 2,700 feet and is in oil, with every indication that a good producer will soon be brought in.

Anglo-California Oil Syndicate, Limited.

This company is just commencing operations on the Packard Anticline which is a portion of the Packard Estate, from which it was purchased. Derrick is up for well No. 1 and it will spud in soon.

Claremont Oil Company.

The Claremont Oil Company is drilling a well on a lease west of the proven Santa Maria field. Although it has reached a depth of 3,500 feet no favorable formation has been encountered.

Newlove Oil Company.

The Newlove Oil Company was recently incorporated to acquire and develop the famous Newlove ranch in the heart of the Santa Maria field. This property composes 2,945 acres of absolutely proven territory and is the largest single piece of oil land known to be productive. It is practically surrounded by the producers. At the present time five wells are drilling on the Newlove and one new derrick up. All possible speed will be exercised in the development of this property. Inasmuch as the controlling interest of this stock is in the hands of the Union Oil Company, a ready market is assured. It will take years to develop the Newlove property.

Union Oil Company.

The Union Oil Company of California owns nearly 75,000 acres of land in the Santa Maria field, a great part of which is known to be productive. This company is the largest individual producer of oil in this country; marketing and shipping its own product in a competitive market. While it owns a large acreage in all of the oil fields of the state, its 75,000 acres in Santa Maria comprises its largest holdings, and, beyond a doubt, its most valuable.

In the Santa Maria field the Union Oil Company has about 46 producing wells with an average production of several hundred barrels daily. About 12 wells are drilling, including those of the Newlove Oil Company which is controlled by the Union. The development of its property will continue vigorously during the coming year.

The Union Oil Company owns a 6-inch pipe line from its wells in the Santa Maria field to the wharf of the Pacific Coast S. S. Company where its fleet of tank steamers take on their cargoes. A second line, 8-inch pipe, will soon be commenced and will doubtless be completed by mid-summer. Rights of way have been secured and the pipe has already been discharged at Port Harford.

Coblentz Oil Company.

This lease is operated by Frank Hall of the Hall & Hall Company. The property is located on the Pinal anticline. The first well is now 1,600 feet drilling in shallow formation. A series of accidents has delayed operations but there is reason to believe that work will now progress satisfactorily.

Hall & Hall.

This firm is operating on a fifty-acre tract of land on the Pinal anticline and adjoins the Keiser lease of the Union Oil Company. One well has been completed and a second is drilling. The production of this lease which amounts to about 500 barrels daily is being taken by the Standard Oil Company on daily runs.

Santa Barbara Oil Company.

The Santa Barbara (California) Oil Company, composed of English and California capitalists, have commenced building a derrick three miles west

Union—		
Keiser lease	3	1
Escolle lease	3	
Fox lease	5	1
Eefson lease	3	
Hobbs lease	9	1
Hill lease	3	
Folsom lease	7	1
Burton lease	1	
S. M. O. & G. Co.	5	1
Purissima	8	
Hartnell	2	1
Total Union Oil Company	49	6
Total of field	157	35



Two Reservoirs of the Brookshire Oil Company, Santa Maria

THE COALINGA FIELD

Back in the early eighties, long before the discovery of oil in the Coalinga oil field, a man by the name of LaGrange came out from Virginia, where he had spent several years drilling with rather indifferent success. Soon after he arrived a man came to him with a mining scheme which he thought would pay well if he only had a way to get the sands from a certain creed bed in Merced county. Mr. LaGrange agreed to obtain the sands for him and worked on the prospect more or less of the time for several months. While there he went to his trunk one day and in taking out some things accidentally broke a bottle of the oil that he had brought from the eastern fields. A workman who was standing nearby asked what it was and when told that it was petroleum oil seemed very much interested. That night he called upon Mr. LaGrange and told him that he knew where there was indications of a large amount of the same kind of oil and that if he would go with him he would show him where it was.

About two years later they started from Huron with provisions for a trip of several days. They camped the first night near where the Home Oil Company later put down its wells. They found the prospects so favorable that, after getting back to Huron, they tried to organize a company to drill a well, but few seemed willing to take chances on a scheme that seemed to great a speculation and the project was finally abandoned.

Eight years later Mr. C. A. Canfield started his first well in that part of the Coalinga field known as "Oil City," which was greeted as a foolish undertaking and very little money could be raised to cover the expense of drilling. It is stated as an actual fact that Mr. Canfield was often compelled to gather sage brush with which to fire his boiler. But in the face of all these obstacles the well progressed, and in a comparatively short time was brought in, insuring success to Mr. Canfield and the other promoters.

Stock that had been selling for a pittance rose to fabulous prices. It is understood that Mr. Canfield at one time sold 30,000 shares of his stock in the Company for no less than \$150,000 or \$5.00 a share on a par value of \$1.00. Fortunes were made in a few days and people flocked in from all sides locating land for miles around. The stock of any company organized to operate in the Coalinga field was always salable at a good price. At that time the oil brought \$1.75 per barrel at the wells and was often hauled away in tank wagons and considered a cheap fuel even at that high figure.

From this time on the development of the field has been comparatively rapid. At first the "Oil City" pool was developed, operations branching out from here gradually, following, for the most part, near the outcroppings of well defined oil formations. By the year 1902 the output of the field had reached the modest amount of 500,000 barrels and unlimited capital was at hand for the further development of what promised to be the greatest oil producing field in this country.

Then came the Standard under the mask of "Pacific Coast Oil Company" and the price of oil commenced to decline rapidly finally reaching the "low water" mark of 18 cents per barrel for contract oil and even less for daily runs. This was about two years ago and will probably go on record as being the lowest price ever paid for California oil.

But the majority of the producers were familiar with Standard Oil tactics. Many of them had operated in the Eastern fields where the Monopoly had held full sway and they knew that they could expect no mercy in its hands.

With the first law of nature in mind they commenced the only effective remedy, curtailment, by shutting down their wells and ceasing drilling. As Coalinga had been no exception in low prices it was aided by a similar movement in the other fields of the state with the result that drilling was discontinued almost altogether and the productive wells of the state shut down to the extent of at least 25 per cent of their capacity. Several combinations of companies was made and a general movement for independence was inaugurated.

The result has been telling. It has practically driven the Standard from the fuel business of the state and it is stated on good authority that it is experiencing the greatest difficulty in securing sufficient light oil to keep its refinery at Point Richmond in operation. The Associated by contract and by purchase of land has protected itself for its present requirements but is in the market for more oil at constantly increasing prices.

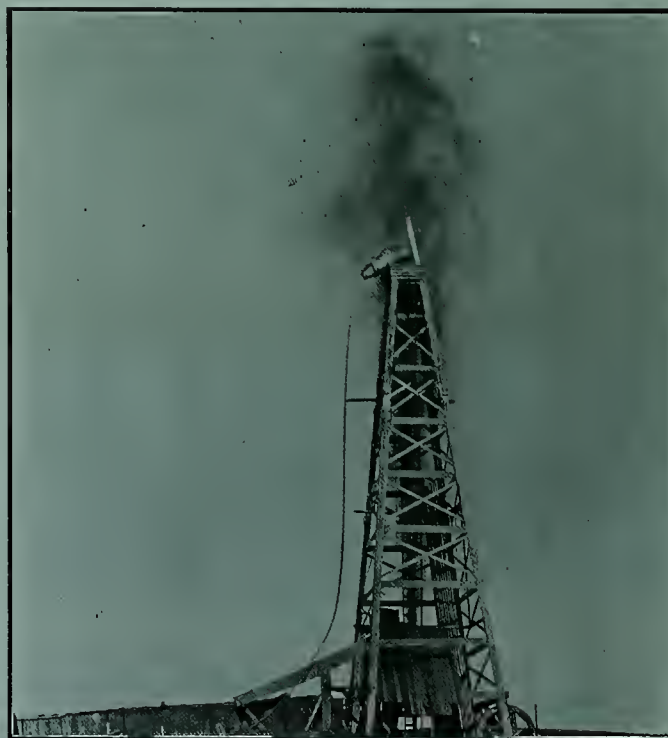
The present status of the Coalinga field shows a remarkably prosperous condition. The few wells drilled during the past two years extended the limits of the oil field beyond the greatest expectation of the most sanguine. To the east more than a mile in width and a strip over six miles in length has been added to the proven territory. While to the south practically a township, or over 23,000 acres has been added to the probable productive field.

The company to which credit is due for this latter addition is the Lucile. It was started with a small capital by local oil men, and is, beyond doubt, the record for cheap drilling. Many of the drilling crew took their pay in stock in the company. The officers devoted their time without compensation, and many of the bills for supplies were paid for in stock. Very few of the shares were sold to the general public. Three hundred feet of very prolific oil sand was encountered at 2,800 feet which proves conclusively that the productive area in the locality is very extensive. This well came in a gusher and has produced 700 barrels daily since it was completed, some four months ago. The credit for the extension of this territory goes to R. W. Dallas, S. R. Bowen, and other local oil men of Coalinga.

Notwithstanding the already enormous area of the Coalinga field, which, together with the average thickness of the oil sands makes it the greatest oil field in the San Joaquin Valley, there is every reason to believe that its productive area has hardly been determined. In the north, south and east lies almost positive oil sand, while to the west sand after sand outcrops in uniform regularity until the Coast is reached. With higher prices for oil extensive wild-cattling will again be in vogue which will, beyond a doubt, open up extensions to the field now thought to be as barreus as was Section Seven when Bob Smith started his first well there and which later yielded him 45,000 barrels monthly for several years.

PRESENT STATUS OF COMPANIES.

The present status of the oil companies operating in the Coalinga field is as follows:



Gusher of the California Monarch Oil Co., in the Coalinga Field

ALL IN TOWNSHIP 19, RANGE 15.

Aetna Petroleum Company, 500 acres in Section 30-19-15. Mr. A. J. Graham, Superintendent. One producing well.

Arlene Oil Company—320 acres in Section 26-19-15. T. A. Turner, Superintendent. Two producing wells.

Avon Oil Company—320 acres in Section 14-19-15. Daniel Finn, Superintendent. Two producing wells, one drilling-down 1200 feet in 10-inch casing.

Call Oil Company—40 acres in Section 32-19-15. J. W. Livermore, Superintendent. One well drilled in and shut down.

California Diamond Oil Company—60 acres in Section 31-19-15. A. B. Canfield, Superintendent. One producing well and one drilling well.

California Diamond Oil Company—40 acres in Section 12-19-15. A. B. Canfield, Superintendent. One well drilling, down 1900 feet in 10-inch casing.

California Oilfields Limited—1,480 acres in Sections 13-19-14 and 9-15-19-21, 27-29-19-15. A. J. Graham, Superintendent. Forty-three producing wells, one well drilling in the oil sand, two derricks up.

Caribou Oil Mining Company—100 acres in Section 22-19-15. Paul Hunsch, Superintendent. Ten producing wells, one well deepened and perforated casing being put back, and one well just spudded in.

California Monarch Oil Company—160 acres in Section 31-19-15. A. B. Canfield, Superintendent. Twelve wells producing.

California Monarch Oil Company—160 acres in Section 26-19-15. A. B. Canfield, Superintendent. One well just brought in. This well is doing by actual gauge 600 barrels daily and will probably be a 1,000-barrel well as soon as it frees itself from sand. This opens up a vast territory to the east of the proven field and the company is deserving of much credit in its perseverance in putting down its well in the face of many obstacles.

Coalinga Oil Company—160 acres in Section 20-19-15. J. H. Miller, Superintendent. Thirteen producing wells.

Coalinga Peerless Oil Company—160 acres in Section 22-19-15. E. T. Williams, Superintendent. Eleven producing wells.

Confidence Oil Company—160 acres in Section 31-19-15. Frank Cleary, Superintendent. Thirteen wells producing.

Commercial Petroleum Company—60 acres in Section 31-19-15. C. Friedenberg, Superintendent. Eight producing wells.

Forty Oil Company—40 acres in Section 34-19-15. Two wells producing, one derrick up.

Hanford Oil Company—160 acres in Section 28-19-15. W. Thrall, Superintendent. Seven wells producing.

Home Oil Company—80 acres in Section 20-19-15. W. A. Gray, Superintendent. Seven wells producing.

Independence Oil Company—40 acres in Section 28-19-15. T. J. Turner, Superintendent. Nine wells producing.

Kaweah Oil Company—320 acres in Section 14-19-15. T. J. Turner, Superintendent. Two wells producing.

Kern Trading & Oil Company—200 acres in Section 31-19-15. H. G. Bender, Superintendent. Three wells producing.

McCreary Oil Company—40 acres in Section 34-19-15. W. P. Kerr, Superintendent. One well drilling.

ALL IN TOWNSHIP 20, RANGE 15.

Coalinga Pacific Oil Company—40 acres in Section 7-20-15. R. E. Shore, Superintendent. Four producing wells.

Esperanza Oil & Gas Company—160 acres in Section 6-20-15. H. G. Anderson, Superintendent. Seven wells producing, one derrick up.

Inca Oil Company—160 acres in Section 24-20-14. R. C. Baker, Superintendent. Four producing wells, one drilling.

Mercantile Crude Oil Company—40 acres in Section 6-20-15. W. S. Fisher, Superintendent. Four producing wells.

M. K. & T. Oil Company—160 acres in Section 8-20-15. D. M. DuLong, Superintendent. One well producing, one drilling. The drilling well, if finished as intended, will be the largest in the state. It is now about 1,350 feet in special 18-inch casing which is being used for the first string. This will be carried down to about 2,000 feet when a 15-inch casing will be used through the oil sands. The handling of the big casing, which weighs 2,000 pounds to the joint, is particularly interesting.

New San Francisco Crude Oil Company—40 acres in Section 6-20-15. F. Cleary, Superintendent. Four wells producing and one well drilled in and standing.

Porter & Scribner—120 acres in Section 7-20-15. R. C. Baker, Superintendent. One producing well.

S. W. & B. Oil Company—40 acres in Section 6-20-15. R. J. King, Superintendent. Two wells producing.

W. K. Oil Company—180 acres in Section 2-20-15. T. J. Turner, Superintendent. One well partially drilled.

York Coalinga Oil Company—40 acres in Section 6-20-15. H. Henshaw, Superintendent. Two wells producing.

ALL IN TOWNSHIP 21, RANGE 14.

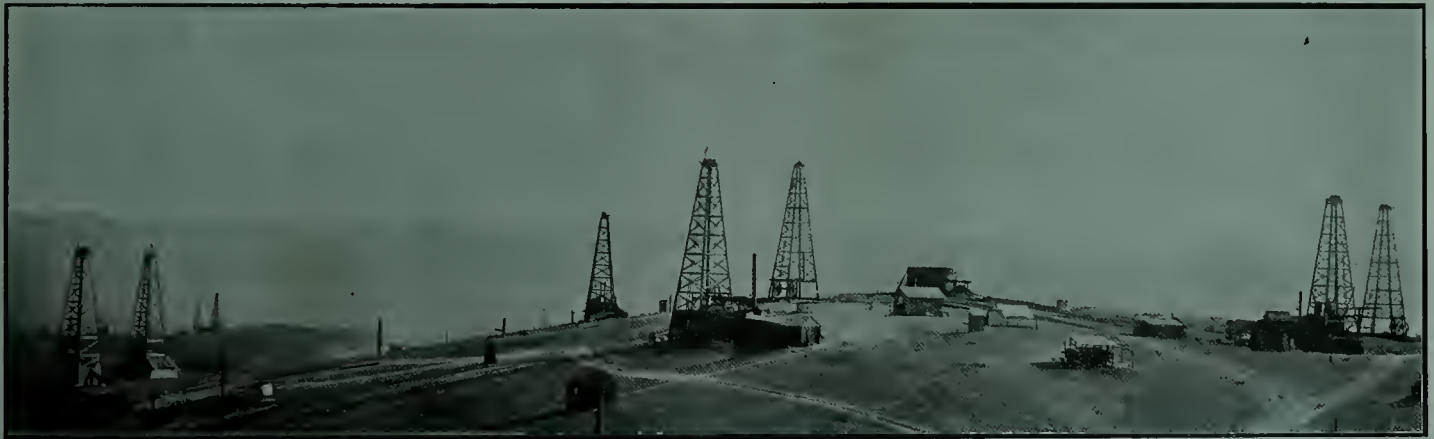
Commercial Petroleum Company—160 acres in Section 12-21-14. C. Friedenberg, Superintendent. One well drilling, down 600 feet in 10-inch casing.

Mt. Hamilton Land & Oil Company—120 acres in Section 14-21-14. W. H. Kerr, Superintendent. One well drilling.

West Coalinga Oil Company—57 acres in Section 12-21-14. Z. L. Phelps, Superintendent. One well drilling, down about 60 feet.

ALL IN TOWNSHIP 21, RANGE 15.

Aladin Oil Company—20 acres in Section 6-21-15. Will commence drilling soon.



A Part of the Coalinga Field

Missouri Coalinga Oil Company—20 acres in Section 34-19-15. W. P. Kerr, Superintendent. One well producing.

Montana Oil Company—80 acres in Section 24-19-15. H. A. Kerns, Superintendent. One well partially drilled and left standing.

National Thirty (Associated)—30 acres in Section 22-19-15. F. Marsh, Superintendent. Three wells producing, one well drilling and one derrick up.

Northeastern Oil Company—80 acres in Sec. 26-19-15. S. J. Rielly, Superintendent. One well partially drilled and abandoned.

Octave Oil Company—160 acres in Section 22-19-15. M. F. Krotzer, Superintendent. One well producing, one well drilled in and left standing.

Oil City Petroleum Company—280 acres in Section 28-19-15. S. J. Rielly, Superintendent. Eleven wells producing.

Pittsburg Coalinga Oil Company—40 acres in Section 34-19-15. W. P. Kerr, Superintendent. Two producing wells.

Pittsburg Oil Company—80 acres in Section 24-19-15. H. A. Kerns, Superintendent. One well drilling, down 2,950 feet in 6-inch casing.

Record Oil Company—40 acres in Section 22-19-15. P. Hunsch, Superintendent. One producing well, one drilling well.

Sauer Dough Oil Company—30 acres in Section 22-19-15. Clarence Sperry, Superintendent. Seven wells producing.

Stockholders Oil Company—20 acres in Section 28-19-15. G. D. Roberts, Superintendent. Four producing wells, one drilling well, down 800 feet.

Twenty-eight Oil Company—120 acres in Section 28-19-15. S. J. Rielly, Superintendent. Fifteen wells producing.

Twenty-two Oil Company—40 acres in Section 22-19-15. R. Patterson, Superintendent. One well drilling, down 1,200 feet and work suspended.

Westmoreland Coalinga Oil Company—40 acres in Section 34-19-15. W. P. Kerr, Superintendent. Three wells producing.

Wilcox, C. J.—Operating on the west 320 acres of Section 2-19-15. Three derricks up, will commence drilling at once.

Esperanza Land & Oil Company—700 acres in Section 30-21-15. W. H. Kerr, Superintendent. One well drilling.

Lucile Oil Company—40 acres in Section 6-21-15. S. R. Adams, Superintendent. One well producing.

Manchester Oil Company—285 acres in Section 18-21-15. W. P. Kerr, Superintendent. One well drilling.

Section Six Oil Company—160 acres in Section 6-21-15. H. Henshaw, Superintendent. Work will begin about the first of the year.

Shreeves Oil Company—37 acres in Section 6-21-15. J. P. Shreeves, Superintendent. One drilling well, down 2,100 feet in 6-inch casing.

ALL IN TOWNSHIP 19, RANGE 14.

Thirty-six Oil Company (formerly Philadelphia-San Francisco and Redding)—Three wells abandoned on account of light production.

ALL IN TOWNSHIP 20, RANGE 14.

Blue Diamond Oil Company—400 acres in Section 22-20-14 and 20 acres in Section 26-20-14. One well temporarily abandoned.

Bunting & Brix Oil Company—40 acres in Section 12-20-14. H. H. Brix, Superintendent. One producing well and one well partly finished. Work suspended.

California & New York Oil Company—40 acres in Section 12-20-14. G. H. Salisbury, Superintendent. Four producing wells, derrick up for No. 5.

Caledonian Crude Oil Company—20 acres in Section 26-20-14. R. W. Dallas, Superintendent. Two wells being repaired.

Cawdor Oil Company—80 acres in Section 26-20-14. R. W. Dallas, Superintendent. One well producing.

Coalinga Western Oil Company—40 acres in Section 23-20-14. R. C. Baker, Superintendent. Five producing wells.

Coalinga Petroleum Company—80 acres in Section 14-20-14. R. C. Baker, Superintendent. Two wells producing, one well drilling.

Cyprus Oil Company—40 acres in Section 1-20-14. S. R. Bowen, Superintendent. Two wells producing, will put down more wells the first of the year.

Fresno-San Francisco Oil Company—40 acres in Section 1-20-14. J. W. Livermore, Superintendent. Four producing wells.

Kern Trading & Oil Company has taken over the whole of Section 25-20-14 and repaired up the old Cory and Canfield wells, and two of as good wells as there is in the field have been brought in. Its property on Section 31 has been improved and a better production is being taken out than ever before.

Penn Coalinga Petroleum Company—40 acres in Section 1-20-14. H. Henshaw, Superintendent. Four wells producing.

Section Seven Oil Company—20 acres in Section 12-20-14 and 40 acres in Section 7-20-15. H. Henshaw, Superintendent. Four producing wells, one derrick up.

Shawmut Oil Company—140 acres in Section 12-20-14. H. G. Anderson, Superintendent. Four producing wells.

St. Paul-Fresno Oil Company—120 acres in Section 23-20-14. Mr. Jackson, Superintendent. Two wells producing.



Manhattan Consolidated and Manhattan Consolidated Annex Mines, Manhattan

Union Oil Company—160 acres in Section 13-20-14. H. S. Davis, Superintendent. Eight wells producing.

Wabash Oil Company—80 acres in Section 24-20-14. T. J. Turner, Superintendent. Seven wells producing.

Zier Oil Company—80 acres in Section 1-20-14. Andrew Ferguson, Superintendent. Six wells producing. Will probably drill two more wells before the first of June. These wells are shallow costing, very little to drill and produce a good amount of oil.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Michigan Oil & Development Company—Over 1,000 acres in the White Creek district. H. R. Crozier, Superintendent. One well drilling.

KERN COUNTY OIL FIELDS

Bakersfield, Cal., January 1st, 1907.

Special Correspondence.

For five years the oil industry in Kern County has not looked as bright as it does at the beginning of the year 1907. For the past four years the oil producers of Kern County have been producing oil, and all the profits of the industry has gone to the consumer of fuel oil, while the producer who has put his good hard cash and the best business methods possible into the business, has had a constant struggle to keep from losing all the money he has put into the business, and has had to use the greatest economy possible to keep from being thrown into bankruptcy on account of the low price that has prevailed. In the majority of instances the oil has been sold for actually less than the real cost of production.

When the present price of 27½ cents for a production of 7,000 barrels daily for 1907 was made with the Independent producers and 22 cents net for all the 900,000 barrels of last year's production in storage, it showed conclusively that the oil of Kern County is in demand and at a price more than that of actual cost of production. With three big marketing concerns in the field for the Independents oil with bids of 27½, 25 and 21½ cents, all were satisfied that an era of better times had come.

One of the marketing companies which failed to secure oil, made the statement to the Independents that before they would have let the oil get away from them they would have been willing to pay 35 cents for the storage oil and also that figure for the year's contract. This concern evidently thought the Independents would be satisfied with a slight advance over the last year's contract and did not for a moment think the men having charge of the sales department of the Independent Agency would have the nerve to hold out for what the oil was actually worth, and hoped by bidding a slight advance over last year's contract to secure control of this 1,140,000 barrels of fuel oil sold.

The low price prevailing during the last year has not encouraged any great amount of development work. Items of interest to the public interested in the oil business will be given in as full manner as possible.

Early in the year of 1906, the Southern Pacific's rifled pipe line between the Kern River field and Delano was finished and tested. In the month of February, the line was completed and the first batch of oil run through. All reports indicate that the line is a success in the fullest sense of the word, and that, whereas, the Standard Oil Co. through its line of 8-inch plain pipe, with stations every 14 miles, has only been able to put through about 8000 barrels daily under the most favorable conditions, this rifled line, with one station pumping 32 miles with the help of the water forced into it is enabled to put through 16,000 barrels in each day of 24 hours.

For some reason unknown this line has been working but a portion of the time. Numerous breakdowns of pumps and equipment has kept the line

idle the greater part of the time. It is safe to say that not one day out of ten has it been working. Whether on account of the line not being a full success, a scarcity of oil, or the line having proved a success and only intended as an experiment to test the capacity of a greater system of lines reaching to the bay, and idle until the time is ripe to carry out the greater schemes, no one outside of the Southern Pacific officials know.

Development During 1906.

On the extreme eastern edge of the Kern River field, the Imperial and thirty-three oil companies have drilled between 20 and 25 new wells during the past year. These additional wells have only served to keep the production of the two companies up to their regular output of approximately 6500 barrels per day. The future intentions of these two companies are not known to the public. Whether they will endeavor to drill up some of their undeveloped territory and increase their production, or only develop in such manner as to keep their production up to its present standard is not known.

The Water Supply Company, supplying water for the greater portion of the east and northern central part of the field, has recently enlarged its plant and installed new machinery so that the many costly shutdowns, that have been common during the past year will not occur during 1907.

During the summer and fall of 1906, the Southern Pacific railway has assembled pipe, rigs, engines and all kinds of material necessary to drill over 75 new wells on its property, operated under the name of the Kern Trading and Oil Company. When it is taken into consideration that this many new wells represents almost 10 per cent of the total number of wells pumping oil in the Kern River field, counting all that have been drilled during the last five years, it will be seen at once the magnitude of this new work and the faith the great Southern Pacific railroad has in the capacity of the Kern River field to produce oil for some time to come. The material alone for this great work amounts to over 200 car loads or several trains loaded with nothing but material to drill new wells. All of this gigantic development work is at this writing shut down on account of the impossibility of securing lumber enough to finish the derricks.

The Petroleum Development Company, supplying oil to the Santa Fe railroad, has drilled but a limited number of wells during the last year, not more than sufficient to keep its production up to the normal figure.

The Union Oil Company of California

The great competitor of the Standard Oil Company on the Pacific Coast, the Union Oil Company, of California, has at last entered the Kern River field. The Union Oil Company made a bid both for the stored oil of the Independents and also for its production for the year 1907. It failed to secure this on account of the Associated making the highest bid. Nothing daunted, this Native Son of California Oil Company, which controls the major portion of the production of Southern California, at once made a contract with the West Shore Oil Company for 1,000,000 barrels of oil delivered during the next three years, (at least that is the amount given, and it is known they have bought some West Shore Oil), and proceeded to lay a pipe line from its reservoir to the West Shore property, passing through the property of the Black Jack, Alma, Alma Junior, and Kern River Oil Companies and skirting that of the junction, California Kern, Four and Apollo and other companies along the route and making provision with connections so that any of these companies can at any time pump oil into the Union Oil Company's pipe with no more expense than putting their pumps to work on the Union's line.

This certainly looks as if the Union Oil Company is in the Kern River field with the intention of staying. Both the Four and Apollo Oil Companies have done no more work than necessary to keep up their production, both these companies, together with the Kern River Oil Company, of Bakersfield, have contracts that do not allow any opportunity to do new development work



Concentrating Room Murchie Gold Mines, Consolidated, Nevada County, Cal.

except at a loss. The West Shore Oil Company evidently in view of supplying the oil called for by the Union have commenced to develop at a great rate. Four new wells are being drilled along the west line next to the Associated Oil Company and it is reported the company has intentions of developing its territory to the extent of 12 or 15 more new wells.

Alma, Alma Junior, Black Jack and Knob Hill have done no new work during the year. The low price for oil has kept these conservative companies from drilling territory they might under better prices.

California Kern has done no work with the exception of enlarging its refinery plant to accommodate the increased demand for refined products.

Junction Oil Company, no new work whatever.

Monte Cristo, no new work other than that of re-drilling old wells to keep the production up against the steady encroachment of water, which shows more on this lease and the Kern lease of the Associated than in any part of the field.

After the second attempt to reach the deep oil sands supposed to underlay the Kern River field, F. C. Carman and his partner, Fairbanks, have at last abandoned their last well drilled to a depth of 1850 feet on the property commonly known as the Grace Oil Company lease, and have sold all the material and machinery on the property. This is a great blow to those who have watched with admiration the splendid nerve of these people in the face of apparently insurmountable obstacles in their endeavor to prove that a richer sand with lighter oil underlaid the heavy fuel oil of Kern River.

At an expense of more than \$125,000 they have drilled five wells in an unsuccessful attempt to reach the deep sand and have finally abandoned the



Manhattan-Nevada Gold Mines, Manhattan, Nevada

territory and will develop more promising oil lands in the vicinity of the Fullerton field, of Southern California. They take with them the best wishes of every operator in the Kern River field.

The Peerless Oil Company has drilled about 10 wells on its property during the past year. This company will drill a few more wells and then the necessity for new work will be over. It has kept its production up the regular rate of about 4000 barrels daily and from now on the great Peerless property, which has produced more oil than any other property in the field, with the exception of the Imperial, may be expected to remain at practically a standstill.

Sterling Oil Company's property has not been developed during the past year. The company has about forty acres of land that has never been drilled and should prove some of the best in the entire field. The officers of the Sterling have not seen how they could produce oil and develop new territory at a price of 20 cents or less. If they are assured 30 cents or more for their oil, there is no doubt but that the Sterling would drill up its present undeveloped land.

Sovereign Oil Company, which leases from the Sterling, has all of its territory drilled up and during the past year has done nothing further than to operate the wells now drilled.

Claremont and Illinois Crude Oil Companies also have all their territory drilled and have nothing to look forward to except an increase in price which will allow them to pay dividends.

The Great Associated Oil Company has done no development work in the Kern field during the past year. Whether this is on account of being enabled to buy oil cheaper than they can produce it, or whether they prefer to save their great amount of undeveloped land from drilling until such time as the other properties have been exhausted and get the cream of the business at the best price, or for some other reason, is not known. Sufficient to say, they have done no new work and show no signs of commencing even at the present market price of 27½ cents.

The Sacramento Oil Company has drilled three new wells during 1906. Early in the year this company made a contract for 15,000 barrels per month at a price of 17½ cents and found it necessary to drill three wells in order to secure this production. Whether the advance in the price will induce them to drill up more of their territory of which they have 40 acres, 20 of which has not been drilled, or whether they will follow the lead of the Associated and wait until the price reaches a higher figure before they drill, is not known. No activity is manifested on the Sacramento lease at the present time.

The Linda Vista and Piedmont Oil Companies have both drilled one new well during the past year, but have not expressed themselves as to whether 27½ will induce them to drill during the coming year.

Columbian Oil Company, tied up with a long time contract for 20 cts. has done no more drilling than absolutely necessary to keep the production up to the amount called for in the contract.

Federal Oil Company composed of the Vesta, Lackawanna, Globe, Enterprise, May, Aladin and others, under the management of A. H. Liscomb, has done no new work during the past year. When the prospects looked bright for the buyer of low priced oil, this company associated itself with the Producers Refining Company, controlling several refineries in the field, and protected itself against a slump in the market by agreeing to furnish the refineries with a certain amount of oil at a price that would allow them a profit over production. It is not known if the present advance will induce this company, controlling a large acreage in the Kern River field, to develop a greater amount of oil. The officers of the company say that they prefer to wait until the market is in a more settled condition and they know they will be able to move any oil sold before they go to the expense of new work.

Refining Industry.

Of all the improvement in the business allied with the production of oil, none is so noticeable as that of the refining business. Asphalt that six

months ago was going begging at \$6.00 per ton is now in demand at \$12.00 and contracts offered for an entire years production at the latter figure. So far none of the refineries have tied themselves up, knowing that their asphalt is the best in the world and that only a limited amount can possibly be manufactured. Knowing the market will not slump, they prefer to wait a few months especially as they are always able to dispose of their asphalt as soon as manufactured at \$12.00 or more per ton.

The great increase in the demand for engine and stove distillate, coupled with the success during the last two years in extracting lubricating and illuminating oils from the Kern River oil, has enabled the refineries to sell at a profit, a product that formerly went to waste or was sold to the Standard Oil Company to mix with the heavy oil for 15 cents a barrel.

Standard Agrees to Enter Midway and McKittrick.

The great Standard Oil Company has made a bona fide offer to the producers of Midway and McKittrick for 5,000,000 barrels of oil at 25 cents a barrel. The monopoly will put a pipe line into these fields to transport the oil. This proposition has been under consideration by the producers of these fields for the past 30 days, but at the present writing no definite conclusion has been reached. "Colonel Tim Spellacy, who holds a controlling interest in the Mascot Oil Company, one of the best properties in the Midway field, with four wells already drilled capable of producing 1000 barrels per day, and the Crescens Oil Company, with one well, good, so report says for 200 to 500 barrels per day, says that he will furnish 3,000,000 barrels out of these properties and other undeveloped properties he controls if the other producers will agree to furnish the balance.

Colonel Spellacy says he realizes that 25 cents a barrel is less than the oil is worth, but inasmuch as they have been locked in for the past five years, and the railroads are not able to move the oil, as is evidenced by the thousands of barrels of Sunset oil that has been in the sump holes for the past year, all sold and only waiting transportation, he is willing to give the additional profit of his properties to secure transportation that will not be dependent on the whim or inability of the railroad in furnishing cars.

Some of the producers of these fields are holding out for a better price and say that no matter what the transportation facilities are, the oil will be worth 35 cents in less than a year and they will not agree to sell a barrel unless they are guaranteed the latter price. What the outcome of the offer will be is hard to say. The mere fact of the Standard being willing to give 25 cents shows the oil industry, while not on a boom, is in much better condition than it has been at any time during the past five years.

The producers of Midway and McKittrick can produce oil and make money at 25 cents a barrel. But they are satisfied that the oil will be worth more during the next year and some of them refuse to enter into any 25 cent contract.

Great Demand for Road Oil.

Every barrel of the heavy road oil from 9 to 12 degrees gravity now stored in the sump holes at Sunset could be sold, and is sold at prices from 25 to 35 cents per barrel, if the railroads would only furnish cars to move it. Any producer in the Sunset field could, without any trouble get 50 cts. a barrel for his oil if he could agree to deliver it, but the same difficulty has been experienced for the past six months. The customers are willing to pay any price for the oil and the producers have the oil to sell, but the transportation companies either will not or cannot furnish the cars to move it.

The close of 1906 sees over half a million barrels of road oil stored in the Sunset field all of which is sold and awaiting movement.

No new work of magnitude has been done in the Sunset field. A few wells have been drilled. The Adiline Oil Company has brought in two good flowing wells, the Maricopa Oil Company two, the New Center one, the Snook company one. Numerous other companies would do development work in this field if the oil could be moved.



Bird's Eye View Empire Gold Mines, Ltd., Sierra County, Cal.

The Midway Field.

In this field no work has been going on during the last year with the exception of the Chanslor-Canfield Midway Oil Company, which was recently bought by the Santa Fe Railroad Company. Several test wells have been drilled during the last year, but no great amount of new work has been done. With one or two exceptions, all the wells drilled last year by this company have proven good ones.

It is evidently the intention of the Santa Fe to provide itself with a supply of fuel oil for some years to come, but as long as they can buy Kern River Oil for 30 or 35 cents per barrel they will not develop the Midway property other than to determine that they will be able to secure a great amount of fine fuel oil when prices in other portions of the state have risen above the four bit mark.

McKittrick Still Idle.

McKittrick has a great deal of good territory in its limits but the eternal ear shortage has curtailed its production during the past year to a great extent. Not a single new well has been drilled, with the exception of the Fearless, which has a test well down 1900 feet without oil. Less than half of the production sold the Associated Oil Company by the Kern River Oil Company, has been taken, while the Keller and Berry property and that of the San Francisco and McKittrick have been shut down.

It is not known if the producers of the McKittrick field will agree to give the Standard their pro rata of the 5,000,000 barrels asked for at 25 cents. It will, no doubt, depend on what developments are seen within the next few weeks in the oil business.

The Vishnu Oil Company drilling west of Sunset is still testing the territory, not having found any indications of oil in paying quantities up to the depth of 1600 feet. They are still at work and general manager Sperry hopes to get the gusher he strikes periodically (according to the newspapers) some time before the earth has been passed through.

Storage in the Field.

The amount of oil stored in the Kern River field is well known to be about 15,000,000 barrels. This is all the fuel oil there is in sight and if every well was put to work within the next six months and every stick of timber and joint of pipe available during that time was used, the state could not add one single barrel to the amount of oil stored and at the same time supply the demand for fuel and refining oil. This 15,000,000 barrels is in the hands of the Standard Oil Company and every barrel of it cost them from 30 to 35 cents. It is not supposed that the monopoly is going to sell oil for less than cost. The oil business is not on a boom and the producers who have put their money into the business do not have any desire to see a repetition of the days of 1900, but the business is in a more healthy condition than it has been for the last five years and the time is in sight when the producer will be able to get cost and a fair profit on the money invested in the oil business. The prices now ruling are not high enough to justify the many wild cat schemes that take the investors money and give him nothing in return for it, but are good enough so that the men who have wells drilled may pump them at a profit and if their production falls off as it always does, may drill another well or two without going in debt with the prospect of never getting out.

NEW OIL FIELD AT ARROYO GRANDE

The newest oil field to be opened up in California is the Arroyo Grande district, located in San Luis Obispo County, about 25 miles north of Santa Maria. While only two producers have been developed, yet conservative operators are putting their money into the development of the district with unbounded faith in its future.

The successful company thus far is the Tiber, which, together with the Perpetual operating near by, is controlled by the larger stockholders in the Oil City Petroleum and Twenty-eight companies in the Coalinga field. These companies commenced operations in the Arroyo Grande field a little over a year ago—in fact the first well of the Tiber company was finished just about a year ago, and is considered a very good producer. No. 2 has just recently been finished and is said to be at least a 600 barrel producer. No. 3 has spudded in and work is progressing nicely. The company will continue to drill until it has a production sufficiently large to warrant a pipe line to tide-water at Oil Port, where it has a tract of land upon which it can readily erect tanks, and, if necessary, arrange for its own shipping.

Just south of the Tiber on the Duncan-McNee ranch the McNee Oil Company has just spudded in well No. 1. As the well is only about 200 feet from Tiber No. 2 the same good results are assured.

Associated Oil Company is drilling on its 2200 acre tract west of the Tiber company at a depth of over 2000 feet. A good showing of oil has been encountered and the present outlook for a good well is encouraging.

A new company has recently been incorporated to acquire and develop 190 acres of land on which is located the old Becket well near Arroyo Grande. It is known as the Crown Oil Company and the holdings are considered to have much merit.

Santa Lucia Oil Company is going ahead with its well No. 1 on the Andrews lease about 10 miles north of Arroyo Grande. Several accidents have caused much delay on this well but the outlook is now encouraging.

Work is progressing favorably on well No. 2 of the Perpetual Oil Company on the Branch lease. No. 1 well was abandoned on the Steele ranch after going into the serpentine formation.

A new derrick is being erected on the site of Logan No. 1 which was destroyed by fire some time ago. The outlook at the time of the accident was very encouraging.

New Huasna Oil Company has commenced operations on the Huasna ranch east of Arroyo Grande. No. 1 well is progressing favorably.

La Grande Oil Company is drilling No. 1 well on the Dutra-York lease west of town. This company also holds a lease on a large portion of the Huasna ranch.

Crystal Oil Company is drilling a well on the D. Olivera lease.

Oak Park Oil Company's well No. 1, on the Vetter lease, is progressing favorably.

Well No. 1 of the California-New Love Oil Company is going ahead nicely on the Warner lease.

Present operations in the Arroyo Grande field are as follows:

Company	Producing	Drilling	New Rigs
Tiber	2	1	
Perpetual	1	1	
Oak Park	1	1	
La Grande	1	1	
McNee	1	1	
Associated	1	1	
California-New Love	1	1	
Crystal	1	1	
New Huasna	1	1	
Santa Lucia	1	1	
Crown			1
Total	2	10	1

THE SANTA MARIA OIL FIELDS

In this review of the Santa Maria oil field very much can be said of its development if considered from an annual point of view, but as each issue of the Pacific Mining & Oil Reporter contains an up-to-date report of operations the facts to many are not new. A general resume of the field, however, is, nevertheless, valuable for relative comparison.

No Storing of Oil.

Perhaps the first point of comparison is the increased delivery of oil during the year. Production has naturally increased with added wells, but shipments have also increased to such an extent as to practically exhaust the storage. In fact the amount of oil in storage was never less in the history of the oil field. The absolute policy of every oil company, is to shut down the wells if there is no immediate demand for the oil. No mutual agreement or understanding in this matter has been entered into between any of the companies. But from the depressing effect of prices of oil, experienced by interior oil producers, often occasioned by having a large oil surplus in the field, every one is naturally avoiding any storage beyond the small amounts in receiving tanks. Recently a gusher in one of the Union Oil Company's wells affords a very small storage, but not enough to be worthy of note.

There is, therefore, quite a contrast between the amount of field stocks of a year ago to day. Owing to the Union Oil Company's great gusher and to an uncontrollable gusher of the Brookshire Company, there was something like 750,000 barrels of oil in storage at the close of last year. Today there is scarcely 200,000 barrels of storage oil in the field, including that in the receiving tanks of pipe-line companies.

A tendency to look to Port Harford as the dependable delivery point with pipe lines laid from the field, has developed. Within the year the Union Oil Company has discarded some of its own tankage cars to the Port. Notwithstanding the increased production, little oil is being shipped to the broad gauge—to the Southern Pacific Casmalia station—except the small amount under the direct contract to the Associated Oil Company. Gaviota on the Santa Barbara channel gets only a pittance of oil.

Three pipe lines reach from the field to Port Harford. They are: The Standard Oil Company, eight-inch line; The Union with a six inch line; and recently the Graciosa has completed an eight inch line to Oilport on San Luis Bay. The last line under the name of "Coast Oil Transport Co.," is to be public earrier. Its line commences at the Graciosa Company's wells and passes near Orcutt for any further connection with Independent Companies. The Union Oil Company will soon be laying still another eight inch pipe line.

The Extension of the Field.

Next to consider, in a general way, is the extension of the proven oil field. No headway has been made west of the proven field of a year ago. The Union Oil Company and the Recruit have spent some money experimenting west of the narrow gauge track. Out of eight test wells of these and other companies, one well of the Recruit, near Divide Station, may be a producer. In this field, unless several hundred feet of oil bearing formation is passed through it is not considered a paying well. To bore from 3000 to 4000 feet without penetrating a good body of oil sand is found profitless.

A remarkable tilt in the formation occurs near the Divide. The Recruit or Associated has bored nearly 3800 feet close to the Divide and practically abandoned the well. Then the company experimented a little over one-half mile west on top of the hill and have at 3000 feet a very good showing.

The Graciosa Oil Company in the Los Alamos anticline has evidently not ventured very far westerly in its own field, nor have they experimented south of the territory proven a year ago. The Western Union, however, after finding that its formation to the east dips rapidly, is putting down its last well, No. 31, a half mile south of proven territory. It is now about 2200 feet and the formation will be interestingly watched after it passes the 3000 foot mark.

The Los Alamos slope of the Lompoc anticline has in a general way proven unsatisfactory. To the north of the proven field no further extension of territory has been made through the entire year.

Eastward, alone—five to six miles east—the Palmer Oil Company has struck oil within the usual depths of the proven oil field's wells, finishing up No. 1 at 3200 feet. The oil here is somewhat heavier, but is an ideal fuel. The well is a fine producer. The easterly extension is, therefore, to be looked to as the only probable expansion of the field.

The Year's Development.

Within the limits of the proven area during the year a great many more wells have been bored. The Union Oil Company leads in number. The Western Union, Pinal and Graciosa follow next in order.

Three pronounced gushers have added to the history of the field during the year. Brookshire No. 4 early in the year diverted part of the gas flow of the famous Union Oil Company's Hartnell gusher, but gradually subsided. One of the wells of the Graciosa Oil Company within a month changed from a steady good behaved flowing well to a boisterous gusher. It spouted thousands of barrels daily for nearly a week before it could be controlled. One of the Union Oil Company's wells, on the Santa Maria Oil and Gas Company's lease, burst its bounds quite recently and gushed likewise. This was also a finished well. Perhaps there is some intermittent flow of gas underground which occasionally breaks through some crevice near the wells and forces up the otherwise slow moving column of oil. Many lesser gushers are met with in the field, but they are usually controlled by flushing the wells.

Permanency of the Wells.

How has the volume of oil in the wells held out in general during the year is another question to answer. Surprisingly well, under the circumstances, we reply. While it is to be expected that a well decreases in flow, the decrease has been slow. In wells that penetrate a deep stratum of oil, the decrease has been very gradual. But many wells that have declined in flow have this year been pumped, a great aid to flowing wells after the first gas pressure has subsided. Some wells do not penetrate much oil formation, when suddenly, perhaps, they encounter gas pressure and quite a volume of oil is at first spouted, which, when it subsides, gives a disappointing yield of oil. When further deepened these wells usually hold out better. The Union Oil Company in particular has been deepening several of its wells to increase the production. Altogether, allowing for shortcomings found in every other field, this additional year's development has attested to the general permanency of the wells in the proven field.

New Companies.

With all the encouragement of good wells for more than a year only one company has entered the field. Why? To those in the field the reason is obvious. Wells here are very expensive to drill, more especially the first ones in a new field. Then again, until recently, prices for oil were kept down in this field. It is to the credit of the Union and Graciosa Oil Companies in California, over a year ago, to contract to the Standard Oil Company, at the low prices and unfavorable contracts that prices did not entirely collapse during the period of depression.

The Union An Independent Company.

Of course, the Union Oil Company had its own pipe line and its own tanks at Port Harford and could be independent. For a while, however, the latter part of its wells were shut down, and it was due to its own perseverance in seeking other markets, that the surplus oil found sale that justified continuing development work in this field. The Union has been exceedingly fortunate in its undertakings. It has enlarged its territory by the purchase of surrounding good leases, and by the present rise of prices in the market; the oil costing no more to produce now than heretofore.

The Company has an independent telephone line between its various camps and Orem, and is in close touch with each well. A plant of its own furnishes electric light to all the wells, thus avoiding the danger of gas ignition. The wells are subject to. At Port Harford the Company has a small but very efficient refinery to take off a portion of the more volatile products of this 25 to 28 gravity oil without submitting it to the more tedious fractional distillation which is done at the refinery at Orem, on San Francisco Bay. Only part of the oil is thus quickly processed, the high flash test oil being prohibited entrance in the market.

By the acquisition of the control of the Newlove Oil Company the Union has secured the most valuable single holding in the Santa Maria field.

L. E. BLOCHMAN,

Secretary Santa Maria Chamber of Commerce.

RETROSPECTIVE NEVADA

(Continued from Page 6)

On the first day of October, 1905, holds a daily afternoon and evening session, has a membership of sixty-five and is building for itself a new home to cost \$60,000. Seats on the old exchange are valued at \$3000. Goldfield Stock and Exchange Board has a membership of 200, has paid \$30,000 for a building to serve as temporary quarters, will open business with the opening of the new year, and in March next will build a \$50,000 stone edifice for its use.

A telephone and telegraph system, postal service, auto lines and a railroad afford the desert city communication with that part of the world not so fortunate as to have been located in Goldfield district. The long distance telephone extends to Bullfrog, Tonopah, Manhattan and all neighboring camps. The Western Union is pulling down telegraph tolls at the rate of a million dollars per annum and rates second to San Francisco of all cities of the Pacific slope. The Postal Telegraph Company has announced its intention to enter the field. Not satisfied with all its present advantages, Goldfield is waging a stiff fight for the removal to herself of the county seat from Hawthorn.

Advent of the Tonopah and Goldfield railroad was celebrated in Goldfield a year ago last September. Though a through Pullman train connects the sage brush metropolis with the Golden Gate city the service is inadequate to the enormous demands made upon it and influential San Franciscans are joining in a movement with representative people of Goldfield looking to a better one. By the middle of February, Goldfield and Tonopah will have been connected with Bullfrog and Los Angeles and Salt Lake City by the completion of the Tonopah-Bullfrog line, a branch of the Tonopah and Goldfield. At Rhyolite this road connects with the Las Vegas and Tonopah and opens to Goldfield both the harbor of San Pedro and the coal fields of Utah. The Las Vegas and Tonopah is also building north to Tonopah, to connect with the Tonopah and Bullfrog, both roads tapping Cuprite, Gold Mountain, Lida, Tule Canyon and the rich ranges in Death Valley. The Tonopah and Tidewater, known as the Borax Smith road, will also enter Goldfield from the south, giving connection with the Santa Fe.

Light-weight-Gans and Nelson fought in Goldfield last Labor Day. Gans and Herman will meet in Tonopah on New Year's day. A heavy-weight fight is arranged for Bullfrog on the occasion of the celebration of the railroad's advent, set for about the first of next April, and Manhattan has up a big bonus to induce Mr. Gans and Mr. Nelson to visit them professionally at a convenient date after the New Year's engagement. From all this it might seem that Nevada is striving for fame of the Queensbury savor, but it should not be imagined that softening influences and refined instincts are entirely smothered by these beligerent manifestations. Goldfield's schools are an argument to the contrary. Last Thanksgiving Day the citizens of the city assembled at the central school to witness a flag-raising. As "Old Glory" was unfurled and rose upon the mast, there were moist eyes among the veterans of the camp whose memories carried them back to the days of the few and straggling tents where now stand the magnificent stone and brick structures that house the eastern methods of the desert metropolis. It was the same dauntless spirit which found Goldfield and made her desert insightfulness a beautiful home for those children, which raised that flag and followed it to the foremost place among the nations of the world.

And besides the children, there are women in Goldfield, young and ambitious women who by the virtue of their merits are winning their independent ways. There are older women who are through the darkest hours and into the light have stood by the sides of their husbands and are now sharing the rewards which they helped to earn. It was a woman who filed the first location notice in the regularly organized mining district of Goldfield. Women organized the Ladies Aid Society and built the well-known landmark, Ladies Aid Hall, which is the largest public gathering place in the city. The edifice was erected by public subscription for charitable purposes, but soon thereafter, there were found no calls upon charity and it has been devoted to a place of amusement. While some people of delicate nerves might be shocked by the fact that battling Nelson trained for his Gans fight in Ladies Aid Hall, a panacea for their feelings might be offered in the information that in that same hall was born every church which exists in Goldfield today. Congregations met there and worshipped there and there raised the money to build the stately spired structures under whose roofs they have gathered since.

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THE GOLDFIELD STRIKE

At the commencement of 1907, Goldfield, the present camp in the lime-light of public favor, presents anything but a gratifying spectacle so far as local conditions are concerned. One of the most unfortunate of strikes is now in full force and practically every large mine in the district has suspended operations until an adjustment can be effected.

There is every reason to believe that the strike has been brought on principally by the recent attempt to check the high grading which has been practiced in all of the richer mines of the district to the material enrichment of the miners and the assayers who bought the stolen ore. It is an actual fact there were dozens of these so-called assayers in Goldfield that were simply conducting a "fence" for the stolen gold the "assay office" being but a blind.

While in Goldfield recently we interviewed several well posted men on this subject and were informed that it was no trick for a miner to get away with a hunk of gold worth from \$5 to \$20 each and every day he worked while record steals of \$50 and \$100 were common. In the Mohawk leases at that time miners were paid about \$7. a day and despite the fact that a watchman was employed to watch every three men they had no trouble in doubling their wages. And, inasmuch, as there was no one to watch the watchman it was thought that the watchman did even better than this. The "assayers" had it all their own way in the purchase, paying whatever they chose and, no doubt, coining money in their illegitimate transactions.

When Geo. Wingfield and Senator Nixon took over the Mohawk, Jumbo, Red Top, and Combination, all with high grade ore, practically all of the leases expired and the combination set about to work the properties on a legitimate basis. The regular wage scale of \$4. was paid, a "change room" was proposed where all of the miners should be obliged to disrobe and disgorge, should they have any of the stolen ore upon their persons. It is believed that was the real cause of the present strike, that the miners finding themselves bereft of a handsome income found their salaries inadequate to meet the "abnormal conditions" of the camp or in other words, found that it was hard to come down from an income of \$10.00 a day or more to a salary of but \$4. So they now demand \$5 a day, in default of which they threaten to tie up the whole camp.

The strike is positively a most unreasonable one from any point of view. Four dollars a day is very good wages for a miner anywhere. It is true that the expense of living in Goldfield is, just now, extremely high owing to a shortage of all commodities and the excessive freight rates. But such a condition is not likely to long exist. By mid-summer the cost of living should be no higher than in other Nevada camps where miners are, and have at all times been paid, but \$4 a day, the regular rate throughout the state.

The prospects for an immediate settlement of the strike are hard to determine. The operators are loath to grant an unreasonable aggressive demand and the miners are just as determined to force the fight to a finish. A daily settlement is looked for by some; others say a settlement is impossible for possibly several weeks.

But the strike should not effect the price of the stock of any worthy mine of the district. It certainly does not effect the worth of the property beyond retarding its earnings. Yet it has certainly had a strong bear effect on practically every stock of the district; some say that the strike is but a part of a general bear movement to depress the value of the stocks of several of the principal mines in order that the manipulators may profit thereby.

Investors and stockholders should not be intimidated. Strikes or manipulation cannot change the real worth of the stocks of a good mine. The value is still there as the rich ore and those who hold on to their stock and take advantage of the present market to secure more will eventually enjoy unprecedented gains for as soon as the present difficulties between miner and operator has been settled as soon as the present manipulation of the market has ceased, all stocks in wealthy Nevada mines will jump from one to ten times the price at which they are now quoted. Lock your stocks in your safes. Don't get panicky. Remember that a stock quotation is no indication of the value of your stock. The stock game is an old one and was played years before you were born. Exaggeration, false rumors, lies, are all a part of the little game. Stock has value only according to the worth of the mine. Practically every listed Goldfield stock is worth from 50 to several hundred times its present intrinsic value.

Our advice is to purchase all the listed Nevada stocks your pocket-book will allow, you to. Then go and borrow every cent you can, mortgage your

property and buy stock with that. Then lock it up in your safe or put it in safe deposit and see it grow into a profit away beyond the fondest expectations of the most sanguine.

Goldfield mines have the value because they have the ore. Someone is going to get the profits. Will it be you?

THE GULF COAST FIELDS

Special to Pacific Mining and Oil Reporter:—

BEAUMONT, Texas, Dec. 31.—Texas and Louisiana in 1906 produced 21,000,000 barrels of crude petroleum, valued at \$12,180,000 at the wells. While the combined yield of the two states was greater in quantity in 1904 and 1905 than in the year just closed, the revenue from the output has never been so large as in 1906. In 1904 the production of Texas and Louisiana amounted to 25,200,371 barrels, valued at \$9,229,814 at the wells; in 1905 the output was 37,046,605 barrels valued at \$9,153,587 at the wells. In both 1904 and 1905 there was a surplus of production. The Batson field in Southeast Texas and the Jennings field in Southwest Louisiana flooded the market with fuel oil in 1904, and in the following year Jennings maintained an output of nearly 1,000,000 barrels in a month, while a new and very prolific pool was opened up at Humble, in Southeast Texas, yielding 15,594,310 barrels within ten months. The abundance of oil, however, worked as a depressing influence upon prices, much of the output being disposed of at from 12 to 20 cents a barrel.

This past year has witnessed a reversal of conditions. Instead of a surplus there has been a shortage in output—in other words, current demands have exceeded current production, with the result that the stock of oil accumulated in 1904 and 1905, amounting to about 20,000,000 barrels, have been drawn on to the extent of 9,500,000 barrels to supply the excess requirements of overproduction. As the output has diminished, prices have advanced proportionately. At the first of the year the market for Gulf Coast crude at the wells ranged from 30 to 40 cents a barrel. The close of the year sees prices firm at 70 and 75 cents a barrel.

The Gulf Coast Districts—comprising the producing pools in Southeast Texas and Southwest Louisiana—are credited with an output of 20,044,500 barrels in 1906, the balance of the production for the year coming from the Corsicana and Powell fields in Navarro County and the Henrietta field in Clay County, several hundred miles north of the Gulf Coast. Petroleum was developed at Corsicana in 1896, but has never been produced in the quantities that have made the Gulf Coast region a factor in the world's supply of oil. The entire output of the Corsicana, Powell and Henrietta Districts since 1896 has been 6,025,057 barrels, while the Gulf Coast Districts since 1901 have produced 121,181,262 barrels. From Spindletop alone 35,736,289 barrels of oil have been produced and sold in the last six years; from Sour Lake 21,073,507 barrels in five years; from Batson 17,357,096 barrels in three years and one month; from Humble 19,118,210 barrels in two years; from Jennings 20,796,608 barrels in five years and from Saratoga 6,410,267 barrels in the same period. During the six years that the development of the Gulf Coast oil industry has been in progress, not less than 5,000,000 barrels of crude petroleum have been consumed on the various fields for fuel under boilers, and of this no account is taken in the net total of 121,181,262 barrels, produced and sold. The net value of the Texas and Louisiana oil output to date, amounting to 127,206,319 barrels, is put at \$48,794,752 at the wells.

Until 1906 the supply of oil in the Gulf Coast region has been replenished each year by the opening up of new and important territory. In 1901 Spindletop furnished the production which formed the beginning of the fuel oil trade and refining industry in this section. The amount of oil utilized that year amounted to 3,593,113 barrels. In 1902 Jennings added 548,617 barrels and Sour Lake 44,838 barrels to Spindletop's output of 17,420,949 barrels, making the total production 18,014,404 barrels. In 1903 the Sour Lake pool was developed, yielding 3,848,159 barrels, which added to Spindletop's 8,600,905 barrels, Batson 4,518 barrels, Jennings' 892,609 barrels, and 25,192 barrels from other smaller fields, brought the total up to 13,371,383 barrels. In 1904 Batson supplied the bulk of new production, being credited with 10,904,737 barrels; Spindletop produced 3,433,842 barrels, Sour Lake 6,442,357 barrels, Saratoga 739,239 barrels, Jennings 2,923,066 barrels and other fields 188,028 barrels, constituting a total yield of 24,631,269 barrels. The Humble field, opened up in January 1905, produced 15,594,310 barrels in that year, the output being augmented by 1,652,780 barrels from Spindletop, 3,362,153 barrels from Sour Lake, 3,125,028 barrels from Saratoga, 3,774,841 barrels from Batson, 3,891,416 barrels from Jennings and 126,065 barrels from other districts—a total yield of 36,526,593 barrels.

Jennings produced more oil than any other Gulf Coast field in 1906, its output being 7,540,900 barrels. Humble was next with 3,523,900 barrels, and, in order, Batson with 2,673,000 barrels, Saratoga with 2,546,000 barrels, Sour Lake with 2,376,000 barrels, Spindletop with 1,034,700 barrels and miscellaneous districts, including Hoskins Mound, Dayton and Matagorda, 350,000 barrels, or a total production of 20,044,500 barrels.

Three new pools that give more or less promise of becoming prolific producers have been developed in the past eighteen months. These are the Dayton pool, in Liberty County about 50 miles of Beaumont, the Hoskins Mound pool in Brazoria County, 40 miles south of Houston and near the Gulf Coast, and the Caddo pool in Caddo County, (La.), about 230 miles north of Beaumont, and about 25 miles north of Shreveport, La. Dayton has been a disappointment for the reason that no deep sand, such as exists in the important Gulf Coast pools, has yet been developed. Since September 1905 it has produced 175,000 barrels of oil. The Sun Pipe Line Company and Security Oil Company have pipe line connections with the field, and are running the output. A well was brought in by the Mound Oil Company at Hoskins Mound at a depth of 582 feet in October, 1905, producing from 2000 to 3000 barrels a day. Since that time it has yielded about 125,000 barrels and is now making 300 barrels a day. Although other wells have been sunk in the territory adjacent to it all efforts to secure additional production in this field have failed. A pipe line is in operation between Hoskins Mound and Danbury, a station on the Brownsville railroad, ten miles distant, and the oil is being shipped in tank cars for fuel use. At Caddo a flowing well was drilled in at a depth of 2160 feet in October 1906. A pipe line has been

land by The Louisiana Company a distance of two miles to the Kansas City Southern railroad, and shipments of oil are now being made from Caddo City. Three additional wells are going down in this territory any one of which may develop a sand of importance. The present well is producing about 250 barrels a day.

The failure to develop a prolific pool on the Gulf Coast during the past year does not mean that the industry in future will be dependent for its supply upon the older fields, whose output is gradually diminishing. The situation is similar to that which existed in the early months of 1903, when, with Spindletop's output declining from month to month, the price of oil advanced to 83 cents. At that time there were many who predicted that the Gulf Coast oil industry would die out as the Spindletop wells became exhausted. Yet, since then the supply has been replenished from year to year by the discovery of new sources of production—Sour Lake, Saratoga, Batson, Humble and Jennings. There is every reason to believe that the entire Gulf Coast is dotted with pools of oil as prolific as those which already have been found. To locate them requires patient and persistent drilling. Dozens of test wells are going down in the Gulf Coast region. The drill may reveal one or more new pools any day.

Two of the interests which have large investments in refineries in Southeast Texas—the Gulf Refining Company and The Texas Company—are preparing to obtain a supply of the high grade crude produced in the Indian Territory field, and to this end have made arrangements to lay eight inch pipe lines from Glenn pool, fifteen miles south of Tulsa, I. T., to connect with their Southeast Texas pipe line systems. Each of these two projects involves an outlay of not less than \$5,000,000. The surveys are now being made for the lines, and material is on the way from the east with which to begin construction. Work has already started on seventeen 55,000-barrel tanks for the Gulf Pipe Line Company (associated with the Gulf Refining Company and J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company) in the Glenn field, and The Texas Company will begin the erection of ten 37,500 barrel steel tanks in the Glenn district in January. Both companies have opened offices in Tulsa, and The Texas Company has also established offices at Dallas, Tex., from which point the construction of that company's line will be directed. The length of the lines will be approximately 450 miles each, the Gulf line connecting at Sour Lake with the lines terminating at Port Arthur, where the Gulf Refinery is located, and The Texas Company's line joining the present system at Humble, thereby forming a through trunk line from Tulsa to deep water at Port Arthur. The Texas Company has a refinery at Port Arthur, and another at Port Neches, a few miles south of Beaumont on the Neches river. It will require eight to twelve months to complete the lines.

The capacity of the five refineries in Southeast Texas is put at 27,000 barrels of crude oil a day. It seems probable that this capacity will be increased by 6000 to 8000 barrels before the end of 1907. During the past year it is estimated that the refineries in this section treated 8,000,000 barrels of crude, all of which was of the heavy variety produced in the Gulf Coast region. The Territory oil contains much greater values for refining than the Gulf Coast product. Where two per cent of gasoline may be obtained from the Gulf Coast crude, the Territory oil will yield 10 to 12 per cent. The yield of kerosene from the Territory crude also is much greater, ranging from 19 to 23 per cent against 13 to 15 per cent from Gulf Coast oil. With the refineries obtaining the bulk of their supply from Indian Territory, there will be more heavy crude available for fuel use in Texas and Louisiana. Thus both the output of refinery products and the sale of fuel oil will be increased. No limit may be put upon the possibilities of the refining industry in Southeast Texas when an adequate supply of the high-grade Territory crude has been secured by the construction of the pipe lines that are to be completed during the coming year. The location of the refineries is ideal—being at tidewater—giving them a free outlet for their products to the markets of the world. In 1905 the shipments of refinery products from Southeast Texas, through the Port Arthur and Sabine amounted to 3,887,091 barrels, valued at \$7,774,182. In 1906 the quantity was increased to 4,282,982 barrels, and the value to \$10,707,125. Texas refinery products go to all the southern states, to Atlantic coast points, and to Europe. The business has grown from year to year, and with light crude as a basis for operations, it is not to be doubted that the refining industry in this section will rank with that of the greatest refining centers in America.

The shipments of all grades of Gulf Coast petroleum (excepting refinery products in tank cars) in 1906 amounted to 25,590,292 barrels, having an estimated value of \$25,344,847. Rail shipments of crude to fuel oil consumers constituted more than one-half of the entire movement, amounting to 13,042,131 barrels—a decrease of 1,497,967 barrels as compared with 1905. Shipments of crude by vessel from Sabine, Port Arthur, Plaquemine and Port Neches amounted to 8,265,179 barrels, indicating an increase of 465,625 barrels in this item as compared with 1905. Shipments of refinery products from Port Arthur and Sabine amounted to 4,282,982 bbls., indicating an increase of 395,891 bbls. as compared with 1905. The total movement of all grades (excepting refinery products in tank cars of which no records are available) showed a decrease of 636,181 barrels as compared with the previous year, but, on account of the higher scale of prices prevailing in the past twelve months, the estimated value of the shipments exceeded that of 1905 by \$9,408,940.

The growth and importance of the oil development which has occurred in the west and southwest since 1900 are aptly illustrated by a reference to the percentages of the total production of petroleum east of the Mississippi river as compared with the production west of the Mississippi river in this period. Up to and including 1875, Pennsylvania furnished all of the oil produced in the United States. In that year the output was 8,787,514 barrels. During 1876 West Virginia produced 120,000 barrels, Ohio 31,763 barrels and California 12,000 barrels—this last mentioned being the first production recorded west of the Mississippi. Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio increased their output and in 1891 their combined yield exceeded 53,000,000 barrels, while the territory west of the Mississippi produced less than 1,000,000 barrels. With the addition of Indiana, the eastern fields in 1896—the year that oil was developed at Corsicana, Texas—attained their maximum production of nearly 60,000,000 barrels, while the western fields were credited with 1,600,000 barrels. Beginning in 1900, the western fields began to show in a modest way in the percentage column. In that year the eastern fields produced 58,000,000 barrels, or 91.25 per cent of the total yield of the United States, while the western states produced 5,200,000 barrels, of which California was credited with 4,324,484 barrels, Texas 836,039 barrels and Kansas and

Indian Territory 81,186 barrels, the entire western output constituting 8.21 per cent of the total. Spindletop became a factor in 1901, and the western fields were credited with 19.26 per cent of the entire yield, while the eastern fields supplied 80.06 per cent. In 1902 the output in Texas rose to 18,083,658 barrels, in California to 13,981,268 barrels, and the western fields began to loom up large upon the map of the oil world, with 37.16 per cent of the total yield to their credit, while the eastern fields furnished 62.38 per cent of the total. In 1903, California produced 24,382,472 barrels, Texas and Louisiana 18,873,343 barrels and Kansas and Indian Territory 1,071,125 barrels. The output of the western fields in this year constituted 44.03 per cent of the total, while the eastern fields were credited with 55.38 per cent. The western fields for the first time produced more oil than the eastern states, in 1904, when Texas and Louisiana increased their output to 25,200,371 barrels, California to 29,649,434 barrels and Kansas, Indian Territory and Oklahoma to 5,617,527 barrels, their combined output forming 51.65 per cent of the total against 47.91 per cent supplied by the eastern fields. In 1905 the western fields produced the enormous quantity of 82,500,000 barrels—13,000,000 barrels more than the output of the entire United States as late as 1901 and within 3,500,000 barrels of the total output in 1902. Texas and Louisiana furnished 37,046,605 barrels, California 33,427,473 barrels and the mid-continent field (Kansas, Indian Territory and Oklahoma) 12,013,425 barrels—making 60.23 per cent of the entire output against 38.48 per cent produced by the eastern fields. The figures for 1906 are not available, but careful estimates make the output of the western fields between 68,000,000 and 69,000,000 barrels, and that of the eastern fields (including Illinois) 53,000,000 barrels. In the matter of percentage of total production, therefore, the western fields no doubt have further increased their lead over the eastern states during the past year. Less than one per cent of the total yield has been furnished each year by miscellaneous fields, not included in either of the foregoing percentages.

The greatest increase in output noted in any of the various centers of production this past year has occurred in the mid-continent field, and particularly in the Indian Territory. In 1905 the amount of oil run from wells in the mid-continent field was 12,013,495 barrels. In 1906 the runs were nearly doubled, amounting to approximately 21,540,593 barrels, exclusive of oil tanked by producers. With facilities to handle the entire output, there is little doubt that the production would have been above 30,000,000 barrels. The Prairie Oil and Gas Company, western branch of the Standard Oil Company, up to the present time has been the only heavy purchaser of mid-continent crude. This company took approximately 21,190,593 barrels of the 1906 output, placing about 9,400,000 barrels in steel storage on the field, delivering about 5,000,000 barrels to the Standard refineries at Neodesha, Kan., and Sugar Creek, Mo., and shipping the remainder through the trunk pipe lines, two in number, leading to the Standard's refineries at Whiting, Ind., and on the Atlantic Coast, where the crude petroleum is manufactured into kerosene, gasoline, naphthas, benzine, lubricating oils and other products. In 1905 the Prairie Company stored 6,251,735 barrels of mid-continent crude. It now has in tanks on the field more than 22,500,000 barrels of oil, and is constantly enlarging its storage capacity by the construction of new tanks. Other companies and individual operators have about 1,300,000 barrels of crude in storage, making the total stocks of oil nearly 24,000,000 barrels.

Until July the prices paid by the Prairie Company in 1906 for the best grade of mid-continent oil (32 gravity, Beaume, or better) was 52 cents, and for crude which it classed as fuel oil (under 30 gravity, Beaume) 35 cents. During the latter half of the year the market has been 39 cents for the best grade and 26 cents for the grade classified as fuel oil. The value of the output, according to the market established by the Prairie Company, has been about \$9,000,000.

The coming year will witness a change in conditions in the mid-continent field. The two Texas interests which will lay eight-inch pipe lines from the Tulsa district, in Indian Territory, to the Gulf Coast will be purchasers of oil. At the outset they will erect 1,300,000 barrels of steel tankage, which will doubtless be added to as necessity requires. Pending the completion of the Gulf Co.'s pipe line, the Gulf Refining Company will ship 4000 to 5000 barrels a day in tank cars from the Glenn pool, south of Tulsa, to the Gulf refinery at Port Arthur, a distance of 580 miles. Both the Gulf Company and the Texas Company will be in the market for oil, and as the Prairie company is increasing its facilities with a view to handling 75,000 barrels a day it probably will be only a question of months until there will be demands for 100,000 barrels a day. The present daily capacity of the mid-continent field is put at 130,000 to 140,000 barrels, of which about 67,000 barrels is being marketed. It is asserted, and with good grounds for belief, that the output of the field could be increased to 200,000 barrels a day.

The principal development in the mid-continent field during the past year has been in the Indian Territory, what is thought by many to be the most important pool yet discovered in that region having been opened up in the Creek Nation, fifteen miles south of Tulsa, on the Glenn farm. The first well was drilled in a year ago last November, but development did not begin in earnest until the early fall of 1906. During the year about 4000 acres in the Glenn pool have been defined as producing territory, with a capacity in its present stage of development exceeding 40,000 barrels a day. Less than 100 wells have been completed in the district. The oil is of excellent quality, testing about 37 degrees, Beaume, and contains percentages of naphthas and kerosene that make it especially desirable for refining. The pay sand is found at the 1500-foot level, and is unusually thick and rich, the wells flowing naturally from 40 to 90 barrels an hour when brought in.

It was the development of the Glenn pool that determined the building of pipe lines to the Gulf Coast, although on one has doubted that such lines eventually would be constructed to provide an outlet for a portion or all of the surplus production in the mid-continent field—the surplus being the amount over and above the quantity taken by the Prairie Oil and Gas Company. Operators are expecting to see new pools opened up throughout the region south of Tulsa and north of the Gulf Coast—an expanse of 500 miles from north to south in which indications of oil exist at hundreds of points. Already two pools—Corsicana and Powell—have been developed in this territory, their location being about midway between Tulsa and the Gulf Coast. At other places petroleum has been developed in small quantities, giving promise, however, of a greater yield when the pay sands are located by the drill.

HOLLAND S. REAVIS,

Editor Oil Investors' Journal, Beaumont, Texas.

One Good Investment is Worth a Lifetime of Labor



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| 3. SHEETZ LEASE ON | 17 CURTIS BROS LEASE | 35 LONE STAR |
| 4. COMBINATION MINE | 18 ODDIE LEASE | 36 VICTOR |
| 5. REP TOP MINE | 19 LAST US DAVIS | 37 YELLOW TIGER |
| 6. BRADSHAW LEASE | 20 COMBINATION FRACTION L. M. CO. | 38 FORTLAND |
| 7. KALPUS LEASE | 21 BULL LEASE | 39 LANEY |
| 8. ODDIE LEASE | 22 COMBINATION FRACTION | 40 LANEY |
| 9. MOHAWK CONSOLIDATED | 23 FLORENCE MINE | 41 LANEY |
| 10. MCKENZIE LEASE | 24 COMBINATION MINE | 42 LANEY |
| 11. HAYES MONNETTE LEASE | 25 DE CASTLE LEASE | 43 LANEY |
| 12. ODDIE LEASE | 26 FLORENCE LEASING CO. | 44 LANEY |
| 13. HAYES MONNETTE LEASE | 27 LUMBO MINE | 45 LANEY |
| 14. MOHAWK | 28 SILVER PICK MINE | 46 LANEY |
| | 29 ATLANTA MINES | 47 LANEY |
| | 30 GOLD BARR MINE | 48 LANEY |
| | 31 ST IVES MINE | 49 LANEY |
| | 32 KEWANA MINE | 50 LANEY |
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Nowhere else does money work so quickly or earn so enormous a wage.

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P. E. LARSON PHO
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GOLDFIELD, NEVADA

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esses Pay Biggest and Quickest Dividends

Goldfield camp is not three years old, and the daily production of yellow metal has reached the \$100,000 mark, or at least of \$3,000,000 per month, most of which is being produced by leasing companies. A good leasing company on a lease is a good thing for investors and stockholders; for their money is put directly in the ground and the results are often quick and profitable. Several leasing companies have just paid dividends. There are a score of other interested leases that soon will enter the producing and dividend-paying list.

We predict that more dividends will be paid out by leasing companies during the coming year than from all the other mines of the camp working on company account put together. —Editorial Goldfield "News."

Mohawk advanced in one year from 15 cents to \$20.00 per ton. That's a profit good enough for any one. Mohawk and Jumbo are to-day beyond the financial reach of us. But there will be other Mohawks in Goldfield. After all, it only required development work on the Mohawk to open up its vast ore bodies. Red Top, Jumbo, Gold-Horn and St. Ives, all in line and directly connected with the Mohawk, are in line for Mohawk's success.

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This allotment will soon be over-subscribed. We have no salaried officers, a healthy treasury, and no debts. This is an opportunity of TO-DAY.

Wire your subscription immediately, and remit by mail. Address:

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References:

Italian-American Bank, San Francisco.
Nevada Bank & Trust Co., Goldfield.

AMONG THE MINES

BULLFROG

Keane Wonder Mining Company.

Special Correspondence.

A new 20-stamp mill and a complete plant for treating the ore is being constructed on the property of the Keane Wonder Mining Company at Bullfrog. Rapid progress is being made and it is expected that the stamps will commence to drop by early spring.

This company owns twenty-two claims on the Death Valley slope of the Funeral Range, twelve miles south of Rhyolite. Six well defined veins, carrying high values, traverse the holdings. One of these ledges is close to 30 feet between the walls and actual mill tests give it a value of \$18.10 per ton in gold. Three tunnels, one above the other, have been driven into the hill on this ledge, and \$650,000 of ore blocked out. A new tunnel has been started from the base of the hill which will tap the ledge within a short distance and give the company over 1,000 feet of backs.

The mill is being furnished by the Risdon Iron Works of San Francisco, and will have facilities for concentration, amalgamation, and cyaniding. From tests already made, over 90 per cent of the values will be saved. A Ribblet aerial tram will carry the ore from the mine to the mill.

The Keane Wonder group of claims was located by "Jack" Keane, a noted desperado type, who, until the last few months, has deemed it advisable to keep "out of sight." Keane struck the southern country something over two years ago with a wild look in his eye and a gun in his belt. An Indian buck was his only companion, and through him he managed to keep up a stock of provisions. During his idle moments "Jack" prospected the hills in the neighborhood of his retreat, and, after several months, succeeded in finding a ledge that, with little development, opened into a large ore body with a six-inch stringer of vastly rich gold ore. He sent the Indian to Ballarat, Cal., with a sack of this ore, at various times, which netted him a handsome profit. After a year or more had drifted by, "Jack" himself considered it safe to venture into Ballarat, which he did, loading himself down with the precious metal. After receiving the money for his ore he proceeded to celebrate, with the result that, before the evening was half over, he found himself surrounded by four men who seemed intent on making him a prisoner. Before the men could draw their guns "Jack" had them covered, and, in the twinkling of an eye, the four men each carried a bullet from Keane's gun, and "Jack" has escaped by the back door. He reached camp in safety and has, until the past few months, been extremely cautious about exposing himself.

Naturally the news of the rich ore taken from the mine to Ballarat became widely known with the result that the present management of the Keane Wonder succeeded in locating the camp and purchased the property for a good sum. They had to do business almost at the point of a gun, for "Jack" was suspicious even after the large sum of gold had been paid.

So wide was the reputation of the mine that within forty-eight hours after the stock of the Keane Wonder had been placed on sale every share was subscribed, insuring ample funds to push operations to the limit. As stated above, the heavy machinery is being installed for the operation of what will undoubtedly become one of the largest mines in the history of Nevada.

Greenwater Bonanza Copper Company.

The Greenwater Bonanza Copper Company is the name of a corporation recently organized to operate on eleven claims in the Greenwater district, lying directly between the Saratoga and Red Boy mines recently reported to have been purchased by the Lawson copper combine.

The Bonanza group lies in the same mineral belt as the Schwab, MacDonald, Brock, and Gillis properties. The Schwab interests have declared that they will concentrate their forces in Death Valley and rush the development of their properties as rapidly as possible. They are now figuring on putting up a smelter as soon as possible, both Gillis and MacDonald being in New York at the present time to make arrangements for the same.

The Greenwater Bonanza Copper Company is headed by Charles F. Humphrey and H. J. Ralston of San Francisco. Mr. Humphrey is the leading mining attorney of the West, while H. J. Ralston is President of the Ralston Iron Works, the big steel construction firm of San Francisco, and is also heavily interested in several paying California copper mines. The officers of the Greenwater syndicate are as follows:

President, H. J. Ralston, President of the Ralston Iron Works, the big steel construction firm of San Francisco, and who is also heavily interested in some good paying California copper mines.

Vice-President, E. H. Mead of the well known Caracia Consolidated Copper Company of Utah.

Treasurer, T. F. Bonneau, who recently consolidated his Black Jack copper claims at Greenwater with the Schwab interests.

Secretary, George H. Bush, Attorney for C. W. Clark, manager of the United Verdi mines of Arizona.

Directors: John J. Meyers and C. F. Humphrey, owners of the Murchie and Empire mines near Nevada City, Cal.

The directorate is one of the strongest of any company yet organized in Nevada, which, together with the favorable location of the property, gives the company a very promising future.

The Bullfrog West Extension

has developed into one of the largest and strongest mines in Bullfrog. In sinking a vein lying on an angle of 30 degrees has been encountered ore which drifting has been extended over 60 feet, all in high-grade ore. The rock is of the Amethyst type being very similar to that from the Original Bullfrog. Judge Volney Huggins, one of the principal owners of the mine, was in San Francisco for the holidays. He states that, while there is none of the stock of the company for sale, in the interest of the unfinanced and undeveloped mines of the camp, he is only too glad to permit a full inspection of the property and its workings. He states that visitors are always welcome. The mine is now developing high-grade shipping ore.

The West Extension Annex.

is a company incorporated to develop a fraction of one and one-seventh acres of land adjoining Delaware No. 18 of the West Extension. Development to date shows the rich ledge on the West Extension to dip under the Annex, therefore the entire 1 1-7 acres is mineralized with the same rich Amethyst ore. The price for the small tract of land is said to be the greatest ever paid for a fraction of similar area.

Arrangements have been made to drift from the double compartment shaft of the West Extension to develop the Annex, and it is probable that the ore will be extracted through the shaft.

The L. P. McGrary Brokerage Company

has been incorporated to do business in Bullfrog. The organizer is Mr. L. P. McGrary, one of the original discoverers of Bullfrog and for some time past the post master at Bullfrog and a pioneer merchant of that place. Mr. McGrary has been a practical miner all of his life, his father also having made the mining business his life work. Mr. McGrary enjoys the confidence and good will of all who know him and his many friends wish him the greatest success.

JOHNNIE

Johnnie, Nevada, December 31, 1906.

Special Correspondence.

California capital is constantly showing its interests in Southern Nevada mines by its persistent investment of capital, and the latest deal put through was the purchase of the Mae and Boone mines by the Boston Johnnie Mining Company, which is composed mostly of California bankers. The Mae and the Boone are just south of the Minnie Mae claim, the Mae mine joining the Bullfrog Johnnie and the Boone lying between the Minnie Mae and the Boston Johnnie. The ledge in the Mae mine is a white crystalline quartz that shows much free gold and will assay \$35 across the face. The Boone has a good ledge from which high assays have been taken. In the main shaft of the original ground of the Boston Johnnie preparatory to doing development work, assay of \$25 were obtained across the face. The leases are yielding good ore and the rich Bowler ledge has been proven to greater depth, rich specimens and ore full of free gold has been extracted. Word has been received that the milling machinery is now on the way and it is eagerly awaited as there is much ore on the dumps ready for it.

Manager Browne of the Johnnie Wonder has gone to Denver on business connected with the company's affairs as arrangements are being made to increase the working force and plans are being discussed regarding future development. The development work up to date has been most satisfactory and several good ledges have been found.

On the 700-foot level of the Johnnie Con. mine the ore body maintains its width and value. Work is being pushed on the upraising of the new shaft but progress is still slow owing to the broken condition of the ground and the much timbering necessary.

Work on the Globe Johnnie is confined to the lower tunnel level which is being driven into the bonanza rock. Though good ore is being extracted, nothing of a sensational nature has as yet been discovered on this level.

The men are still at work in the upper shaft of the Bullfrog Johnnie, and the ledge maintains its width and value. It shows heavy mineralization.

Word has been received by the local manager of the Johnnie Globe that the mine will be started up shortly after the first of the year. This property is near the Minnie Mae Hill and joins the Globe Johnnie.

While doing work on the Nevada Johnnie on the Beryl claim a three and a-half foot ledge has been disclosed showing high values in gold and some chloride of silver. On the North Star claim good ore has been found in porphyry. This is the first porphyry found in that part of the country, and naturally all are jubilant over the find.

The Buster Johnnie, adjoining the Johnnie Con. now has a crew of men at work.

A tunnel is being driven into the November claim which adjoins the McClanahan mines cutting one of the ledges.

A three foot quartz ledge was encountered in the shaft of the Midway Johnnie which assays \$12 across the face. The property is three miles south of the town, near the Sunshine and the Evening Star mines.

MANHATTAN

Manhattan, Nevada, January 1st, 1907.

Special Correspondence.

Work is progressing favorably on the property of the Manhattan-Nevada Gold Mines Company at Central. On the Geogrey group drifting continues on the No. 4, east and west drift in good milling ore carrying much free gold. The main tunnel is still crosscutting the ledge to strike several veins which outcrop of the surface and which carry good values at the outcrop. There is enough ore blocked out in the workings on the Geogrey group to keep a 10-stamp mill busy one year. The Mammoth ledge recently opened up in the tunnel has been drifted on for 100 feet and the ore broken down has been of higher value than heretofore. The ledge has been crosscut in several places and averages 19 to 20 feet in width. So far as opened up at the present level, which is 250 feet from surface croppings the ore will make an average of \$12 to the ton. In these workings drifting will be continued and winzes sunk. The management is preparing to drive a second tunnel from the north side of the hill. This will tap new ore bodies that have been discovered by surface prospecting on the north slope. This tunnel is expected to cut the Giant ledge which has been traced onto this ground. On the Copper Farm group of this company the main shaft has reached a depth of 55 feet. The whole bottom of the shaft is highly mineralized and gives increasing assays as depth is attained.

The Manhattan-Giant, next adjoining the Manhattan-Nevada, has just made an important strike in its shaft at the 135-foot level. Crosscutting has been continued from this level without as yet having reached either wall. The strike is of much importance inasmuch as the ledge shows much strength and carries high values. The general strike of the vein indicates that it passes into the property of the Manhattan-Nevada Company's Geogrey group.

The Manhattan Mail says that the Tonopah Exploration Co. has let a contract for twenty miles of pipe which is to convey water to Manhattan from Jett canyon for municipal, domestic, and mill purposes. The contract is said

to have been let to a San Francisco firm and that the delivery of the pipe would follow as rapidly as possible. Work at Jett canyon, the source of the supply, continues unabatedly. A bountiful supply is assured from this source, and the camp is taking on an air of increased activity with the prospects of a big mill in the near future. Mr. J. H. G. Wolf, the engineer in charge, is now in San Francisco where, it is said, he is completing arrangements for the construction of the mill, contracts for which will be awarded in the immediate future.

A rich vein has been uncovered at the 175 foot level in the shaft of the Mustang mine, which covers its entire bottom. An average sample taken across four feet of the vein assays \$50 in gold to the ton. Superintendent J. C. Humphrey of the Mustang has always contended that depth would make a mine, and this theory has now been proven. Drifting will not at present be commenced, it being the intention to continue sinking the shaft until the vein has been ascertained.

The Stray Dog Manhattan Mining Company has issued a statement over the signature of its officials showing that during 1906 operations in the drift on the Monday Extension property continue to demonstrate that the property will be in the limelight this year. The ore body is strong and persistent and the work done proves that it carries remarkably uniform values. The Monday Extension lies west of and adjoining the Original Manhattan, besides, the rich vein already opened up is traversed by other ledges that make it one of the premier properties of that rich section.

Twenty feet a week is the record being made in the shaft on the Nevada Southern which is being sunk by contractors to a depth of 200 feet.

Those familiar with the Nevada Southern ground, speak encouragingly of the future of the property. It occupies an enviable position in the heart of the rich and proven zone in the neighborhood of Central City, in the Manhattan district. Thus far not a single failure has been recorded in that locality. Wherever consistent development has been done, flattering returns have resulted, as is proved by the operations.

Superintendent Cram of the Manhattan Consolidated Extension Mining Company reports that in a winze at 175 feet from the surface the great 60-foot vein was cut through showing 4 feet of \$2,000 ore on the footwall. The ore is a schist permeated with free gold. The whole 4 feet at the point cut is practically specimen ore. Besides this high-grade, an immense body of milling ore is ready to be broken down and hoisted.

GOLDFIELD

Goldfield, Nevada, January 4th, 1907.—While the Hays-Monnette lease on the Mohawk, which has but three days more to run, is taking out rich ore at the rate of \$30,000 per day, and other leases on the wonderful Mohawk are yielding their quota, properties near at hand and at the most remote corners of the district are working night and day to develop ore bodies already uncovered on the one hand, and feverishly seeking the ore bodies on the other. Three or four leasers on the Kewanas property are in high grade ore and are sacking preparatory to shipment. Sacks of rich ore are piled on the dumps of the leases on the Midnight and Night Hawk claims, and the Grandma is the scene of much activity. On the August claim, several leasers are working, and two or three of the workings are in ore.

On the Simmerone claim, adjoining the Blue Bull, the Simmerone Mining & Leasing Company has been formed, and are sinking a shaft to catch the rich ore bodies that have been opened on that ground. At present the shaft has reached a depth of 90 feet, and three veins have been cut, all returning good milling values. It is the intention of the company to sink to 200 feet before crosscutting or drifting. A gallows frame has been erected above the shaft, and the gasoline hoist will soon be on the ground. The Simmerone claim will be remembered as one of the leading strikes of the camp in the early days, when rich ore was carried across the desert to Tonopah, with armed men to guard the ore. A high fence was built around the claim to prevent stealing.

An important deal was just recently consummated, by which the Homer Wilson Trust Company came into possession of the Crestone and Whale claims, but a short distance east of the Dixie, and adjoining the Nightingale group. Several strong ledges traverse the property, from which good assays have been obtained. It is understood this was one of the most desirable blocks of ground in the district that could be purchased. The consideration was not learned, although it was stated the purchase price ran into five figures.

This section of the Goldfield district, north to Diamondfield, is the scene of great activity, and nearly as many men are working on the different properties, as on the producers nearer Goldfield. On the Goldfield Somers property, several men are exploring a 12-foot ledge recently uncovered, and which returns \$15.00 in gold from the grass roots. Present indications point to a producing mine there in the near future.

On the Bonanza claim of the Goldfield Madonna, a vein about five feet in width was encountered at a depth of 40 feet in their shaft that returned high-grade milling values. A hoist is being erected on this property, and work will be continued to depth and the ore bodies systematically developed.

On the Aurora claim, just a short distance south of Diamondfield, the workings are in high-grade milling ore. Several veins have been opened on this property.

The same may be said of the Freedom claim, adjoining the Aurora. Several strong veins traverse the Freedom claim, and in sinking the company shaft to its present depth of 100 feet, three or four veins were crossed, all carrying pay quantities of gold. It is the intention of the United Tonopah and Goldfield Mines Co., who control the Freedom claim, to crosscut to these various veins at depth and thoroughly explore their holdings.

In and around Diamondfield, development work is being carried on with feverish haste to open the rich ore bodies that have already been disclosed in the Daisy, Jumbo Extension, Great Bend, Quartzite, Black Butte, and others. All these last named properties are in high-grade ore.

Word was just received from the Selby Smelter in San Francisco that the grand total of \$700,000, were the returns from 50 tons of high-grade ore shipped from the Hays-Monnette lease on the Mohawk this week. The Frances Mohawk lease on the Mohawk shipped 25 tons that returned \$250,000. This is an unprecedented record of any one property in the history of the mining world.

GREENWATER

Goldfield, Nevada, January 6th, 1907

The rich Greenwater copper district is rapidly proving itself the largest ore zone in the history of copper mining. News came in last night or a phenomenally rich copper strike on the property of S. K. Bradford and E. L. Hughes, located on the Death Valley side of the Greenwater district, but 500 feet above the level of the Valley, and fully 12 miles from the town of Greenwater in a westerly direction. Three distinct leads have been uncovered ranging in width from 30 to 60 feet, and all carrying copper in marketable quantities, besides small amounts of gold and silver. One general assay across 25 feet of vein matter returned 14 per cent copper, 5 oz. silver and \$3.40 gold. Picked samples have returned as high as 60 per cent copper. As soon as the news of the strike became known, a rush was made for that section of the district, and claims staked in every direction. This new strike will no doubt prove to be one of the bonanzas of the Greenwater district.

In and around the camp of Greenwater, development work is being pushed rapidly, and large amounts of rich copper ore are being mined and the large ore bodies explored and blocked out. One of the most promising of the prospects in this vicinity is the Greenwater Bonanza Copper Company, owning the Bonanza group of claims about two miles east of the town of Greenwater, and surrounded by such properties as the Schwab Syndicate mines, John W. Gates property, Nixon-Wingfield holdings, Greenwater Red Boy and Greenwater Saratoga. All of the properties named are in copper ore of a high grade.

In the development of the Bonanza group, several leads have been uncovered, proving equally as good as those on its neighbors, and opening a field of unlimited possibilities. Machinery has been ordered and the property equipped for deep mining, and the ore bodies will be developed in a systematic manner. Hoists are to be seen in every direction, and all workings are being pushed to open the ore bodies that are now known to exist from one end of the district to the other.

Several new camps have been formed west from Greenwater, across Death Valley in the Slate Range of Mountains, and many good properties are being opened up. Ballarat will be remembered as a flourishing mining camp some years ago. Mills were erected and mines were opened up, and large quantities of ore were taken out. This district has again come to the front, and several new discoveries have been made, resulting in a stampede to this district, and claims have been located for miles around. Rich ore is being taken from surface prospects, which will cause development of many properties,

Exports of Domestic Mineral Oil From the Pacific Ports of the United States, and Shipments to Alaska and Hawaii, During the Ten Months Ending October 31st, 1906.

CUSTOMS DISTRICTS AND COUNTRIES	MINERAL OIL CRUDE		MINERAL OIL, REFINED OR MANUFACTURED							
			NAPHTHAS, ETC.		ILLUMINATING		LUBRICATING, ETC.		RESIDUUM, ETC.	
	Gallons	Dollars	Gallons	Dollars	Gallons	Dollars	Gallons	Dollars	Gallons	Dollars
Domestic Exports—										
Alaska.....			22,980	4,418	35,381	6,412	8,101	2,707		
Los Angeles.....					110	16				
Puget Sound.....	1,524,644	42,159	31,422	4,031	23,261	2,791	111,054	20,025	32,595	2,252
San Diego.....	2,812	120	5,336	576	9,955	1,776	2,117	743	4,020	243
San Francisco.....	20,420	548	44,640	9,099	32,636,236	1,330,567	148,426	40,908	4,264	270
Williamette.....	800	15					15	6		
TOTAL DOMESTIC.....	1,548,676	42,842	104,378	18,124	32,704,943	1,341,562	269,713	64,389	40,879	2,765
Shipments to Alaska—										
From Los Angeles.....			51,000	8,400						
“ Oregon, Ore.....			4,290	574	1,100	128	75	22		
“ Puget Sound.....	100	9	237,326	42,709	344,476	71,143	56,792	22,741		
“ San Francisco.....	2,688,000	38,400	230,068	38,191	163,464	26,347	11,871	4,317		
“ Williamette.....			2,656	379	7,340	1,263	97	29	840	90
Shipments to Hawaii—										
From Los Angeles.....	1,932,000	43,900	85,250	9,709						
“ Puget Sound.....			8,840	1,280	3,630	1,553	8,411	3,024		
“ San Francisco.....	28,744,300	714,690	345,025	48,049	1,133,157	183,343	188,879	58,208		

and a great revival of the old district. Notable among the new discoveries is that of the Ballarat Gold Mining Company, owning six claims about 18 miles south of the town of Ballarat, from which good values have been obtained. The company is now sinking a shaft on a six-foot ledge, from which assays have been taken from \$40 to \$150 per ton in gold. All veins are of a most permanent character, being between porphyry and granite, and the ore to date is strictly free milling.

In but a few months, there will be a chain of producing mines from Austin, Nevada, to Randsburg, California. The open districts are fast closing by the announcements of new strikes in gold, silver and copper ores. Skidoo is another camp with great promise, located a short distance north of Ballarat and on the western side of Death Valley. Reports of phenomenally rich strikes are heralded from this new district, creating another rush, and gradually drawing the prospector south and closing the gap between Nevada and California.

Wonder.

Goldfield, Nevada, January 6th, 1907.

A letter from Wallace MacGregor, consulting engineer of the Nevada Condors of Fairview and the Joe Wonder Mining Company of Wonder, states that mining operations in these two camps are assuming large proportions and many companies have opened large ore bodies since his last visit to the district a month ago. Both districts are expanding in size, and strikes have been made that stamp both as permanent mining camps.

The showing on the Nevada Condors is exceedingly flattering. In the present workings, the vein has materially widened, the values have increased and the character of ore is such as to denote great permanency. All ore taken from the Nevada Condors is of good milling value while some of it runs into the thousands of dollars to the ton. The Nevada Condors lies in the heart of the rich Fairview district, and from present indications, should soon become an active producer.

Every stage into Wonder is crowded to the guards. People are entering the new field from all sections of the state, and it is predicted that in three months' time, Wonder will have a population equal to any camp in the state, outside of Goldfield and Tonopah.

New strikes are reported daily, and important mining deals, involving thousands of dollars, are constantly being made. Fabulous sums are being paid for favorably located mining ground, and the pioneers of the district are assured in having their camp thoroughly developed. No less than 40 properties are in high-grade ore, some of which run as high as \$10,000 to \$15,000 per ton. The Nevada Wonder is the sensation of the camp. This company is sacking \$1,000 ore in large quantities, preparatory to shipment. The Jack Pot is another producer of high-grade ore. The June Wonder, Daisy Wonder, Joe Wonder, Lucky Strike, and many others, are in line to soon become big mines.

Mr. MacGregor announces his intention to prosecute development on the Joe Wonder to the limit, and open the ore bodies that have already been discovered, with rapidity. All the other companies are preparing for extensive work, and the Wonder district should soon develop into one of the foremost mining camps in the state of Nevada.

INDEPENDENTS HOLD MEETING.

Coalinga, Cal., January 5th, 1907.

(Special to the Pacific Mining & Oil Reporter.)

Independent Oil producers met in Webb's Hall Friday afternoon and approved the work of the previous meeting and listened to remarks from S. A. Guiberson, Superintendent of the Associated Oil Company at this place, in which he took up the matter of apparent discrepancies in the gauging of oil and requested that any errors or complaints to be noted be referred to him, and he assured those present of his entire willingness to fully investigate any complaints and rectify errors if there be any found. The spirit of those present was friendly to Mr. Guiberson but there was a general feeling of a wrong being done them by the method of gauging as now carried on by the company. Yet no one was able to talk definitely on that subject and a committee consisting of J. H. Webb and R. W. Dallas was appointed to

make gauging tests and look into complaints and find where the error exists and report the same to the Association for it to take up and adjust.

The meeting was well attended by the producers of this field and the feeling was general in favor of sustaining the organization. Many are not in position to contract at present but would be willing to do so through the Association as soon as they were through with present contracts.

Sentiment was much against the sale of oil at prices offered and indicated that production would not be stimulated until better prices were offered.

Secretary S. W. Morshead, who has been selected as selling agent, made a few remarks to the effect that he had seen several of the leading companies and had some good material to present to the Executive Committee of the Association as soon as it should meet. Indications brought out in remarks were that Coalinga would soon be getting 35 to 40 cents for heavy oil.

Shreeve Oil Company is in its oil sand with 4½-inch casing, having shut off the water successfully with the 6-inch. They expect to have the well producing in a few days now.

California Oil Fields Ltd., has completed the purchase of Section 34-19-15 and also Section 14.

West Coalinga is going down steadily with its 12½, but progress is slow, as it has to be underreamed all the way. They are down about 450 feet.

The Manchester is still going down with its 10-inch with every promise of success.

The Wabash Oil Company is putting up rig No. 8.

The properties on Section 6, taken over recently by Mr. Guthrie and associates, is preparing to start work and will be drilling soon.

Feeling is much better than for some time in this place and work will be redoubled as soon as the long looked for price of oil is manifest.

Michigan Oil & Development Company's well is going down steadily and every indication points to a good well that will open up a large field. They have encountered a heavy flow of water at a depth of over 1,000 feet and this shows strong indications of oil. Several directors and stockholders of the company will come out from the east this month to look over the property, with a view to enlarging on operations now in progress.

SOUTHERN FIELDS.

Annual resume of the Southern fields will, necessarily, appear in a subsequent issue of the Pacific Mining & Oil Reporter, on account of failure of correspondent to submit manuscript in time for this issue.

PRODUCTION OF THE GULF COAST FIELD IN 1906.

Texas and Louisiana (Estimated)

In bbls. of 42 Gallons

Month	Jennings	Humble	Batson	Saratoga	Sour Lake	Sp'top	Totals
Jan.	693,200	402,200	273,000	168,500	201,500	99,200	1,837,600
Feb.	625,000	271,200	243,000	163,500	208,300	71,500	1,582,500
Mar.	614,100	252,500	256,000	172,000	205,000	102,000	1,601,600
April	594,600	265,000	241,000	202,000	207,700	102,000	1,612,300
May	860,000	360,000	211,000	245,000	198,500	91,000	1,965,500
June	750,000	400,000	210,000	240,000	195,000	84,000	1,879,000
July	614,000	390,000	210,000	230,000	200,000	80,000	1,724,000
Aug.	695,000	295,000	210,000	205,000	180,000	75,000	1,660,000
Sept.	550,000	253,000	203,000	208,000	189,000	69,000	1,472,000
Oct.	600,000	225,000	208,000	215,000	200,000	90,000	1,538,000
Nov.	535,000	215,000	205,000	235,000	180,000	85,000	1,455,000
Dec.	410,000	195,000	203,000	263,000	211,000	86,000	1,367,000

Totals . . 7,540,900 3,523,900 2,673,000 2,546,000 2,376,000 1,034,700 19,694,500

In addition to the foregoing there was a production estimated at 100,000 barrels from the Welsh, Anse la Butte and Caddo Districts in Louisiana, and 250,000 barrels from the Hoskins Mound, Dayton and Matagorda Districts in Southeast Texas, making the total output of heavy oil for the year 20,044,500 barrels. The production of the Corsicana, Powell, Henrietta and South Bosque fields, in northern and central Texas, is not considered as a part of the Gulf Coast output. It amounted to about 900,000 barrels in 1906, bringing the total yield of petroleum in Texas and Louisiana, during the year to about 21,000,000 barrels.

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UNION OIL COMPANY PROSPERS.

The following circular letter, issued from the general office to the stockholders of the Union Oil Company of California, shows the corporation to be in a most thriving condition and its future prospects even brighter than its brilliant past. The Union is the largest producing and marketing oil company in the world:

To the stockholders of the Union Oil Company of California:

With the payment of the present dividend, the amount thus far disbursed to stockholders now exceeds two and one-quarter millions of dollars.

For your general information, we beg to advise you that for more than a year a large amount of the company's production has been shut in, and its business consequently greatly restricted, owing to the lack of water transportation. This condition is now in a measure relieved, and will soon be fully relieved. The steamship Lansing, one of the six vessels which the company purchased last winter, is now in commission, carrying oil on this coast, and the steamer Santa Marin, another of the vessels purchased is now en route to this coast, and her sister ship, the Santa Rita, is expected to be also en route westward within the next month. The aggregate carrying capacity of these three vessels is nearly 150,000 barrels of oil. These, added to the fleet of vessels already in commission along the Pacific coast, will give the company very substantial relief.

The large additions which are being made to the company's oil refinery at Oleum, have been delayed through the unsatisfactory labor conditions which prevailed on San Francisco bay, but are now nearing completion, and the works will in a short time, be in full operation.

The isthmian pipe line is nearing completion, and will provide an outlet for all the oil for which the company can provide water transportation. With these enlarged facilities for transporting and marketing oil, the company's wells, many of which have been shut in, can be opened, thereby very largely increasing the company's income.

Notwithstanding the unsatisfactory market conditions which have prevailed we are pleased to advise you that the company has many million barrels of oil sold for future delivery at satisfactory prices, and assurance of the sale of many millions more through the isthmian line and in South America, at even more remunerative prices.

The company has also secured by purchase the control of several thousand acres of rich oil lands in the Santa Maria and Fullerton oil fields.

The general outlook, therefore, for the company's business, though always encouraging, is brighter, we think than ever before in its history.

Lyman Stewart, President.

Empire Gold Mines Limited.

This property consists of 680 acres of valuable placer and quartz claims, a good portion of which is covered with excellent timber. It is located in Gold Valley, on a branch of the North Yuba river, Sierra County.

This mine has been developed to a depth of 500 feet by an inclined shaft from which drifts have been run on the vein at every 100 feet. A tunnel has also been extended into the hill, several hundred feet above the mouth of the shaft, from which some of the richest ore in the mine has been exposed. The lower levels are also showing up exceptionally well. From the first level, which comes to the surface at the mill, to the crest of the hill above, there is over 800 feet of backs.

The Empire is fully equipped with a modern plant for the milling and treating of its ore. It has a 25-stamp mill, with a daily capacity of about 100 tons. It has also a chlorination plant for the treatment of the concentrates. Its hoists, compressor, and other appurtenances are of the latest type. Power for the operation of the mine is generated by electricity. The company's water power plant is located some distance below the mine, where is also its dynamo. The company has a saw mill which supplies an abundance of sawed timber for the property. It is one of the few camps where everything required for its operation is to be found on the ground.

The Empire Gold Mines Limited is located in the rich mineral belt which crosses Sierra County from south-east to north-west, averaging more than twenty miles in width. This belt consists of several distinct zones, distinguishable by the character of the ore and the nature of the country rock. The most notable of these zones passes through the central portion of the county, near Sierra City, running northwesterly through the Gold Lake and Gold Valley region, to and beyond the famous Plumas-Eureka mine just across the Plumas county line. The quartz veins of this zone are situated within and along each side of a belt of quartz porphyry, about one mile in width. These veins have a northwest strike and a dip of about fifty degrees to the northeast. Two miles east of this zone is another, on the contact between the slates of the west and the granite of the east. Most of this contact, however, is covered with gravel deposits. A third zone crosses the country in a northwesterly direction, between Downieville and Sierra City. The zone is ten miles in width and consists of alternate bands of clay slates, quartzite, and porphyry. West of this zone is a band of serpentine passing through Forest City, Good-year Bar and Poker Flat. Most of the discoveries on this contact have been made by drift miners working under the lava capped ridges, but many valuable discoveries have been made in the neighborhood of Allagheny where Kanaka Creek has been prospected.

Murchie Mine.

This property embraces a large acreage of patented quartz and placer claims. Topographically the country is rolling hills, covered with an abundance of good timber. Deer Creek traverses the holdings of the company affording a good water supply for the operation of the mine and mill. The mine is situated about two miles from Nevada City, Nevada County, California.

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CASING

Size	Weight	Size	Weight
55/8 inches	20 lbs.	95/8 inches	33 lbs.
61/4 inches	20 lbs.	115/8 inches	40 lbs.
65/8 inches	20 lbs.	12 1/2 inches	40 lbs.
8 1/4 inches	28 lbs.		

DRIVE PIPE

Size	Weight
4 1/2 inches	15 lbs

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BOND'S MARKET LETTER

Each week W. F. Bond and Company, the oldest established brokerage house in Goldfield, issue an exhaustive, unbiased and thoroughly reliable resume of physical conditions at the mines, with present and probably future movements of the stocks, of every district in Nevada. It is an authentic summary of reports from their own field men, who invade every section of the state, and is

MAILED FREE ON REQUEST

Messrs. Bond and Company are members of the mining stock exchanges of Goldfield, Reno and San Francisco. References, any bank in Southern Nevada, R. G. Dun & Co. and the American National Bank in San Francisco. Ask for their private telegraph code. They also use the Western Union and the Bedford-McNeil.

Add Your Name to Their Mailing List To-Day

W. F. BOND and COMPANY
GOLDFIELD, NEVADA

The Murchie vein is a true fissure. It has been developed by a three compartment shaft to a depth of about 850 feet, improving greatly. A great amount of underground development work has been done. It is now the intention of the company to carry the shaft down to a depth of 1,200 feet for the purpose of blocking out the ore. Drifting will be carried on from the 990, 1,000, 1,100, and 1,200 foot levels, and should result in blocking out a large amount of ore.

Surface equipment at the Murchie consists of a thoroughly modern 20-stamp mill with a daily capacity of about 100 tons, a complete concentrating plant, canvas plant, compressors, pump and hoist of sufficient capacity to continue the development of the mine to a great depth; assay office, superintendent's office, and other buildings.

Mr. J. C. Campbell, superintendent, is one of the state's best known mining men. The management is in the hands of well known San Francisco men who have been successful in the development of the industries of the west.

Murchie Extension.

The Murchie Extension is operating on a tract of 491 acres consisting of seven located mining claims, the balance being patented land, located near Nevada City, Cal. It is one of the largest individual holdings in the state

and gives much promise for the future. It adjoins the well known Banner and Murchie mines, and the same rich veins are supposed to traverse it.

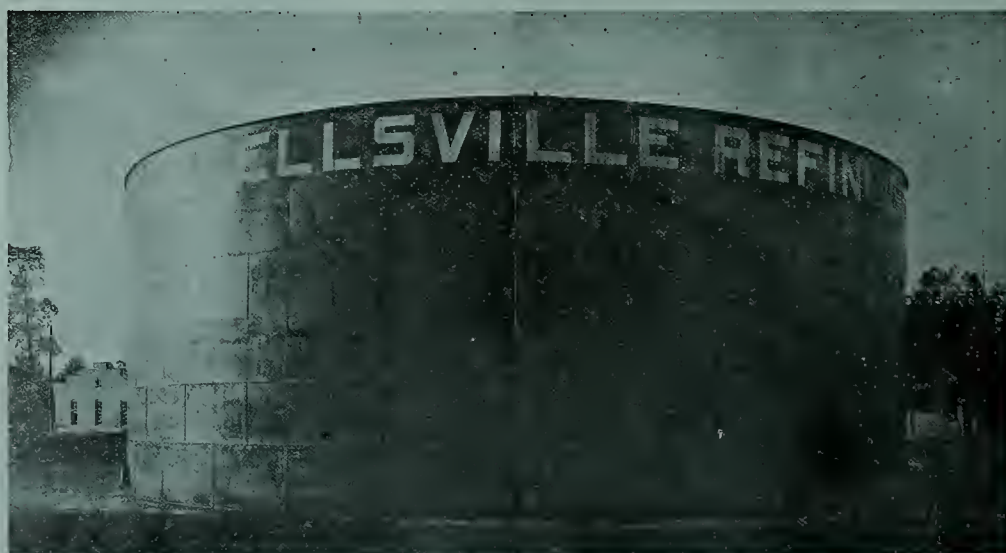
Development is being prosecuted vigorously in three localities. One shaft has been opened up to a depth of 300 feet on the vein with drifts, all in good milling ore. For the small amount of work done it shows up as well as any mine in the district. The ledge is widening out rapidly as depth is attained. On the 300 north the ledge is particularly strong, being five feet between the walls, a part of which assays very good values.

This vein is a true fissure, which is the general character of all of the mines of this district. Mr. J. C. Campbell, one of the best known mining men in the state, states that, in his opinion, the Murchie Extension is the making of one of the richest mines in Nevada County.

At one of the other mining localities where work is being carried on, a hoist has been erected, and sinking and drifting is being done on a vein that shows up well in milling values. Trenching and sinking on a vein is being carried on in the third location with gratifying results, the ledge showing much free gold. Altogether more than 3,000 feet of development work has been done on this property.

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The Strike is Settled

The temporary labor trouble at Goldfield depressed the prices in mining stocks for a time. As soon as the trouble was settled prices advanced, 5, 10 and 20 cents and even as high as \$1 a share. Nevada now has the greatest mines in the history of the world.

PICK THE WINNERS.

It is our business to pick the winners; not as a man would pick the horse to win in a race, but it is our business to know the mines and the men who control them, to know the market. There is no better evidence of our ability to do this than the dividend and profit-sharing checks that we have been paying to our customers for almost a year. The highest monthly dividend we have paid during this time is 35 per cent and the lowest two per cent.

We positively know of four stocks at Goldfield, possibly five, that we can guarantee will advance not less than 50 per cent in 90 days. We know three in Tonopah that will double in less than one year. We know six at Bullfrog that will advance 30 to 100 per cent in a few months. There are a number of good mines in Manhattan whose stock we know will advance to at least double "before the robins nest again." Do not write us and ask for the names of these companies because we will not give them to you. THIS INFORMATION IS FOR OUR

CUSTOMERS. This information has cost us years of effort and study and many thousand dollars. Most brokers tell you they will give you such information for nothing. Nowadays, a man who expects to get something for nothing gets left.

Above all things remember that it is of just as much importance to select the right broker as to select the right stocks. We guarantee absolutely and unconditionally that for every dollar you place in our hands for investment we will render a prompt and satisfactory service or refund your money. WE BUY AND SELL ALL THE NEVADA STOCKS IN ANY SIZED BLOCKS. We advise against purchasing poor stocks. There are too many good ones.

It will interest a great many of our customers to know that the AMERICAN DUCHESS OIL COMPANY will, before any great length of time elapses, enter the dividend-paying class. It is a good producer. A local refinery is taking the oil at the well at \$1.50 per barrel. Also, the BULLFROG EXTENSION MINING COMPANY has developed several million tons of ore; a railroad is being graded across the property; a station will be laid out. It will be one of the big mines.

We are in the market for all stocks, to buy or sell, and solicit a part of your business. We have as good banking and commercial references as any brokerage house in America.

Debenture Surety Company, Inc.

Suite 2, 2597 Sutter Street

San Francisco, California

The 300-foot shaft is equipped with hoist, water power plant, compressor, and a complete camp for the men. Within the next few months a stamp mill will be erected, its installation being fully warranted by the amount of milling ore the mine is now producing and which is being blocked out. It is believed that the present output of the mine will keep a ten-stamp mill running constantly, with the assurance of a material increase as depth is attained.

Extensive development will be carried on in several additional localities on the property in order to expose and develop many veins known to traverse it. From the showing already made, together with the proximity of the property to other rich mines, the outlook for the Murchie Extension is particularly pleasing.

WESTERN EXTENSION OF THE COALINGA FIELD.

The very promising indications at the Michigan Oil & Development Company's test well on Section 8-19-13 point to a well of large capacity, if not a gusher.

The fact is evident that Mr. C. Willard Hall, the promoter of the above company has just secured the holdings of the White Creek Oil Company,

which practically gives him control of all of the available lands (outside of the Southern Pacific Company's holdings) in Townships 19-13 and 19-14. He has also lately taken in several thousand acres in Townships 20-13, 20-14 and 19-12.

Mr. Hall's acquaintance with the geological formations and the general subject of mineralogy and the fact that he is staking so much in this new perspective extension of the Coalinga field makes it worthy of consideration. Aside from the Michigan Company above named which is on a solid financial basis, he is now organizing three new companies, of the same caliber as the Michigan Company. These new companies will be operating in the western extension within a few days. We have looked the White Creek (Western extension) over and class it as very promising for the prospector and investor.

We look for great results in this part of the Coalinga field and sincerely hope that Mr. Hall and his associates will meet with the success that is due all great hustlers. Mr. Hall has been identified with the Coalinga field for the past seven years and the many business men that have dealt with him and the large number that have been in his employ all speak in his praise and wish him success.

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BIG COALINGA LAND DEAL.

Balfour Guthrie & Company purchase large additional holdings for the California Oilfields Limited. More than a million of dollars involved.

One of the most gigantic deals ever carried through in the State has just been consummated by Balfour Guthrie & Co., by the terms of which several of the most valuable producing oil properties in the Coalinga field have been added to the holdings of the California Oilfields Limited, which, already was the largest individual producer and operator in that particular field. The papers were filed in Fresno on the 3rd inst. The transaction is said to involve a cash consideration of \$1,280,000 a part of which has already been paid over to the agent for the individual companies.

The first movement in this deal was published in the columns of the Pacific Mining & Oil Reporter some ten months ago at the time Shirley Ward was taking options of the various properties. As stated at the time, the options, which originally expired on July 1st last but which were renewed, called for a cash consideration of \$1,000 per acre and it is upon this basis that the various properties involved in the transaction were taken over by the purchasing company. To Mr. Ward goes the credit of carrying through the deal.

The entire land holdings involved comprise about 1280 acres, the individual properties now being known as follows:

Oyama	40 acres	1	producing well
Pittsburg Coalinga	40 "	2	" "
Westmoreland Coalinga	40 "	3	" "
McCreary	40 "	1	" "
Starr	60 "		
Forty	40 "	2	" "
Thirty-Four	240 "		
Avon	320 "	2	" "
Kaweah	320 "	2	" "
Shirley Ward	80 "		
O Heath	40 "		
Missouri Coalinga	20 "	1	" "

Total 1,280 acres 14 producing wells

This acquisition, together with the already large holdings of the California Oilfields Limited, makes the company one of the five or six largest producers in the State, and it is intimated that it will soon be shipping its production to tidewater through its own pipe-line—another company added to the great independent movement in California at the present time. There is a rumor that the pipe-line will run along the route of the Dallas line, surveyed and rights of way secured some two years ago, but this report cannot be confirmed. This route is one of the most feasible from the field. Its tidewater terminus is at Alviso, on San Francisco Bay, where a wharf and refinery site were secured at the time of the survey.

While no absolutely definite news can be secured regarding the construction of a refinery it is believed that the present expansion policy of the California Oilfields Limited includes a provision for one, also tank steamers and distributing stations. It is known that the company is negotiating the purchase of still greater holdings in the Coalinga field. It is said that over 5,000 acres of proven property is involved in the second transaction, together with a considerable production. If the "Limited" puts in a pipe line it will doubtless be an eight-inch one, fully capable of carrying 20,000 barrels of oil daily. It is evidently the intention of the company to provide itself with sufficient territory to assure this output for many years.

At the general office of the company in San Francisco all questions regarding the building of a pipe line are evasively answered, it being stated that the company intends to simply acquire additional proven territory and hold the production until such a time as it can secure a reasonable price for it. This may be true, but the pipe line theory is the one generally accepted.

It is said that this course on the part of the California Oilfields Limited has been occasioned by the oppressions of the Standard Oil Company, which, although it contracted a part of the output of the former company at a good price, has been paying but 22½ c. for the principal part of that company's output for the past two years, and its wells have been mostly shut down of late. The Limited evidently believes to be entitled to a reasonable profit from its business and, in view of the greatly increased demand for oil, believes that it will at all times find a ready sale at good prices. The price of oil has been steadily advancing for some time past, being at least 30 per cent higher today than it was a year ago. As soon as delivery commences on the recent large contracts with the Japanese it is confidently expected

that a still greater advance will take effect. The Associated Oil Company is now paying 27½ c. per barrel for contract oil with a fixed quantity, and 25 c. per barrel on daily runs in the Coalinga and Kern River fields, against 18 c. for both last January and 15 c. a year and a half ago. With the advance in price, and the opportunity for all in a strong competitive market, several strong companies are getting into shape to market their own product. The policy of the California Oilfields Limited seems to be one of keeping in line with the general spirit of progressiveness in the oil business.

MT. PINAL OIL FIELD

By A. S. COOPER, C. E., M. E.

Mount Pinal oil field is about nine miles south of Santa Maria, Santa Barbara County.

On Mount Pinal a large number of productive wells have been drilled to a depth of from 2000 to 3000 feet. Some of these wells are gushers. The strata composing Mount Pinal forms an irregular dome. Surmounting this dome, is a dome shaped bed or stratum of sand some fifty or sixty feet thick. Numerous small canyons have been added into the sides of this dome.

Beneath the sand bed oil stratum are strata of soft shale. In many places this soft shale is impregnated with heavy bitumen. Some oil sands are found in this shale, but are of little value as a source of oil. Veins of asphaltum are iritended from below into fissures that have opened in this shale. Some of these fissures have produced asphaltum in commercial quantities. The oil from which this asphaltum was formed must have ascended from a depth of over two thousand feet, as wells drilled in the vicinity of these fissures do not develop oil in any great amount until reaching that depth.

Underlying there, soft shale, at a depth of about two thousand feet are silicified and bitumo-silicified shales. These shales were once ordinary shales that have been silicified and bitumo-silicified by hot alkaline solutions. These shales are very hard and will cut glass, some of them will scratch quartz. These shales are cracked, seamed and fissured, which permits petroleum oil to ascend from profound depths and also act as a reservoir for the storage of the oil. Beneath these hard oil sands may exist, but up to the present time they have not been reached.

When broken to various degrees of fineness by the bit, operatives in this oil field wrongly call these ground up shales sand. When examined under a microscopic glass, these small fragments of shale are seen to be angular and are not rounded as is the case with ordinary sand, besides they show the flinty lustre and color of silicified and bitumo-silicified shale, consequently the claim that yielding wells in this field penetrate four or five hundred feet of oil sand is without foundation. In this field a gushing well will cease to gush or its flow be greatly diminished when another well is drilled in its neighborhood and strikes the fissure at a more advantageous point than where the first well drilled struck the fissure.

A number of unproductive wells have been drilled in this field near producing wells. This was probably owing to the fact that they did not encounter any crevice or fissure. If these dry wells had been 4-shot with nitro-glycerine they might have been opened to a fissure and proved productive. Wells yielding but a small flow of oil may yield a much larger flow after being shot. A heavy earthquake shock has been known to increase the flow of a well and cause a barren well to yield oil.

In California there are no pockets of free natural gas as is commonly supposed. All natural gas is in solution, either with petroleum oil or water. When pressure on a body of oil or water is decreased by being penetrated by a well, gas is not only liberated near the surface of the oil or water, but is liberated at the same time at great depths, especially is this true where fissures exist. The liberated gas ascending through the column of water or oil in the well lengthens the same and the water or oil is thrown from the well if the pressure of the gas is sufficient. The amount of gas liberated gradually decreases until finally to obtain oil, water and gas the well will have to be pumped.

Through analysis it is found that gas liberated from solution with water contains but little of the liquid hydrocarbons and considerable moisture, whereas, gas liberated from oil contains a notable amount of gasoline and no moisture. The natural gas in the Mount Pinal field contains a large amount of gasoline, sometimes as high as one gallon of gasoline to each thousand feet of gas, clearly showing that this gas is being released from a large body of oil and not water.

There are thousands of feet of natural gas containing gasoline going to waste in the Mount Pinal field. The gasoline could be profitably removed from the gas but not by aerial condensation as some think.

Capitalization
\$1,500,000.00

Treasury Stock
575,000 Shares

Dutchman Creek of Nevada Gold Mining Company

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Par Value \$1 Each

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Non-Assessable

THE COMPANY ANNOUNCES ITS FIRST OFFERING OF STOCK TO INVESTORS--50,000 SHARES WILL BE SOLD AT
25c—TWENTY-FIVE CENTS—25c

the proceeds of which will be devoted to further development work. Dutchman Creek of Nevada Gold Mining Co. owns three full claims paid in full and deeded to the company; located in the great "Walker Lake Mining District," Nevada, and adjoining the famous old "Dutchman" mine on the west upon which a strike has just been made assaying \$1 a pound or \$2,000 a ton. Three ledges on our property show assays of \$101.21, \$30.75, \$15.26. WIRE YOUR ORDERS AT ONCE.

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This cash register is the best on the market, and we are the exclusive coast dealers. This particular register as shown, registers from 5 cents up to \$5.95, total capacity \$999.99. Upright key-board, releasable 23 value keys, rotary indicators, showing both back and front. A counter and lock is attached to the lid covering the adding mechanism preventing any interfering with the records. Another counter shows the number of customers waited on. A total adder, solid brass cabinet, heavily nickle or gold finish. We also carry second hand Nationals. All registers are sold on easy monthly payments, or lib-

eral discount for cash. If you are considering the purchase of a cash register of any make, write us, we can save you money.

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DON'T INVEST IN ==GOLDFIELD==

Don't invest in Greenwater. Don't invest in any Nevada security until you know what you are doing. Ascertain the facts always before investing. I have been personally in Nevada for nearly three years and am familiar with all the leading districts. I have representatives in every camp throughout the entire state.

You can keep thoroughly in touch with the mines and the market of Nevada by reading my

MARKET LETTER

which is issued weekly and sent ABSOLUTELY FREE upon request. My clients are making tremendous profits. Why not you? Get in line for profitable investments.

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62 Nixon Block

Goldfield, Nevada

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Capital and Surplus \$150,000.00

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PATENTS

United States and Foreign Trade Marks Registered

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California Fortune Stockholders

The company's mailing list having been destroyed by the fire, all stockholders who paid Assessment No. 2 (last assessment), please send in present address.

California Fortune Oil Company

Suite 27, St. Mungo Building

1300 Golden Gate Ave.

San Francisco

OIL, OIL BURNERS, AND OIL BURNING.

By Staples and Pfeiffer.

With the marvelous development of the California and Texas oil fields and the ease and modern facilities of transporting oil from the wells to the furnace, together with the saving in cost of fuel, space and weight are the principal reasons for the recent changes in our steam plants, vessels, railroads, breweries, bakeries, hotels, laundries, and, in fact, all description of steam and electric plants from burning coal to that of fuel oils.

This change has been made, too, at a saving of from 25 to 75 per cent, depending on the distance from the source of supply, the apparatus used and the sensible and economical handling of same. This transition is certainly an agreeable one, from dust, dirt, ashes, soot and smoke to cleanliness, labor-saving and a more general air of prosperity around the plant.

Practically all the California and Texas fuel oils contain more or less water, sand, asbestos, fibre, marsh gas, etc.; some grades flowing free, while others are more tenacious, though of lighter gravity, while still others are a mixture of light and heavy oils, forming and carrying an oil gas in solution, causing trouble at the pumps.

In general:

The gravities range from 14 to 20 Beaume.

The heat units range from 16,000 to 22,000.

The per cent of sulphur from 1 to 3.

The per cent of water from 1 to 5.

The per cent of steam to atomize from 2 to 5 per pound of water evaporated.

The per cent of air to atomize from $\frac{1}{4}$ C. F. at 20 pounds pressure per pound of water evaporated.

The per cent of air to atomize from 4 C. F. at 1 pound pressure per pound of water evaporated.

One gallon of oil weighs 7.6 pounds; 1 barrel of 42 gallons equals 320 pounds, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 barrels or 1,200 pounds, or 24 C. F. equal 1 ton of coal. A saving of 50 per cent in weight, 75 per cent in space, and possibly 25 to 75 per cent in money over coal.

A neat, compact, self-contained oil-pumping system, installed by practical mechanics or firm of good reputation is a continued source of pride and a pleasure to handle, combined with the positive, instant and absolute control of the fire, from its start, to the highest efficiency of the boilers. The oil heater should be of cast iron with flanged head, body of heater tapering off, forming a firm base by which to fasten it down, the base at the same time acting as a settling chamber to blow off all dirt and water which will precipitate from the heating of the oil. The upper portion of heater carrying drip-pan at least twice the capacity of oil end of pumps, an important point in a rush overhauling job.

Two duplex pumps fastened in drip-pan, pumps fitted with split rings, metal valves for oil lift, lead or fibre gaskets brass cross connections in one piece with valves and ground joint unions next to pumps so one pump can be overhauled while the other is in use; pumps to discharge to air chamber, and through heater to burners.

Self-cleaning strainer, oil meter; thermometer and by-pass on line, if desired; a special Automatic Regulating relief valve or pump governor, or both, are good investments towards a steady oil feed to the burners.

The air chamber must be absolutely tight, having no air cock, valve or plug in or near the top to let the air escape and chamber fill with oil. A small air relief pipe from bonnets of pumps is also appreciated if oil has gas in solution in starting up. Have an extra heavy copper coil fitted to and through flanged head of heater, thus having no joints to cause leaks inside of heater.

Exhaust of pumps or live steam should pass through copper coil in heater to heat oil in heater, exhaust of coil to feed water heater, condenser or atmosphere as desired.

All valves on suction from tanks, discharge, by-pass, relief, strainer, pump governor gauges and all details to be next to pumps, and not scattered here and there.

Steam to burners must be dry and of steady pressure; if Air is used, be sure to have compressor large enough to save running at high speed, having large receiver to insure a steady pressure.

Before starting up be certain that all pipes are thoroughly blown out, although the scale and dirt in a new system may cause trouble for a week or more. As to furnace arrangements and burners, that is a delicate question; all having different views and ideas.

A proper burner will superheat, pulverize and vaporize the steam and oil through a series of mixing chambers into an Oil Gas before it leaves the slotted tip, the oil gas lights and burns close to tip with a soft, clean, steady flame, just the same as a large gas jet and is as easily controlled by one valve, and is self-cleaning in its action.

As such a burner has no ejector, injector, siphon, steam-jet or blow-pipe action, the combustion is in the furnace, not up the stack. Being a pure oil gas fire it causes no leaky tubes or seams, and gives the highest efficiency without the need of superheating or extension fronts, brick or checkerwork, etc., as the burner is complete in itself, and the furnace arrangement is simply to control the free air admitted for combustion.

In starting up, open dampers, which should be fitted to fall open, not closed, as a safeguard in case of accident with it, often bad results. Start pump to circulating oil; blow out the burner and leave steam on lightly to warm it up; place lighter in furnace near burner tip, open oil valve slightly, and as the oil gas ignites regulate valves to suit fire wanted, withdrawing the lighter and regulating ash pan damper for proper amount of air for combustion.

If too much steam or air is used with which to atomize it will show a short, stringy, roaring fire. If too little steam or air is used, it shows in a dull, dead, smoky fire. Too much air at ash pan damper shows a sparkling light to bluish smoky flame, with a tendency to blow up and away from air inlet.

Too little air at ash pan damper causes the dull, dead fire, again with the addition of shaking and drumming of doors, breeching and stack, and a possible explosion of unconsumed gases with its natural results.

As to the effect of oil on boilers, that depends on details. If your tube ends are burnt off, or they and the seams leak, it is the fault of the burner that plasters your furnace and combustion chamber full of unconsumed oil,

What One of Our Advertisers Says

San Francisco, Cal. December 27, 1906.

E. S. Eastman, Managing Editor,
Pacific Mining & Oil Reporter,
1300 Golden Gate Avenue, City.

Dear Sir:—

We believe, in justice to you and your publication, we should give you this unsolicited letter which ought to be and probably will be of considerable interest to everyone who does advertising.

Our Advertising Manager, at one time, made the mistake that is quite common to all, the mistake of placing an advertisement in a publication two or three times and when he failed to get returns, would cancel the advertisement. We have found that it takes several months and sometimes several years to make real good money out of advertising. We proved this conclusively with your publication and after using it continuously for two years, changing our ads frequently, sometimes running two or three inches, sometimes a page or so and by keying the ads and thus proving the business brought to us, we figured up results and were agreeably surprised to find that taken as a whole on all the money invested over a period of two years, it represented a little less than 8 per cent commission on the stock sold by the ads.

This will appear remarkable to the old time advertiser who knows that stock sales made through public advertising are a very expensive proposition, ordinarily costing many times the amount above mentioned. One man in Canada read our advertisement for a year before he bought a share of stock and then his first order was for 10,000 shares. We had many similar instances, the orders coming from all parts of the country, many from foreign countries.

We got more real value from your paper than we did from a score of big metropolitan dailies and the cost was very small in comparison. We want to congratulate you on having a splendid paper, a result getter and a business puller, and for having the splendid business judgment and foresight to add a mining section to your paper which we sincerely hope you will push and develop. The whole world is intensely interested in the great mines of Nevada.

Results have been so good that we feel justified in giving this letter to you to be used as you see fit.

Respectfully yours,

Debenture Surety Company (Incorporated)
J. E. Kerr, Manager

City Livery Stable

Hauling of Every Description Done

A full line of Hardwood Lumber.
Blacksmithing Done at Standard Prices.
A full line of Single and Double Rigs.

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FIRST CLASS TURNOUTS

Single and Double

AGENTS FOR STUDEBAKER VEHICLES AND WAGONS

Coalinga**California**

drapping on the ash pit, glazing and melting down the brick side walls or rings, choking and gumming heads, tubes and stacks with an oily soot that blisters, pits and corrodes through the unconsumed sulphur which forms sulphuric acid with the water in the oil, and causes what is called "hot short," that possibly being the cause of your trouble, especially if the air for combustion is not under control, but simply passes into and through the furnace, combustion chamber, tubes, and up the stack, without once passing through the fire, but forcibly cooling what you are really trying to heat and straining the boiler by the uneven temperatures at the different points. Swing joints fitted to burners set in fire doors, as in the first Valjejo steamer "Arrow," "General Frisbie," steamers "Monticello," "Laqua," "San Gabriel," "Brunswick," and "James H. Higgins," are highly appreciated by marine men at all times.

The remark is often made: "There is no difference in burners," "the heat units are not in the oil," "we have perfect combustion, as our stack shows no smoke," etc., but let us reason and see what Admiral Melville of the U. S. Navy says in his report: "Out of some 2,000 burners submitted, over 90 per cent were worthless," quite a difference, and again in a series of fourteen tests under a Hohenstein water tube boiler, the reports run from 10.77 to 14.43 F. & A. 212 degrees.

In the U. S. Government test in the new San Francisco Postoffice under a Heine Boiler by the Government experts an evap. or 15.8 F. & A. 212 degrees.

From a number of tests at the Union Mills with different burners the reports range from 12.44 to 16.50 F. & A. 212 degrees under a Heine water tube boiler.

At the American Steel and Wire Works in a seven days' test the burners ranged from 14.50 to 17.35 F. & A. 212 degrees under a tubular boiler.

The American Beet Sugar Company report tests under a water tube boiler of from 14 to 17 F. & A. 212 degrees. At the Western Sugar Refining Company in over 25 burners tested the reports run from 6½ to 14.20 F. & A. 212 degrees. Under an English gunboat type of Scotch marine boiler, all burners tested under the same conditions were burners of the injector, ejector, siphon, blow-pipe, steam jet and Automatic Oil Gas types, flat flame, round flame, inside and outside mixers and oil gas mixers, showing conclusively that there is a difference in burners, just as there is in men, in sunshine and rain, in day and night, and in diamonds and paste.

MINERAL OUTPUT OF CALIFORNIA FOR 1905 AND 18 PRECEDING YEARS.

The following table shows the output of minerals from the State of California for nineteen years ended 1905 as compiled by Louis E. Aubury, State Mineralogist:

PRODUCTS.	1905		Total for 19 years	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Antimony tons			680	\$79,805
Asbestos tons	112	\$2,625	704	30,587
Asphalt tons	40,304	285,290	362,265	4,732,167
Bismuth tons			20	2,400
Bituminous Rock . . . tons	24,753	60,436	689,005	2,376,806

Borax lbs.	92,668,000	1,019,158	534,298,000	15,973,011
Cement bbls.	1,265,553	1,791,916	3,342,642	5,513,298
Chrome tons	40	600	23,394	311,170
Chrysoprase lbs.				1,006
Clay—Brick M.	286,618	2,273,786	1,885,446	13,685,292
Clay—Pottery tons	133,805	130,146	1,244,211	1,060,447
Coal tons	46,500	144,500	1,864,630	5,101,547
Copper lbs.	16,997,489	2,650,605	230,410,349	32,169,909
Fuller's Earth tons	1,344	38,000	5,201	107,146
Gold		19,197,043		285,678,596
Granite cu. ft.	228,738	353,837		9,268,590
Graphite tons			106	6,160
Gypsum tons	12,850	54,500	79,408	572,129
Infusorial Earth tons	3,000	15,000	13,220	151,404
Iron Ore tons			450	3,500
Lead tons	266	25,983	7,321	599,016
Lime and Limestone		878,647		7,790,081
Lithia Mica tons	25	276	3,352	127,556
Macadam tons	1,440,455	942,503	7,265,694	5,548,016
Magnesite tons	3,933	16,221	33,841	295,475
Manganese tons			8,661	77,711
Marble cu. ft.	73,303	129,450		1,029,910
Mica tons			150	9,300
Mineral Paint tons	754	4,025	10,204	111,298
Mineral Water gals.	2,194,150	538,700	22,429,766	6,041,804
Natural Gas M. cu. ft.	148,345	102,479		1,238,596
Onyx and Travertine				91,400
Paving Blocks M.	3,408	134,347	32,793	987,702
Petroleum bbls.	34,275,701	9,007,820	128,032,760	51,706,897
Platinum ozs.	200	3,320		25,190
Pyrates tons	15,502	63,958	92,002	379,438
Quartz Crystals lbs.				37,468
Quicksilver flasks	24,655	886,081	550,154	22,503,131
Rubble tons	1,183,802	774,267	9,458,467	7,194,647
Salt tons	77,118	141,925	1,200,269	2,972,042
Sand—Glass tons	9,257	8,121	39,968	59,897
Sand—Quartz tons			1,700	2,200
Sandstone cu. ft.	302,813	483,268		3,352,645
Serpentine cu. ft.			10,500	28,565
Silver		678,494		15,217,341
Slate squares	4,000	40,000	56,860	397,739
Soapstone tons	300	3,000	1,196	33,971
Soda tons	15,000	22,500	89,430	1,214,000
Sulphur tons			2	50
Tin lbs.			587,289	59,964
Tungsten tons	52	18,800	52	18,800
Tourmaline and other gems		148,500		616,600
Totals		\$43,069,227		\$505,699,408

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GOLDFIELD SOMERSET MINING COMPANY.

This property consists of eighteen claims known as the Somerset and Huntch Bell No. 18, lying between the Commonwealth and Knickerbocker properties and adjoining the Monarch. It lies east of Goldfield and is traversed by several strong veins which have been exposed by surface trenching and by a shallow tunnel. The ledge is from twelve to fifteen feet in width and carries good values in gold with an occasional kidney of high value.

Homer Wilson, a mining man of much experience—the owner of the Chloride Bailly in Trinity County, Cal., and who is interested in the Keane Wonder, the Funeral Range, and in the Centennial mine at Lida—is to have charge of the development of the Goldfield Somerset. A new tunnel, which will give a depth of about 150 feet, will be commenced at once.

Associated with Mr. Wilson in the Goldfield Somerset, is C. F. Humphrey and Jno. J. Meyers of San Francisco, who have of late become extensively interested in the mines of Nevada.

FAIRVIEW AZTEC.

One of the latest Nevada mining stocks to be listed on the San Francisco Stock and Exchange Board is Fairview Aztec, Fairview District. The incorporation is a million shares, par value one dollar, full-paid and non-assessable, 400,000 shares in the treasury and 600,000 shares pooled. Officers of the company are W. H. Wells, president; H. B. Lind, vice-president; F. H. Lathrop, secretary; John S. Cook, treasurer, and G. L. Kaeding, J. R. Davis and W. H. Webber, directors.

President Wells is a prominent Philadelphia capitalist. Vice-president Lind is an eminent lawyer of Goldfield. Secretary Lathrop is a banker and former secretary of the Goldfield Mining Exchange. Treasurer Cook is president of the John S. Cook & Co., bank of Goldfield, the richest institution in Nevada. Director Kaeding is a mining engineer, who has charge of the affairs of a prominent London syndicate. Director Davis made mines from prospects of the Sandstorm and Great Bend in Goldfield and the Gold Bar in Bullfrog district. Director and General Manager Webber is also manager of the Nevada Hills mine in Fairview district, which he made a dividend payer in the first eight months of its life.

The Fairview Aztec group comprises five claims which outline the estate of Fairview Eagle. The Eagle is working in high-grade ore and will become a regular shipper in the early part of 1907. Eagle stock was offered on the market at 60 cents last June and within four months went to \$1.40. Aztec has the east extension of the Eagle ledge. Eagle is joined on the south by the Nevada Hills.

Messrs. W. F. Bond and Company the oldest established brokerage house in Goldfield, are fiscal agents for the Aztec and at 35 cents per share floated sufficient stock to carry forward developments to the point of a proved mine before they listed it on the exchange of San Francisco. Aztec is equipped with a power hoist, the second in Fairview district, Fairview Eagle having received the first. Already the shaft is sinking in fine ore and all doubts of the mine's being a coming shipper are dispelled. The shares are enjoying a lively trade around 35 cents. Fairview is one of the youngest districts in Nevada, dating its era of activity from the first week of March of 1906.

GOLDFIELD SKYLARK.

Messrs. Bond and Company are also fiscal agents for the Goldfield Skylark, an estate fifty acres adjoining the Yellow Rose, Eureka and Diamondfield townsite in the Diamondfield section of Goldfield district. It is another million dollar corporation and is offering a limited apportionment of its stock at 15 cents per share. In the near future Skylark will be listed in Goldfield and San Francisco. Officers are President T. L. Oddie, Vice-President Diamondfield Jack Davis, Secretary Willis M. Sears, Treasurer John S. Cook and Directors Oddie, Davis, Sears, Hugh Brown and Fred Duffer.

Senator Oddie is one of the most widely known mining operators in America. Diamondfield Jack Davis is the father of Diamondfield, where he has made a fortune in the development of some of the greatest Goldfield mines. He and Senator Oddie own the control of the Skylark. Mr. Sears is a practical mining man and expert accountant. Mr. Brown is a lawyer of note and Mr. Duffer is a broker who has made a marked success of mining.

Near the Skylark are such bonanzas as the Black Buttes, the Great Bend, Vernal, Daisy and Triangle. On the surface of the Skylark there show three well defined ledges which yield fair gold values at the grassroots and look better as depth is attained. A shaft is sinking and a hoist is ordered.

Messrs. Bond & Co. are placing Skylark stock now at 15 cents and will list it in the near future.

A BUSY BROKERAGE FIRM

Among the leading mining brokerage offices of San Francisco there are few, if any, that present as lively a scene as the headquarters of W. C. Cox & Co., Inc., in the Monadnock Building. A representative of the Pacific Mining & Oil Reporter called on them a few days ago, and was shown through their establishment. They employ a large force of stenographers, bookkeepers, and clerks, and their offices are equipped with every modern device for handling their tremendous business. During the short period the company has been actively engaged in San Francisco it has made itself known in all parts of the country and its books show a long list of clients.

W. C. Cox who was instrumental in establishing the firm of Patrick, Elnott & Camp of Goldfield, is president of the company, and George K. Ford, the well known attorney, formerly of the United Railroads of this city, is secretary and treasurer. Both gentlemen have lived in the different mining camps of Nevada, and are thoroughly conversant with the mining industry of the sagebrush state.

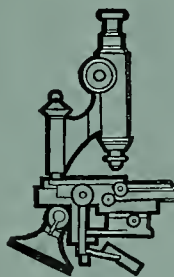
The company has on its payroll a staff of engineers and correspondents in all the leaping mining camps of Nevada, and its facilities for giving clients prompt and efficient service are the best. A weekly market letter is published by the firm and the data contained therein is not only well written and well gotten up, but clearly demonstrates it is based upon an intimate knowledge of the conditions in Nevada and the properties that are mentioned in the letter.

The presence of W. C. Cox & Co., Inc., in San Francisco not only bespeaks the good judgment of the heads of the firm in selecting this city as their headquarters, but will materially promote the mining brokerage business locally and arouse even greater interest than is at present taken in Nevada mines and mining.

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CALIFORNIA STOCK & OIL EXCHANGE.

Following are the latest quotations for stocks of oil companies listed on the California Stock & Oil Exchange:

	Bid.	Asked.
Apollo .....	.....	.06
Associated Oil Stock. Tr. Cer.	\$49.00	\$54.00
Caribou .....	.....	10.00
Chicago Crude (old) .....	.35	.....
Chicago Crude (new) .....	.08	.10
Forty .....	.50	.....
Four .....	.25	.....
Home .....	.....	.30
Imperial .....	.....	15.00
Independence .....	.10	.15
Junction .....	.10	.....
Kern	10.00	.....
Kern (new) .....	.10	.....
Kern River .....	.....	10.00
Linda Vista .....	.10	.....
McKuttrick .....	.05	.....
Monarch of Arizona .....	.12	.15
Nevada County .....	.20	.....
Oil City Pet .....	.54	.....
Oyama .....	.30	.....
Peerless	3.25	.....
Piedmont .....	.10	.....
Pittsburg .....	.....	.05
Sterling .....	.....	1.45
Superior .....	.06	.....
Twenty-Eight .....	.....	7.50
Wabash .....	.35	.....
West Shore	2.00	.....
Wolverine .....	.40	.50

SAN FRANCISCO STOCK EXCHANGE.

Following are the latest quotations of mining stocks listed on the San Francisco Stock & Exchange Board:

Alaska.			
Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Wild Goose	\$1.75	.....	.....
Nevada			
Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Belmont	5.50 6.00	Midway Exten. ....	.33 .35
Belmont Ex. ....	.19	Mizpah Exten .....	.40
Boston Tonop.17 .18	Montana	3.92 ..
Brougher's J. B.25 ..	Mont. Mid. Ex.18 .20
California22 ..	Mont. Pitts. Ex16 .17

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Cash Boy12	.14	N. Y. Tonop. Con.22
Esperanza02	..	North Star40	..
Eureka Tonop.10	Ohio Tonop.14	.15
Golden Anch. ....	.43	.44	Ohio Tonop. Ex. ....	..	.12
Golden Crown .....	.19	.20	Paymaster .....	.03	.04
Golden Gate .....	.10	..	Red Rock Ex. ....	.03	.04
Gold Mtn .....	..	.08	Rescue Con. ....	.21	.22
Gold M. Con. ....	.01	.03	Tonop. Ex.	5.87	..
Great Western .....	.05	.06	Tonop. Home C. ....	.01	.03
Home .....	..	.17	Tonop. Lode .....	.15	..
Indiana Tonop. ....	.02	.03	Tonop. S. and G. ....	.03	..
Jim Butler	1.27	1.30	Tonop. Nev.	16.00	19.25
Jim Butler Ex. ....	.06	.07	West End	1.60	1.97
Little Tonop.	2.50	..	West Tonop. ....	.25	..
McNamara .....	..	.60	W. Tonop. Ex. ....	..	.15
Midway	2.32	2.35			

Goldfield District.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adams .....	.19	.20	Grandma .....	.20	..
Aloha .....	.09	..	Great Bend .....	.83	.90
Atlanta .....	.63	.64	Great Bend Annex .....	.17	.20
Band .....	..	.50	Great Bend Exten. ....	.25	.27
Black Ants .....	.08	.09	Hibernia .....	.18	..
Black Butte Bon. ....	.10	.11	Highland .....	..	.05
Black Butte Ex. ....	.11	.12	Jumbo .....	..	3.50
Black Rock .....	.09	.10	Jumbo Exten.	1.22	1.25
Blue Bell .....	.19	.20	Kendall .....	..	.53
Blue Bull .....	.33	.39	Kendall Exten. ....	.07	.08
Brooklyn .....	.05	.06	Kewana Exten. ....	.24	.27
Butte Goldfield .....	.12	.14	Laguna	1.50	..
Booth .....	..	.87	Lone Star .....	.26	.27
C. O. D. ....	..	1.05	Lou Dillon .....	.29	.30
Columbia .....	.90	..	Lucky Boys .....	..	.22
Columbia Mt.	1.00	1.05	Mayne .....	.16	.17
Columbia Mt. Ex. ....	.09	.10	May Queen .....	.22	..
Comb. Fraction	3.40	..	May Queen Exten. ....	.15	..
Commonwealth .....	.26	.28	Midnight Paw. ....	.11	..
Conqueror .....	.20	.21	Milltown M. Co. ....	.42	.44
Cracker Jack .....	.15	.16	Mohawk	13.50	..
Daisy	2.25	..	Mohawk Jr. ....	.06	.07
Daisy Annex .....	.25	..	Mohawk Exten. ....	.24	.25
Daisy Exten. ....	.10	.11	Moose Goldfield .....	..	.11
D. B. Bnt. Con .....	.45	.46	Nevada Boy .....	.18	.19
Dixie .....	.12	.13	Nevada Goldfield .....	.40	.41
Empire .....	.10	..	Nev. Western .....	..	.07
Esmeralda .....	.26	.27	Oro .....	.46	.48
Exploitation .....	.26	..	Palace Goldfield .....	..	.16
Federal .....	..	.14	Panyan .....	.11	.12
Florence	3.47	3.50	Pennsylvania .....	.05	..

Florence Exten. ....	.24	.25	Potlach .....	.40	..
Frances-Mhk. ....	.90	1.00	Red Hills .....	..	.32
Frisco .....	.10	..	Red Lion .....	.15	.16
G. B. of Goldfield ..	..	1.05	Red Top .....	..	3.50
Gold Dust .....	..	.07	Red Top Exten. ....	.29	.30
Goldfield Belmont ..	..	.50	Sandstorm .....	.69	.70
Goldfield Bull Dog ..	.04	.06	Sandstorm Exten. ....	.11	.12
Goldfield Cpr. Mines ..	7.12	7.25	Silver Pick	1.30	1.32
Goldfield Fissure ..	.07	..	Silver Pick Exten ..	.15	..
Goldfield G. B. Ex. ....	..	.28	Simmerone .....	.35	..
Goldfield Herald .....	..	.11	Spearhead Gold .....	.42	..
Goldfield M. Nev.	1.35	1.37	Spearhead Frac. ....	..	.50
Goldfield Meda .....	..	.11	St. Ives .....	.80	.81
Goldfield N. Star .....	..	.20	Sun Dog .....	.08	..
Goldfield Portland ..	..	.35	Sunnyside .....	..	.16
Gold Flat .....	.15	..	Treasure .....	..	.18
Goldfield L. Strike ..	.17	..	Verde .....	.03	..
Goldfield Kewanos ..	1.22	..	Vernal .....	.18	.19
Goldfield Rand .....	.05	..	Wonder .....	.06	.07
Goldfield T. Chance ..	..	.20	Yellow Rose .....	.05	.10
Goldfield Union .....	.20	21	Yellow Tiger .....	.11	.12

Bullfrog District.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alliance .....	.15	..	Homestake Ex .....	..	.21
Amargosa .....	.07	.08	Lige Harris .....	.05	.06
Amethyst .....	.61	.62	Little B. F. ....	.04	.05
Baltimore .....	.04	.06	Mayflower Ann. ....	..	.22
Big B. F. ....	.05	.06	Mayflower Consol. ....	.65	.66
Black Spar .....	..	.15	Maryland .....	..	.03
Bonne Clare .....	.29	.30	Midnight .....	..	.20
Annex .....	.05	..	Montana B. F. ....	.15	.16
Banner	1.10	..	Mont. H. Mines .....	..	.14
Combination .....	.09	.10	Montg Mtn. ....	.43	.44
Consolidation .....	.03	..	Mont-Sh. Ex. ....	.21	.23
Daisy .....	..	.52	Nugget .....	.13	.14
B. F. Exten. ....	.15	.16	N. Shoshone .....	..	.18
Gold King .....	.40	..	Ohio B. F. ....	..	.25
Midas .....	..	.80	Orig. B. F. ....	.18	.21
B. F. of Nev. ....	.39	.40	Orig. G. Bar Ex. ....	..	.14
Nat. Bank .....	.55	.57	Penn. B. F. ....	..	.11
North Star .....	.14	..	Piute .....	..	.16
Sunset .....	.18	.19	Rhyolite Tn. ....	.06	.08
Victor .....	..	.32	San Francisco .....	.15	..
China-Nev. ....	..	.15	Shoshone .....	..	.08
Crocus .....	.21	..	Sho-B. F. G. ....	..	.09
Den. B. F. An. ....	.28	.29	Sho. at Bank .....	..	.12
Denver R. Ex. ....	.12	..	Skookum B. F. ....	.20	.21
Diamond B. F. ....	.10	..	Steinway .....	..	.34
Gold Bar	1.32	1.35	Tramp Con.	1.72	1.75
Gold Bar Annex .....	..	.40	Trinidad .....	..	.56
Gold Bar Exten. ....	..	.12	Valley View .....	..	.25
Gold Bar S. Exten. ....	..	.15	Velvet .....	..	.11
Goldfield B. F. ....	..	.07	Ventura .....	.15	..
Golden Scepter .....	..	.59	Wolverine .....	..	.08
G. M. Goldfield .....	.09	.11	Yankee Boy .....	.14	..
Happy Hoodigan .....	.12	.13	Yankee Girl .....	.13	.15
Homestake C.	1.20	..			

Manhattan District.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
April Fool Ex. ....	.04	.05	Gold Nugget .....	..	.08
Atlantic & P. ....	.06	.07	Humboldt .....	.07	.08
Bull Dog .....	..	.03	Little Joe .....	.05	.06
Comet .....	.03	..	Jumbo .....	.04	..
Gold Wedge .....	.18	.20	Man. of Nev. ....	.18	.19
Granny .....	..	.32	Mammoth .....	..	.21
Indian Camp .....	..	1.05	Mohawk .....	..	.15
Jumping Jack .....	.41	.48	Monday Ex. ....	.04	.10
Little Grey .....	.50	..	Oriental .....	.15	.17
Atlas .....	..	.15	Red Top .....	.06	..
Belmont .....	.04	.05	Russ .....	..	.10
Belle .....	.08	.12	Standard .....	.05	.06
Big Four .....	.09	..	Verde .....	.04	..
Broncho .....	.19	.20	Wolfstone .....	.35	..
Buffalo .....	.09	.10	Mineral Hill .....	..	.07
Carson .....	..	.14	Mustang Man. ....	.17	.26
Central .....	.03	.04	Nemo .....	.20	..
Man. Con.	1.00	1.05	Original Man. ....	.15	..
Man. Con. Ex. ....	.20	..	Pine Nut .....	.32	.33
Combination .....	.14	..	Rocky Hill .....	.16	..
Crescent .....	.15	..	Seyler Hum. ....	.14	..
Cow Boy .....	.11	.12	Stray Dog .....	..	.70
Diamond .....	..	.08	Taquima Cop. ....	..	.10
Dexter .....	.76	.77	Thanksgiving .....	..	.10
Friseo .....	.26	.28	Whale .....	.10	.11
Golden Gate .....	.20	..	Yellow Horse .....	.10	.11

Other Districts.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alice of Won. ....	.21	.22	Johnnie Cons. ....	.17	.18
Bullion Hill	1.20	..	Kaw G. M. Co. ....	..	.01
Cen. Goldfield .....	..	.65	Kaw M. Co. N. ....	..	.01
Congress .....	.13	.14	Lee Bonanza .....	..	.20
Cyrus Noble .....	.17	.20	Lida Bell .....	.07	..
Clifford M. Co. ....	..	.04	Nevada Hills	3.45	..
Dimfld. Trian. ....	.39	.40	Nev. Sunshine .....	..	.20
Eagles Nest20	.25	Nev. T. Gold39
Fairy S. King50	N. St. of Won.30	.31
Fair Eagle99	1.00	Palmetto34

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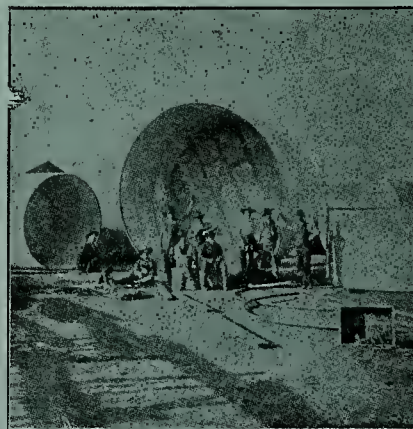
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Ida Mines	20	Searchlight Treas.	..	.34
Jack Pot	1.25	Sil. Pk. Con.	..	.41

ASSOCIATED OIL COMPANY

The Associated Oil Company has enjoyed a most remarkable year's progress notwithstanding the fact that general conditions have not been altogether favorable. Strong competition, low prices, and several failures in wild-cat territory have had to be contended with, but, in the face of these obstacles, the net earnings of the corporation for the year 1906 has been no less than \$1,500,000, which does not include \$500,000 allowed for depreciation of its wells and equipment. This would be about five per cent of its issued capitalization. It is believed that a part of this amount will shortly be paid out in dividends.

The Associated has constantly added to its land holdings by the purchase of several additional valuable proven tracts of land. It has also fortified itself by several immense quantity contracts running over a period of several years, the greatest of which is the recently consummated contract with the Independent Agency of Bakersfield, which calls for approximately 3,500,000 barrels of oil.

The Associated is not, at the present time, an aggressive developer of its holdings. Although it has thousands of acres of land that is known to be productive, it chooses to purchase a great quantity of oil in the open market, and by contract, sufficient to provide for its requirements above its own large production. In the meantime it is keeping its own territory as a reserve for future requirements.

The management of the Associated has the utmost faith in the future of the state's oil industry. When shown a copy of our article "California's Reserve Supply," appearing in this issue, Mr. W. S. Porter, Vice-President and General Manager of the company said: that our figures were no surprise to him, inasmuch as the geologists of that company have long ago arrived at a similar conclusion. He said that his company owned practically sixty per cent of the Kern River field and that he had reason to believe that the field would be a big producer fifty years from this time. "That does not mean," said he, "that there will be an overproduction of oil. If producer and marketer will stand together in the curtailment of production, all can enjoy a better price for commodity. With the recent contracts for delivery of large quantities of oil to Japanese industries I am inclined to believe there is no overproduction in the state, but there certainly is sufficiently oil in the proven oil districts to fill any probable demand for an indefinite period of time."

Besides the large holdings of the company in Kern River, the Associated owns and holds 2,970 acres of proven land in the Coalinga field where it has a considerable production. It also owns by lease and purchase a large acreage in the Arroyo Grande and Santa Maria fields. In addition to this the Associated owns over ninety per cent of the stock of the Amalgamated Oil Company operating in the Salt Lake or Amalgamated field near Los Angeles, which, at the present time, has a daily production of about 6,000 barrels.

When asked about the alleged affiliation of the Standard and Associated companies Mr. Porter said that he was willing to go on record as stating that there was no affiliation, agreement or understanding between the two companies; that he would go still further and say that neither the Standard Oil Company or any stockholder in the Standard Oil Company owned a share of Associated stock to the best of his knowledge and belief. Mr. Porter also stated that so far as he knew no Associated stockholder is a stockholder in the Standard Oil Company.

EASTERN EXPORTS

Following are the exports of mineral oils from the Eastern ports of the United States for the month of November, 1906:

Crude—	Quantities. Gallons.	Values. Dollars.
Baltimore	.....	.....
Boston and Charlestown	.....	.....
Delaware	.....	.....
New York	6,033	361
Philadelphia	9,627,299	547,796
Galveston	1,040	60
Total	9,634,372	548,217
Naphthas—		
Baltimore	.....	.....
Boston and Charlestown	2,100	460
Delaware	.....	.....
New York	406,451	58,202
Philadelphia	93,850	11,631
Galveston	.....	.....
Total	502,401	70,293
Illuminating—		
Baltimore	.....	.....
Boston and Charlestown	70,799	8,642
Delaware	.....	.....
New York	48,458,525	3,079,538
Philadelphia	22,986,061	1,205,623
Galveston	2,403,261	147,200
Total	73,918,646	4,441,003
Lubricating and paraffin—		
Baltimore	586,092	70,919
Boston and Charlestown	22,353	4,461
Delaware
New York	8,361,299	1,032,980
Philadelphia	3,552,729	388,781

2%

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THE RENTERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY of San Francisco, Commercial and savings bank, safe deposit vaults, 115 Hayes street, between Van Ness avenue and Polk street.—For the half year ending December 15th a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on savings deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after MONDAY, December 17, 1906. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from December 15, 1906. Also two (2) per cent per annum paid on commercial deposits, subject to check, credited monthly.

C. S. SCOTT, Cashier.
Dated, San Francisco, December 1, 1906.

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Galveston	9,000	1,260
Total	12,531,473	1,498,401
Residuum—		
Baltimore		
Boston and Charlestown		
Delaware		
New York	530,000	18,350
Philadelphia	5,333,023	163,070
Galveston		
Total	5,863,023	181,420
Total mineral oils—		
Baltimore	586,092	70,919
Boston and Charlestown	95,252	13,563
Delaware		
New York	57,762,308	4,189,431
Philadelphia	41,592,962	2,316,901
Galveston	2,413,301	148,520
Total	102,449,915	6,739,334

THE OIL MARKET

American Position.

Following are the latest quotations (wholesale) for mineral oils at San Francisco:

	cts.		cts.
Water White Coal Oil, in bulk 10—11	12½	Motor Gasoline, in cases	24
Special Coal Oil	17	No. 1 Engine Distillate, iron barrels or drums	08
Pear Oil, in cases	17	No. 2 Engine Distillate, iron barrels or drums	06½
Astral	17	Cases, 6½ more.	
Star	20	Benzine, in bulk	12½
Extra Star	26	Benzine, in cases	19
Elaine	19	86-degree Gasoline, in bulk	30
Eocene	17½	86-degree Gasoline, in cases	36
Stove Gasoline, in bulk	24		
Stove Gasoline, in cases	17½		
Motor Gasoline, in bulk			

Russian Position.

During the past fortnight the quotations on the Baku market have fluctuated considerably backwards and forwards, and the quotation for Crude Petroleum for prompt delivery, after falling to 22¼ copecks per pood, has gradually advanced until today it has reached 23¼ copecks per pood.

For forward delivery the price, after falling to 23 copecks, has again advanced to 23½ copecks per pood. The price for Residuals has advanced gradually to 24½ copecks per pood for prompt delivery.

The quotation for Kerosene, after falling to 26¼ copecks per pood, advanced to 27½ copecks, and now stands at 27 copecks for prompt delivery free on rail Baku. For delivery f. o. b. vessel on the Caspian Sea the quotation, after falling to 26 copecks per pood, has again advanced and now stands at 27 copecks per pood.

The position at Baku is on the whole satisfactory, although there have been strikes at one or two of the Armenian owned factories, but it is hoped that the strike will not spread.

English Position.

During the past fortnight there has been very little change in the quotations for American and Russian lamp oils on the London and Liverpool markets. Russian oil in the London market fell 1-8d. per gallon, and is now quoted at 5 3-8d. per gallon. The deliveries have been rather better during the past fortnight, and the market remained firm.

The quotations were as follows:

London	
Russian oil 5 3-8d. ex wharf in barrels.	
American oil 6d. @ 6 1-2d. ex wharf in barrels.	
Liverpool	
Russian oil 5 3-4d. @ 6d. ex wharf in barrels.	
American oil 6d. @ 6 1-2d. ex wharf in barrels.	

Indian Position.

During the past fortnight there have been slight fluctuations in the quotations for several of the lamp oils sold on the Indian markets. The quotation for Russian case oil on the Bombay market has fallen 2 annas to rupees 4. 2. 0. and for Borneo and Burmah oil the quotation has dropped 1-2 anna.

In the Karachi market American case oil has advanced 2 annas to rupees 4. 0. 0., but otherwise the prices are unaltered.

In the Calcutta market the quotation for Burmah oil fell 1-2 anna but that for Sumatra and American lamp oil advanced 1 anna to rupees 3. 3. 0.

There has been a considerable falling off in the volume of business during the fortnight, but the market is firm.

The quotations were as follows:

Bombay—			
American case oil	4.	8.	0.
Russian case oil	4.	2.	0.
"Elephant" oil in tins	3.	10.	0.
Sumatra "Rising Sun" in tins	3.	10.	0.
Borneo oil in bulk	2.	8.	0.
Burmah oil in bulk	2.	8.	0.
Karachi—			
American case oil	4.	0.	0.
Burmah oil in tins	3.	3.	0.
Borneo oil in tins	2.	14.	0.
Sumatra oil in bulk	2.	14.	0.
American oil in bulk	2.	14.	0.

Calcutta—			
American case oil	4.	6.	0.
Russian case oil	4.	4.	0.
Burmah oil in bulk	2.	13.	0.
Borneo oil in bulk	2.	13.	0.
Sumatra oil in bulk	3.	3.	0.
American oil in bulk	3.	3.	0.



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PACIFIC MINING & OIL REPORTER

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San Francisco, Cal., January 20, 1907

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SOUTHERN FIELD.

The close of the year 1906 had much of encouragement for those interested in the production of petroleum on the Pacific Coast, and there is no doubt but that the year 1907 just ushered in, will witness the complete restoration of the oil business to its proper place among the great industries. The closing months of last year saw a wonderful recovery from the depression which has existed in greater or lesser degree for the past five years, and the persistent efforts which had been made for two or three years, to secure new markets and enlarged facilities for handling the product began to bear fruit, and for the first time since the boom days of 1900 and 1901, the cry of "over-production" began to be hushed. It began to dawn on the minds of both the producer and consumer alike, that production and consumption were about on an even plane. They began to realize that while inactivity in the field had resulted in a gradual falling off in production, the number of people and institutions using liquid fuel had greatly increased; the surplus, which at no time in the history of the industry in California has been so large as to occasion alarm, had been drawn upon to keep up deliveries or contracts already made, and there was actual danger of a shortage. A resumption of field work would be necessary if such an eventuality were to be avoided.

Now the matter of increasing production in a California oil field is not an easy one. The time required to get a well down forestalls any possibility of a substantial increase within probably six months, so it may readily be seen what is ahead of the oil men of the state. In fact the saving feature of the entire business lies in the fact that in several of the fields the wells have not been permitted to produce to their full capacity and many others have been entirely shut in, so taken altogether, it appears that all demands will be met, pending the completion of new wells. So much for the situation in general.

The southern fields of the state seem to have profited sooner than those in the north by the new conditions. As has been said, the depression which followed in the wake of the big boom of 1900 and 1901 was inevitable. Everyone at that time were devoting their energies with feverish haste to getting oil wells. The drill was kept constantly at work. Large wells were brought in, in rapid succession. Tanks and reservoirs were soon overflowing and the producers found themselves, figuratively, drowning in their own oil. They had failed to look for a market for their product. Instead of making an intelligent effort towards creating new markets, enlarging their facilities for handling and marketing, and cutting down on development work; the producers devoted their time to drilling more wells and—damning the Standard Oil Co. This was particularly true in the Kern River field, and for four years the Kern River field was held as a club over the head of the producers, especially in the southern part of the state. Los Angeles and vicinity furnished a profitable and extensive market for fuel oil, but it soon became impossible for local oil men to sell because of Kern River product which began to flood this market. Kern River producers boasted that they could produce oil and sell it at a profit for twenty cents per barrel, and some of the companies then were willing to dispose of their surplus product at even a less figure. And soon, by means of special rates to favored companies, Kern River oil was competing in the Los Angeles market by underbidding the local producers. This of course, pounded down prices, until the industry in the southern fields was well nigh overwhelmed.

The production gradually declined and little effort was made to keep it up. Notwithstanding these facts, a considerable surplus accumulated in the southern fields and Kern River oil continued to be sold at ruinous prices. This surplus did not really amount to much as probably altogether there was not over 250,000 barrels, but it gave a shadow of foundation for howling "overproduction," which was done most vociferously.

But the extremely low price of a valuable fuel product did not go unnoticed by consumers and not only at home but farther away, consumers sat up and took notice. The result was a gradual increase in the demand and about six months ago the producers awoke to the fact that there was likely to be a shortage of oil. Several immense foreign contracts had been secured, calling for millions of barrels. The Kern River producers had organized an independent agency and there was no more oil in Kern River than was needed for the contracts from that field and no more Kern River oil was sent to the southern markets. Prices gradually began to strengthen.

The Salt Lake field west of Los Angeles, which at one time threatened to keep down the price to the starvation point for an indefinite period has not materially increased in production during the year.

The improved conditions have resulted in renewed activity in all the southern fields. Not only are new companies being organized, but old concerns are preparing to drill new wells. One healthy feature of the revival in the field work is the freedom from wild-cattling and stock jobbing. The unscrupulous methods of the early days are absent. The industry is established on too substantial a basis to encourage anything of the kind. All the drilling now done is in proven territory and new concerns organized, go into the business the same as they would in any line of trade—they put in their capital and commence business.

The outlook for the producer was never brighter in the history of the business on this Coast. The development work now in progress will not break the market. The matter of increasing production will require considerable time. The effects of drilling just begun will not be felt within a year. Ninety cents has already been paid for oil in the Los Angeles market. With Kern River and Coalinga producers organized as they now are there is no doubt that a substantial increase over former prices will soon be made, as the purchasing agencies are already offering more than they have for two or three years past.

So while the year 1906 was rather "tough sledding" for many producing companies, it was not so rough as the previous year and its history presages the most thriving year of the industry for 1907.

While, of course, everybody is in business for the profit there is in it, and the oil man is no exception to this rule, the fact remains that the oil men have during the past few years occupied the position of public philanthropists. They have, at no profit to themselves, been the means of developing industries, giving employment to thousands and in short of building up the coast as nothing else could or would have done. They are, on this year of grace, coming into their own.

Big Gain in Gold Output.

The Director of the Mint has made a preliminary estimate of the production of gold and silver in the United States during the calendar year, 1906, which includes the following:

State.	Gold value.	Silver. Fine ounces.
Alaska	\$21,251,100	191,700
Arizona	3,223,800	2,747,800
California	18,633,900	1,564,500
Colorado	22,711,200	12,245,100
Idaho	1,903,300	8,273,300
Montana	4,555,800	11,478,700
Nevada	9,115,800	6,742,900
New Mexico	225,900	356,200
Oregon	1,369,900	100,100
South Dakota	6,822,700	157,500
Texas	280,100	.....
Utah	5,172,500	11,538,000
Washington	352,600	140,500
Wyoming	269,400	1,300
Other States	429,100	80,100
Totals	\$96,101,400	56,183,500

Of the more important increases in the production of gold as compared with 1905, Alaska stands first with a gain of \$6,316,000; Nevada comes next with \$4,500,000, and Arizona third, with \$532,000. Colorado shows a loss in gold production of \$2,900,000, and California a loss of \$563,000.

In silver production Montana shows a loss of 2,000,000 ounces, Colorado a loss of 695,000 ounces, and Utah a gain of 2,217,000 ounces.

The figures for all the states show a net gain in gold production of \$7,920,700, and a net gain in silver production of 82,100 ounces.

MEXICAN OIL DEVELOPMENT.

To the question, Is there oil in Mexico? Consul S. E. Magill writes from Tampico that the answer can now be in the affirmative. As to quality and quantity, the answer must still be uncertain, authorities and experts differing materially. Mr. Magill continues:

In 1901 attention was called to the explorations of California oil men in this vicinity, and in 1902 the statement was made that oil had been discovered forty miles west of Tampico. Again in 1904 the subject was treated in a dispatch from this consulate. From the history of oil discoveries in the United States it was reasonable to assume that excitement would follow its discovery here, with consequent rapid development of oil-bearing territory and a determination of its character and extent. Such has not been the case by any means.

The original discoverers sank numerous wells, but before making known their discovery they secured for themselves nearly all the salable land for miles around, thus effectually preventing others from exploring in the immediate vicinity. Leasing lands believed to be oil-bearing is a business new to Mexico, and is entered upon by local land owners with reluctance. Perhaps other reasons, such as the length of time usually required to make land transfers in Mexico, operated to prevent any such rapid development as would have followed the discovery of oil in any part of the United States. Chicago and Pittsburg capitalists secured several lots of possible oil land north of Tampico, and leased a large tract near the American border in the State of Coahuila, which last was explored without satisfactory result. Other explorations have followed near the border by other interests, but so far as known without success.

Pennsylvania capitalists secured by lease large tracts to the south of Tampico along Laguna de Tamiahua, and, surmounting great difficulties in getting drilling materials to their land, they explored one section of their property to a depth of about 1,200 feet without finding oil. They have moved to another section in the same vicinity and are now drilling there. That oil exists near the Laguna seems undoubted, as it is often seen on the surface thereof, and the frequent asphalt deposits along its shores add further proof.

Explorations have been carried on for some years by English capitalists in the vicinity of Tuxpan, Veracruz, but so far without other results than to induce continued explorations in that section by Americans and another English company, and in two clashes of interest between rival exploring companies the law has been invoked to decide rights whose prospective value is deemed great. Eastern American capitalists are exploring near Papantla, Veracruz. There are unconfirmed reports of their success. In the extreme southern part of the State of Veracruz Pearson & Sons are said to have discovered a grade of oil superior to that produced near Tampico, and have made extensive preparations to store and refine the same, as well as to push further explorations, but no reliable reports are at hand as to quantity of oil obtained by them, or promise thereof.

The owners of the original wells at Ebano, near Tampico, went on developing their property until they showed a sufficient production to justify the Mexican Central Railway Company making a contract for about 1,500 barrels per day and to alter a large number of engines from coal to oil burners to consume it. This oil is now being delivered and the railway is erecting large storage tanks to receive it.

Shallow wells, giving out a good quality of oil, have been discovered around Mexico City, but the flow has been exceedingly limited and explorations are now being made in that vicinity. In the state of Oaxaca and at points on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, oil has been discovered and of a high grade, but the owners of these wells are concealing the quantity, and other interests claim that the wells are shallow and of no permanent value.

Outside of the Tampico district a profitable oil field has not yet been developed in Mexico, but it would be unjust to say such may not be at any time the case, for energetic and capable men and companies are exploring in Coahuila, near the border, in Tamaulipas, Veracruz, Oaxaca and Jalisco, and a strike may be made any day which will open up another paying field and give Mexico what it greatly needs, i. e., a fuel and illuminant which it is not necessary to import.

Big Oil Refinery for Vallejo.

James Clyne, a well known resident of Benicia, has just transferred to a Los Angeles oil company twenty-six acres of land on the Carquinez Straits, midway between Vallejo and Benicia, upon which will be built an oil refinery and a wharf 500 feet long. The new corporation will bring its oil from the southern fields. A spur track, three miles long, will connect the site with the Southern Pacific at Benicia, which will furnish shipping facilities for the plant. Five hundred tons of structural steel has already been ordered and building operations will begin at once. Several large steel tanks will be set up on the hill above the plant. The decline of the Standard Oil Company in the state on account of exposure and bitter sentiment against it makes the refining industry at the present time a very alluring occupation and much capital is being engaged in it.

STANDARD OFFICERS RE-ELECTED.

At a meeting of the shareholders of the Standard Oil Company held in Jersey City a few days ago, all of the old directorate of the corporation were re-elected, A. C. Bedford being added. This means the re-election of all of the old officers when the board meets to reorganize.

WHERE IS IT?

The Graphic prints an item in a recent issue in which it states that Santa Maria is to be supplied with gas from the "Oreutt" field. For the information of any party who might be led to think otherwise we will say that there is no "Oreutt" field in the state and that the town of Santa Maria is to be supplied with gas from the Santa Maria field, by a Santa Maria corporation financed by Santa Maria capital and that it has not drawn upon "Oreutt" in any manner for honors.

McKITTRICK LOSES OIL BY RAIN STORM.

During the recent rain storm which swept the state 10,000 barrels of oil was washed out of the sump holes at McKittrick, and lost. The sump holes are mostly built in natural gullies and the rain water flowing down is caught by them. As the oil rises to the top it flows over the banks and is wasted leaving nothing but water in the sumps. Companies have been kept busy pumping out the water, and it is now believed that the danger has been diverted as the present storm has much subsided.

ROAD OIL COMPANY ELECTS NEW BOARD.

The Maricopa Road Oil Company of Maricopa held its annual meeting on the 8th inst., and elected the following directors and officers: F. F. Weed, Vice-president; W. J. Schultz, Secretary-Treasurer; E. L. Weed, J. H. Gladdie, L. F. Gladdie. The Company controls ten flowing wells with a monthly capacity of 6,000 barrels, also has 30,000 barrels of oil in storage. The operations are greatly handicapped by the inability to secure cars.

CITY ELECTRIC COMPANY TO USE FUEL OIL.

The City Electric Company, a corporation formed for the purpose of supplying San Francisco with heat, light and power, has decided to locate its plant at North Beach.

A. M. Hunt, the engineer of the corporation, under whose supervision the Independent Light and Power Company of this city was constructed, is making a study of the latest and most approved systems of the largest cities in the East. He left here several weeks ago for that purpose and will remain away about one month more. The company will equip its plant with apparatus especially adapted for the use of fuel oil, and is certain of having an inexhaustible supply of the California product. The North Beach sites under consideration are situated close to the water and the belt road, and will enable the company to receive at the very door of the plant carloads of oil shipped direct from the California oil fields. Should circumstances render it advisable the oil will be shipped by water in tank steamers.

DELUGE OF INDICTMENTS.

The Grand Jury of Hancock County, Ohio, on the 13th inst. returned 939 indictments against the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, the Ohio Oil Company, the Solar Refining Company, the Buckeye Pipe Line Company, the Manhattan Oil Company, the Standard Oil Company of Ohio, John D. Rockefeller, William Rockefeller, Henry Rogers, Wesley Tilford, Frank Q. Barstow, and F. T. Cnbbert.

The indictments charge the above with being members of a trust, a combination of capital, skill and acts for the following purposes, to wit:

"Petroleum and its products; to prevent competition in the manufacture, making, transportation, sale and purchase of said commodity within the county of Hancock aforesaid; to fix at a certain common standard figure the price of said commodity and its products whereby its price to the consumer is controlled and established in such a manner as to directly preclude a free and unrestrained competition among themselves in transporting, selling, purchasing, manufacturing and making petroleum within the county of Hancock, aforesaid contrary to law."

Henry Crocker and W. H. Avery Leave for London.

Henry J. Crocker of the Graciosa Oil Company, Californian Petroleum Refineries Limited, and Coast Oil Transport Company, in company with W. H. Avery of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha (Oriental Steamship Company), have departed for London, England, to complete certain financial details of the 20,000,000-barrel oil contract awarded the California company some time ago. The oil is to be used by the Japanese liners.

It was originally expected that Mr. M. Shirashi, the general manager of the steamship company, would make the trip with Mr. Crocker, but he was suddenly taken ill and ordered back to Japan by his physicians.

All of the preliminary details of the contract have been arranged, but the financial end must be adjusted in England. It is expected that the delivery of oil on this contract will begin in a short time.

PRODUCTION OF FUELS IN 1905.

Coal.

For the purpose of the history of the United States the production of coal in 1905 reached a total of over 300,000,000 short tons, showing an actual output of 392,919,311 tons of 2000 pounds, valued at \$176,756,963. Of this total, the output of anthracite coal amounted to 69,339,152 long tons (equivalent to 77,659,850 short tons), which, as compared with the production of 65,318,190 long tons in 1904, was an increase of 4,020,662 long tons, or 6 per cent. The value of the anthracite coal at the mines in 1905 was \$141,879,000, as against \$138,974,020 in 1904.

The output of bituminous coal (which includes semianthracite and all subbituminous and lignite coals), amounted in 1905 to 315,259,191 short tons, valued at \$334,877,963, as compared with 278,659,689 short tons, valued at \$305,397,001, in 1904. The increase in the production of bituminous coal in 1905 over 1904 was therefore 36,599,802 short tons in quantity and \$29,480,962 in value.

Coke.

The coke production of the United States in 1905, which included the output from 3,159 retort or by-product ovens, amounted to 32,231,129 short tons, as compared with 23,661,106 short tons in 1904. The increase in quantity in 1905 from 1904 was 8,570,023 short tons, or 36.22 per cent. The total value was \$72,476,195, as against \$46,144,941 in 1904, a gain of \$26,331,255, or 57 per cent. The average price per ton in 1905 was \$2.25 against \$1.95 in 1904. The average output from the by-product ovens in 1905 was 1,158.8 tons per oven, against an average of 365.8 tons per oven from the beehive ovens.

Gas, Coke, Tar, and Ammonia.

The aggregate value of all the products obtained from the distillation of coal in gas works and retort ovens in 1905 was \$56,684,972, as against \$51,157,736 in 1904 and \$47,830,600 in 1903.

Natural Gas.

The value of the natural gas produced in 1905 was \$41,562,855, as compared with \$38,496,760 in 1904, with \$35,807,860 in 1903, with \$30,867,863 in 1902, with \$27,066,077 in 1901, and with \$23,698,674 in 1900—a gain of about 8 per cent in 1905 over 1904.

Petroleum.

The total production of crude petroleum in the United States in 1905 was 134,717,580 barrels, as against 117,080,960 barrels in 1904, 100,461,337 barrels in 1903, 88,766,916 barrels in 1902, and 69,389,194 barrels in 1901, an increase of 17,636,620 barrels, or 15 per cent over the production of 1904, and of about 34 per cent over that of 1903.

The increase in 1904 came from Kansas and Indian Territory, and Oklahoma, Louisiana, Texas, California, Kentucky and Tennessee, and Illinois, in the order named. In round numbers, the gains in 1905 over 1904 were as follows: Kansas and Indian Territory and Oklahoma, 6,395,000 barrels; Louisiana, 5,950,000 barrels; Texas, 5,890,000 barrels; Kentucky and Tennessee, 219,000 barrels; and Illinois 181,000 barrels. The largest decreases in production in 1905, as compared with 1904, were in Ohio, which showed a decrease of about 2,529,000 barrels; West Virginia, 1,066,000 barrels; Pennsylvania, 688,000 barrels; Indiana, 374,000 barrels; and Colorado, 125,000 barrels. It will be observed that the greatest gains were in the South and West, and that, relatively, the Appalachian field lost heavily.

The value of crude petroleum produced during 1905 was \$84,157,399, or an average price of 62.47 cents a barrel, as against \$101,175,455, or 86.41 cents a barrel in 1904, as against \$94,694,050, or 94.26 cents a barrel in 1903.

TO INTRODUCE "TEXAS LAW."

Senator E. O. Miller of Visalia, a member of the Democratic minority at Sacramento, has announced his intention of introducing a bill intended to break the Standard-Southern Pacific-Santa Fe car monopoly in California. Mr. Miller expresses some doubt as to whether the Herrin combination will allow the measure proper recognition, but he promises to make a bitter fight for the passage of the bill.

The bill is drafted much upon the familiar "Texas Law" and provided a penalty of \$25 per day demurrage each day on each car from the time ordered until supplied. Mr. Miller cites an instance of the independent oil producers being unable to ship their product on account of being refused an adequate number of tank cars, although the Southern Pacific had a hundred and fifty and the Santa Fe eighty cars on a siding idle at the time.

The car situation has been a most distressing one for the past three years, and many companies have been put in sore straits by being repeatedly refused until their contracts were nullified. This often occurred after an attempt had been made by the Standard to purchase the producing company's oil, and a number of coincidences proved convincingly that the railroads and the Standard were in " cahoots " to gobble up the production.

Oil men throughout the state should lend every aid possible to facilitate the passage of the measure which would do more, perhaps, than anything else, to put the oil business upon a legitimate competitive basis.

WHERE ARE THE BARRELS MANUFACTURED?

We have a letter of inquiry from a gentleman in Chicago, asking where the barrels are manufactured for "the 35,000,000 barrels of oil claimed to have been produced in California during 1905." We take pleasure in answering through the columns of this journal, a marked copy of which we are directing to his address, that the barrels are manufactured at the same place as are those used for barreling the municipal water supply of the Windy City.

Oil Indications in Nevada.

It is reported that in Churchill, about twenty miles from Wonder, unmistakable signs of petroleum oil have been discovered. In digging a well for water with an auger a considerable flow of gas was encountered which could be ignited at the mouth of the hole. About four feet below the surface was found a stratum of asphaltum, which, in itself, is a positive indication of the existence of petroleum oil in greater or lesser quantities.

The particular locality in which the oil indications have been found is on a flat about two miles from Sand Springs. Many locators have flocked into the district, filing on the most promising land. The surrounding country is said to be mostly unbroken hills, and are said to bear all the earmarks of an oil field. One company has already been formed to drill, and arrangements are now being made for the purchase of an outfit.

The opening up of an oil field in Nevada would eclipse a Mohawk. In this country where all fuel is scarce, and where the liquid fuel would readily bring \$2, or more, a barrel at the wells, the magnitude of such a discovery can readily be appreciated.

Inquiry Into Railroad Relations.

The Interstate Commerce Commission is at present engaged in probing into the affairs of the Southern Pacific and Union Pacific railway companies, with a view of determining the relations existing between the two. Agents galore are gathering evidence for the Commission, while the railroad companies are just as active in presenting their side of the case. Much testimony has already been submitted. It is evidently the intention of the railroads to create as many "test cases" as possible, resorting to appeals, technicalities, and other delays in order to stave off the final decisions as long as possible.

But the final result is a foregone conclusion. The Interstate Commerce Commission is now invested with adequate power to probe into and squash any and all combinations or manipulations in restraint of trade. It seems quite possible that eventually the railroad transportation problem will resolve itself into Government ownership, or, at least, Government control, either of which will finally result in the enjoyment of equal privileges by all without discrimination.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

Petroleum for the Orient.

The British steamer "Seminole," chartered by the Standard Oil Company, was cleared from San Francisco, January 4th, for Kurrachee and Bombay, with 2,120,000 gallons of refined petroleum, in bulk, valued at \$82,680.00.

Petroleum for China.

The British tank steamer "Dakotah," chartered by the Standard Oil Company, cleared San Francisco, January 11th, for China, with a cargo of 1,590,000 gallons of refined petroleum, in bulk, valued at \$72,010.00.

More Petroleum for China.

The British bark "Calcutta," chartered by the Standard Oil Company, cleared San Francisco, January 11th, with a cargo of 851,192 gallons of refined petroleum, valued at \$33,301.00.

Tonowanda in Port.

The British tank steamer "Tonowanda" arrived in port San Francisco, January 12th, twenty days from Yokohama. She was immediately re-chartered by the Standard Oil Company, and will leave in a few days for the orient with a cargo of refined petroleum.

Japanese to Build Tank Steamers.

The Toyo Kisen Kaisha (Oriental Steamship Company) which recently made a contract for a large quantity of California crude oil for use on its steamers, is said to be negotiating for the construction of four large tank steamers for the transportation thereof. The plans and specifications for the new vessels have been prepared by M. Shirashi, General Manager and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the steamship company, and Dr. S. Terano, the consulting engineer.

The new steamers will have a displacement of about 9,000 tons and a capacity of 65,000 barrels each. The building of other tankers for this service will immediately follow the completion of those upon which specifications have already been submitted. Present indications point to a very large oil trade with Japan.

"PORTER" AND "NAVIGATOR" ARRIVE.

The tank steamer W. S. Porter and the Tug Navigator, two additions to the fleet of the Associated Oil Company on the Pacific, arrived at San Francisco January 18th, 61 days from New York. The Porter towed the Navigator the entire distance, saving the company no less than \$9,000 by so doing. The trip was practically uneventful, good weather having been enjoyed the entire voyage.

The Porter is one of the largest tank steamers afloat under the American flag. She is 400 feet long, 50 foot beam, and has a carrying capacity of 52,000 barrels. The vessel was built at Newport for the Associated Oil Company last year at a cost of about \$1,600,000.

The tug Navigator has a history in the International yacht races, having been repeatedly used by judges and others in this service on the Atlantic. She was built in Camden, N. J., in 1898 by Deaologue & Sons. She is 134 feet in length, 26 foot beam and draws 16 feet. She has a mean average speed of 13 knots and a maximum speed of 16 knots under forced draught. Her cost was \$72,000.

The Porter is already an oil burner but the Navigator at present burns coal fuel. She will, however, be immediately converted to an oil burner; probably before being put into service.

The two vessels make noteworthy additions to the Associated's fleet, and they attracted no little attention when they steamed into the bay on account of their neat and flashy appearance. They are painted red with black stacks and trimmings. The Porter has a crew of forty men with Captain Ole Barreson as Master. Captain G. McGoldick is Master of the Navigator, John McGoldick, First Officer, and Charles F. Ellege Second Officer.

The Porter burns an average of one barrel of oil per mile which is a saving of probably 75 per cent on the cost of transportation. She will doubtless be used in the service with Japan, as it is understood that the Associated Oil company shares in the 20,000,000 barrel contract, as well as some separate contracts which it secured at the time. The Navigator will be used for the time for towing barges along the coast but will, it is said, be used in some Japanese port at a later date.

COALINGA.

Coalinga, Cal., Jan. 18, 1907.

Owing to the unprecedented storms in this section for the past two weeks, there has been but little progress on the east side of this oil field, as the roads are impassable to all freight teams, or anything but the lightest conveyance. Absolutely no hauling can be done anywhere to start new work.

The Wabash Oil Co. has most of the material on the ground for its No. 8 rig and will complete it as soon as the weather settles so timbers may be hauled.

Inca No. 5 has completed spudding in and is making good progress with the work, and the Eliza Jane is also making hole rapidly. These wells are in proven territory where oil is reached at about 1000 feet, so that it will be but a short time before both will be producing. R. C. Baker is Supt.

The Associated Oil Co. has taken over all of section 36-20-14 at a good figure, thus enlarging much on the holdings of that Company.

Mr. Webb has sold the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 6-21-15 for \$500.00 per acre to Mr. Heenan and there have been several interests in a part of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 6 transferred recently.

J. W. Mallett and associates of San Francisco have taken over the

30 acres in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 14-20-14 and will develop the same. This is proven territory lying between the Inca and Coalinga Petroleum.

The Manchester Oil Co. has made slow progress for the past two weeks because of the shortage of fuel, but has entered its sands at nearly 1000 feet and now gives every indication of coming in as a first-class producer, thus enlarging this field by several miles. They are on 18-21-15.

West Coalinga has been idle for the past 10 days on account of the impossibility of getting fuel hauled to keep up steam. They will be able to start again about the first of the week. They are on Sec. 12-21-14.

The Shreeve Oil Co. on Sec. 6-21-15 are still making good progress, having passed through 175 feet of good oil sand—the first heavy sand encountered by the Lucile Co. and are now just entering the big producing sand from which the Lucile has been getting its big flow. There is no question now but what this new company will become a producer within the next 15 days. They are now 2520 feet down.

The Section Six Oil Co., a new company that has taken over the W $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 6-21-15, have their rig completed and will spud in in a few days. They have put up a very substantial 80 foot derrick and are in every way equipped to push work to a finish on their No. 1 well. They expect to have to go to a depth of a little over 2000 feet, or a little less than the Shreeve.

The Independent Producers Association are gaining rapidly in membership and are now in condition to have something to say about the price that should be paid for oil in this field and are receiving better offers than ever for the Coalinga product. It promises to go still higher.

Selling agent S. W. Morshead of Fresno has been spending considerable time here recently perfecting the necessary arrangement for the most profitable and expeditious handling of the oil here, and getting in new members for the Company. The organization is now fully effected and on a substantial basis.

Dr. Hadley, one of the largest stockholders and a director of the Shreeve Oil Co. was in the City from Los Angeles for a few days this week.

Mr. Wilcox, an oil man from San Francisco, was in the field for a few days the first of the week looking for investments for himself and associates and looking after their already large holdings.

As soon as the weather is settled the Coalinga field will take on a greater boom than it has seen for many years. This new impetus is caused by the extensive enlarging of the known field and the greatly increased price for oil.

California Monarch No. 13, Sec. 26, 19-15, is now doing a regular production of 350 barrels daily. The oil is being sold to the Standard Oil Company on daily runs. No. 1, on Sec. 31, 19-15, made its periodical flow last week at the rate of 1200 barrels daily. The other wells of the company are producing regularly and uninterruptedly.

California Diamond No. 5 is over 2,000 feet and is going ahead nicely. Caribou Oil Company is making good progress with well No. 12 which will hereafter be known as No. 11 to take the place of old No. 11, recently abandoned. No. 12 will spud in shortly.

WEST EXTENSION OF COALINGA.

C. W. Hall, prominently identified with the organization of the Michigan Oil & Development Company in the White Creek district, has recently organized several additional companies to operate on holdings secured by him west of the proven Coalinga field and in the White Creek district. These companies, it is said, will shortly commence drilling in several localities to prove the territory.

The operations of these companies will be watched with a great deal

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of interest, as such as there are in a part of the field never before prospected. Mr. Hall's contention is, that the Oil City pool extends westward through township 19 into the White Creek district, and that oil should be found throughout this territory. He presents as evidence of the fact that the great dyke of sandstone outcropping south of Oil City can be traced throughout the entire distance, although somewhat broken up in places, but, on the whole, following a general westerly direction. Many evidences of the existence of oil can be found along this dyke and the country has been looked upon with favor by more than one.

The White Creek district itself bears all the earmarks of a rich oil field. Mr. Hall has secured practically a township of territory in the locality, besides many single locations, so that if the result of development meets with his expectations he will have, in his various companies, sufficient territory on which to carry on unlimited operations.

We always admire the pluck of any enterprise in unproven territory, albeit may be most promising in prospects, and we are sure that Mr. Hall has the best wishes of all in his enterprise. If the venture proves successful it will prove of incalculable profit to those who have put their money into the companies.

EASTERN EXPORTS.

Following are the exports of mineral oils from the Eastern ports of the United States for the month of December, 1906:

	Quantities. Gallons.	Values. Dollars.
Crude		
New York	3,590	215
Philadelphia	5,593,717	389,359
Galveston	5,970,669	298,655
Total	11,567,976	688,229
Naphthas—		
Baltimore	1,000	200
New York	283,829	51,075
Philadelphia	1,205,337	106,643
Total	1,490,166	157,918
Illuminating—		
Baltimore	1,392,166	111,377
Boston and Charlestown	12,681	1,294
New York	43,229,902	2,774,712
Philadelphia	21,288,233	1,129,743
Galveston	187,283	17,792
Total	66,110,265	4,034,918
Lubricating and paraffin—		
Baltimore	372,020	49,023
Boston and Charlestown	16,847	2,746
New York	7,266,864	1,008,140
Philadelphia	3,481,110	347,977
Galveston	24,450	3,423
Total	11,161,291	1,411,309
Residuum—		
New York	14,120	987
Philadelphia	7,869,288	238,267
Galveston	286,639	8,950
Total	8,170,047	248,204
Total mineral oils—		
Baltimore	1,765,186	160,600

Boston and Charlestown	29,528	1,040
New York	50,798,305	3,835,129
Philadelphia	39,437,685	2,211,989
Galveston	6,469,041	328,820
Total	98,499,745	6,510,578

THE OIL MARKET

Russian Position.

The quotations on the Baku market have slightly advanced during the past fortnight, and the quotation for Crude for prompt delivery has fluctuated somewhat, as after advancing to 23½ copecks per pood the price has now dropped to 23¼ copecks per pood. For forward delivery the price has advanced 1½ copecks, and now stands at 25 copecks per pood. Very fair business has been done recently in Crude Oil for forward delivery.

The quotation for Residuals has advanced during the fortnight ½ copeck to 25 copecks per pood, and the price for Kerosene free on rail Baku has also advanced ½ copeck to 27½ copecks per pood.

The quotation for Kerosene for delivery f. o. b. vessel on the Caspian Sea has remained unchanged at 27 copecks per pood.

At Baku the position is satisfactory, the strikes that had taken place at one or two of the factories having been satisfactorily settled.

The production of the Baku fields for the month of November, old style, amounted to 11,499,000 poods which is very satisfactory seeing that it is a sort month.

Indian Position.

There has been no change in the quotations for the various lamp oils on the Indian markets during the past fortnight. The volume of business has been slightly reduced, but the market is firm.

The prices were as follows:

	Rupees
Bombay—	
American case oil	4. 8. 0.
Russian case oil	4. 2. 0.
"Elephant" oil in tins	3. 10. 0.
Sumatra "Rising Sun" in tins	3. 10. 0.
Borneo oil in bulk	2. 8. 0.
Burmah oil in bulk	2. 8. 0.
Karachi—	
American case oil	4. 0. 0.
Burmah oil in tins	3. 3. 0.
Borneo oil in tins	2. 14. 0.
Sumatra oil in bulk	2. 14. 0.
American oil in bulk	2. 14. 0.
Calcutta—	
American case oil	4. 6. 6.
Russian case oil	4. 4. 0.
Burmah oil in bulk	2. 13. 0.
Borneo oil in bulk	2. 13. 0.
Sumatra oil in bulk	3. 3. 0.
American oil in bulk	3. 3. 0.

English Position.

During the past fortnight the market in American and Russian lamp oils in London and Liverpool has been strong, and the quotations have advanced considerably, the deliveries having increased owing to the wintry weather which has been experienced during and since Christmas.

The quotations were as follows:

London	
Russian oil 5½d. ex wharf in barrels.	
American oil 6¾d. @ 6¾d. ex wharf in barrels.	
Liverpool	
Russian oil 6¼d. @ 6¼d. ex wharf in barrels.	
American oil 6½d. @ 7d. ex wharf in barrels.	

Exports of Domestic Mineral Oil From the Pacific Ports of the United States, and Shipments to Alaska and Hawaii, During November, 1906

CUSTOMS DISTRICTS AND COUNTRIES	MINERAL OIL CRUDE		MINERAL OIL, REFINED OR MANUFACTURED							
			NAPHTHAS, ETC.		ILLUMINATING		LUBRICATING, ETC.		RESIDUUM, ETC.	
	Gallons	Dollars	Gallons	Dollars	Gallons	Dollars	Gallons	Dollars	Gallons	Dollars
Domestic Exports—										
Alaska			160	53	1,470	282	339	88		
Puget Sound	400,110	8,014	210	31	297	80	3,670	1,323	4,553	318
San Diego					550	98	40	18	1,178	72
San Francisco			20,210	2,144	5,586,185	256,970	12,443	4,543	1,100	57
TOTAL DOMESTIC	400,110	8,014	20,580	2,228	5,588,502	257,430	16,492	5,972	6,831	447
Shipments to Alaska—										
From Puget Sound			17,138	2,850	30,575	6,603	9,763	3,889		
" " San Francisco					340	56	508	320		
Shipments to Hawaii—										
From San Francisco	3,460,800	49,440	41,530	4,831	43,500	7,214	23,788	7,546		

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WEST SIDE COALINGA PRODUCERS INAUGURATE INDEPENDENT MOVE.

S. W. Morsehead, president of the California Oil Producers' Association, an incorporation organized about a year ago with the object of promoting the better interests of the producers of California, has, it is said, secured options and pledges on 73 per cent of the production of the west-side field, at 30 cents per barrel, and will immediately incorporate the combination into a company by itself. Back of the transaction is John A. Bunting, one of the most successful of California oil operators, who made a fortune in Kern River, and who, it is said, will now finance the new association to the full extent of its requirements.

There is a strong suspicion that the California Oilfields Limited is working hand in hand with this new organization, and that if the Dallas pipe line project is now carried through it will provide for the shipping of both companies' production. It is currently reported that Mr. Morsehead's project calls for the building of such a line, and it is just as emphatically declared that the California Oilfields Limited has the same object in view. It is the coincidence that leads to the conclusion that an understanding has been effected.

What the plans of the companies may be, no one outside of those closely connected with them seems to know. There is plenty of reasons why they should be reticent. Whatever the outcome may be it is another point gained in the general move for better prices, which already seems to be assured. Many Coalinga producers are loath to accept the present price offered for their production and will not consider a proposition of entering into long time contracts, preferring rather to associate themselves together and market their own production. The outcome will be looked forward to with interest.

STANDARD SHORT OF OIL.

There is a well founded rumor afloat to the effect that the Standard Oil Company is short of oil for the operation of its great Point Richmond refinery and that drastic measures are being resorted to in a vain endeavor to secure a greater supply.

In former days of "over production" before a market was secured for its entire output, the Union Oil Company sold some oil to the Standard Oil Company. But the monopoly now gets very little of the output of the Santa Maria field—none whatever from the Union. Its entire receipts in that field is said to not exceed 5,000 barrels daily, taxing its eight inch line to Port Harford to only about one-fifth of its capacity. Its quarter of a million barrels of tankage capacity is dry and rusty, and its entire system in that field is indicative of a rapidly receding prestige. The situation seems to bear witness that the Standard ventures in the Santa Maria field will be as great a "white elephant" as is its Bakersfield-Point Richmond line.

In the Coalinga field the situation is getting to be an extremely embarrassing one for the Standard. The California Oilfields Limited has shut down practically all of its wells and its officers state emphatically that they will stay shut down until such time as a better price can be secured. This shut down includes the new acquisitions of the Limited as well as the old to the extent of all of the production not called for on existing contracts. This cuts the monopoly down to a very limited amount from the Coalinga field, 5,000 barrels daily probably representing its receipts. With a useless pipe-line to Bakersfield, where it has about 15,000,000 barrels of oil in storage. The Standard finds itself with probably 10,000 barrels daily with which to operate a refinery with a daily capacity of 25,000 barrels.

The failure of the Bakersfield-Point Richmond pipe-line put the Standard in a very awkward position in the Kern River field. It had contracted large quantities of oil which it could not handle and the only resort was to put it into storage until it could be disposed of. Its 15,000,000 barrels of oil now stored in that field stands as a monument to a most ignominious blunder.

The building of the Bakersfield-Point Richmond line was greeted at the time by everyone except the Standard officials as being a most foolhardy venture. Practical pipe-line men unanimously stated that it was a foregone failure. And as such it has been fully proven. The number of pumping stations were doubled in number, the oil super-heated, and other efforts made to get the oil through the line without any marked degree of success, and as the proposition now stands the line is a failure so far as the 14 gravity of Kern River is concerned. However, a branch line to the Coalinga field was laid from Mendota pumping station, and the north half of the line is used for the oil the monopoly is enabled to secure from Coalinga, the product of the latter field being lighter in gravity and easily pumped through a pipe-line.

At the present time the Standard is said to be making an attempt to tie up the production of the Sunset-Midway field with very little encouragement. Twenty-seven and one half cents has been offered and thirty asked. Other companies, however, are after the cream of the production with a strong likelihood that they will secure it before the Standard comes to life.

Whatever the successes the monopoly may have been in other parts of the United States, its movements in California have been but a series of extremely unsuccessful ventures. From the building of the Bakersfield-Point

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It is a fact that a few facts, presented in a convincing position, practically every one has been able to find by a short-sightedness and lack of ordinary business ability. When H. H. Rogers stated on the witness stand that there was "no master mind in the Standard Oil Company," he was certainly not passing the California branch to any great degree.

PUBLIC FAVOR CENTERS ON NEVADA.

Frederic P. Meyer and C. H. Keidel of the Meyer-Keidel Company, Stock brokers and Goldfield mine operators, stated in an interview to a Pacific Mining & Oil Reporter representative recently that the present situation all over the country disclosed the unmistakable forecast of an impending period of wonderful activity in all mining matters in Nevada. They declare that no such set of favorable conditions as now prevail throughout the mining world has ever heretofore existed in the history of mine development. These gentlemen assert that in the infallible signs as disclosed by the daily market conditions in this country and also in Europe, indicate clearly that the tide of public favor can no longer be held in check. When asked what the particular conditions are, which at this time favor this market activity in western mining securities, Mr. Meyer in part said:

"During the past two years the investing public has to some extent been familiarized with the truth about Wall Street stocks, through the writings of Lawson, Ida Tarbell, and others. In consequence investment funds have in some measure been withdrawn from the Wall Street channel, and a part of this money has found its way into Nevada mining ventures.

"During a contemporaneous period the western desert mines have been undergoing an era of unprecedented development, made possible only through the innovation of the automobile which has now come to be the only practical vehicle for desert travel. By its use a point one hundred miles of more removed from any base of supplies is brought within easy traveling distance, whereas, formerly such a trip into a desert would have always been attended by great peril, owing to the lack of water. Mining properties heretofore practically inaccessible have thus been placed within the easy possibility of examination. Through this change the old time improvident and financially restricted prospector has yielded up his place to a new school of mine hunters, financially much better equipped to exploit and develop surface prospects. This class of exploitation has prepared the desert country more quickly for subsequent railroad development, which has followed closely in the tracks of the automobile.

"With an abundant and constantly increasing supply of funds available for prospecting and development purposes, Nevada has had during the past two years a fine opportunity to demonstrate the merit of her splendid mineral resources. Her mining record testifies as to how well she has improved this opportunity.

"The most astonishing achievement seems to me to be that up to this date, there is practically no person who has dealt in Nevada mining stocks at a loss, but on the contrary the record has been one of universal profit. It is indeed asserted, and I believe truthfully so, that in these two years Nevada has produced one hundred men now rated as millionaires. These undisputed facts effectually nullify the wail of warning which now emanates from greedy Wall Street, alarmed as it is to the last degree by the steady drainage, for western and mining investments, of funds, which have heretofore been flowing in an uninterrupted stream into New York City. These profitable investments of funds in western mining stocks have so stimulated the production of gold in Nevada as to place that state third on the list of gold producers in the United States last year, and if the present ratio of increase continues, she will rank number one, in 1907.

"The banks and mining companies of the Nevada gold belt hold thirty millions of money in their vaults, while they are also credited with thirty millions in New York, and a like sum in the California metropolis.

"Nevada has within the past 150 days developed a mine at Goldfield which holds the world's record of production for the same period of operation. The sum produced to date exceeds eleven million of bullion. Two carloads of ore from this famous mine, valued at two million dollars, are now held by the Goldfield banks in whose banking houses the sacks of 'high-grade' are being stacked like wheat in a grainary. This remarkable specimen ore is soon to be shipped through the East, and displayed to the incredulous as ocular proof of the vast wealth of the desert.

The strongest evidence of the confidence of the Goldfield mine operators in the permanency of their own camp is furnished by their records of recent real estate transactions in Goldfield where every desirable available business lot has been picked up at a price ranging from ten thousand dollars to thirty thousand dollars per lot. From a local contractor and builder I learn that he has contracts for more than five hundred thousand dollars worth of business houses, all of stone, and modern construction, to be erected on these lots as soon as material is available, and he assures me that these improvements are being undertaken by men who are in a position to know accurately about the real merits of the mines, because in all cases they are directly interested in and associated with the active mining operations of the camp.

"The above facts are fully supported by the records of such mines as

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The Truitt lease on the Mohawk in Millionaires' Row, with the Hayes-Monnette and the Frances-Mohawk, has proved one of the most sensational producers in the camp. It is handled by Truitt's Leasing Company, which sold stock last spring to begin operations. Not a pick was stuck in the ground until late in May, yet in September this company declared a dividend of 25 cents a share out of the earnings, which was 100 per cent on the investment, and the company announces its intention of paying ten more dividends of 25 cents each before the first of the year.

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We are developing our lease on broad lines designed for big work, sinking at this moment a double compartment shaft. We have shippers East, North, South, and West, and have every reason to believe that we will encounter large bodies of high-grade ore in some of the mineralized ledges passing through our lease.

We have the same formation and ledges as the Velvet (which adjoins us on the northwest). Fortunes have been made all around us. We confidently expect to make enormous and fabulous profits for all who go in with us. We commenced to sink October 1, 1906, with twenty-four months to run. When we open rich ore, our stock will rise by **LEAPS AND BOUNDS**.

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We have purchased for our Gold-Horn Lease the latest electrical hoisting machinery.

Our officers are among the big mine makers of Nevada.

We should ship ore and distribute profits before April 1st.

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Editorial Goldfield "News."

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the 'Silver Pick,' 'Red Top,' 'Mohawk,' 'Jumbo,' 'Atlanta,' 'C. O. D.,' 'Gold Bar,' 'Blue Bull,' and its newest neighbor, The Goldfield Bank property, in which an extensive body of valuable ore has just been encountered.

"These and many other conditions combine, to argue that a period of substantial prosperity is at hand for all legitimate mining enterprises in Nevada in general, and at Goldfield in particular."

NEVADA.

GOLDFIELD.

Special Correspondence.

Goldfield, Nevada, January 15th.

Goldfield district, most conspicuous of all the camps of Nevada, the state most prominently in the mining limelight of today, is passing through a period of trouble and tribulation, its first of consequence. That the trying experience will leave the marvelous territory uninjured is the belief of all who make it their abode and scene of operations, together with the better informed of outside investors whose holdings of stocks make them interested parties.

Cities and towns and mining camps are all alike in that their worth is proved by ability to surmount obstacles. Chicago was a village before the fire. San Francisco, since her horror of last spring, is rebuilding to a glory that will put to blush her former self. That same disaster threatened the ruin of the Nevada camp of Manhattan and would have accomplished it if Manhattan had lacked the merits of a phoenix. Men qualified to judge are confident that Goldfield will come forth from the fiery furnace of strikes and venomous criticism purified and refined, just as her ores are turned to pure gold by harsh treatment that proves the death of the dross.

Those who have closely followed the trend of events in Nevada are hardly cognizant of the apparent adversities which have composed Goldfield's refining ordeal, stretching over a period of more than a month. Just ten of the stages of the trying-out process are enumerated for their enlightenment:

One. Pyrotechnic advances were scored by all the leading stocks prior and subsequent to the merger of five great securities into the fifty-million dollar Goldfield Consolidated Mines Company, last November. There followed the natural and logical profit-taking that resulted in a perceptible decline all along the line.

Two. Unscrupulous or ignorant writers sent broadcast false reports of intentional caving of the Mohawk mine, alarming some of the more timid.

Three. The coming of Yuletide exerted the same depressing influence on the Goldfield market as was evident at every other center of trade in whatever security, wheat in Chicago, meat in Omaha, cotton in New Orleans, or railroads in New York. To aggravate natural conditions in Goldfield, many of the largest dealers in mining shares hid them to distant homes for the holidays and many who remained reckoned more of stockings than stocks, dwelt longer upon the toy bulls and bears on the Christmas tree than upon the real ones on 'change.

Four. Along toward the close of the year banks have an exasperating habit of calling in all available funds and releasing the minimum. Money tightened here, as everywhere.

Five. Wretched weather, perennial snows, bitter cold and a fuel famine ensued. Sam Jones said no man ever got religion with cold feet. No more are cold feet conducive to enthusiasm in stock investment. It has been said by those of old that the fellow who abruptly cashed in at the game of draw had cold feet.

Six. Contemporaneously with the miserable weather and the fuel shortage

came slow railway service, a delay of mails and almost a suspension of telegraphic communication.

Seven. Dr. J. Grant Lyman, a New York gentleman who lunched and piloted the Union Securities Company, had a falling out with a Chicago broker. The man from the Windy City was interviewed and many papers printed false rumors discrediting Goldfield.

Eight. Every intelligent resident of Goldfield, where all residents are intelligent, knows that for all these many months fabulously rich ore has been pilloined from some of the mines by employees coming off shift. For a long time little attention was paid to the thefts. Last month some arrests were made and some of the stolen ore was intercepted in transit. A strike was declared by the miners. Lurid and consistently false reports of the labor situation were wired all over America. Yellow journals said the camp was decimated, with red riots the sole diversion of all who remained.

Nine. Some papers and magazines, already possessed of the animus and waiting only for an opportune moment, opened upon Goldfield their batteries of libel, calumny and spite-inspired vilification, the expression of a jealousy-born hatred that had long been brewing. Nevada suffered from the onslaught of printers' ink, for some of the unwary credulous were inclined to believe the printed slanders.

Ten. To cap it all came the financial difficulties of one of the most widely advertised promotion houses in Nevada, the Sullivan Trust Company. As this is written the outcome is uncertain and judgment as to blame for the Sullivan Company's predicament is suspended; but that the episode proved an injury to legitimate promotions and bona fide securities, coming as it did just after the outset of such papers as Ridgeways, cannot be gainsaid.

Set opposite the foregoing ten adversities might be named scores of advantages possessed by Goldfield. In fairness, however, only an equal number of citations are listed as evidence that Goldfield will come from the trial unscathed or proving that such opinion is entertained by men whose intimacy with conditions entitles their judgment to serious consideration:

One. After the calling of the strike there was no diminution of ore shipments from Goldfield district. On the other hand there was recorded a steady increase. Notice of the miners' demands was served on December twentieth. Ore shipments from Goldfield for the week ending December 22nd, were 768 tons, for the week ending December 29th, 1,395 tons, and for the week ending January 5th, 2,290 tons, this last sum not including 821 tons handled by the leased plant of the Nevada Goldfield Reduction Company, which would swell the total tonnage of the third week of strike rule to 3,111, an increase of 2,343 tons over the first week, a gain of over 305 per cent. Such production in the face of unfavorable conditions and widely circulated libels is hardly indicative of a waning camp.

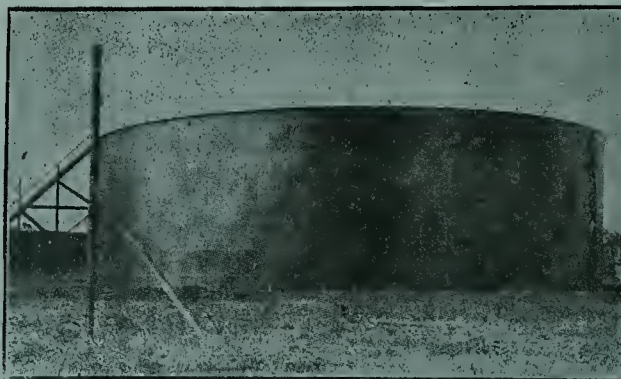
Two. On the second day of January, the richest shipment of ore ever made by any mine in the history of America was expressed from the Hayes-Monnette lease on the Mohawk to the Selby smelter near San Francisco. The consignment was thirty-odd tons, averaging in value about \$20,000 the ton, the lot being worth approximately \$700,000. Throughout the last several weeks of its life that lease produced a daily average of \$30,000 worth of gold ore. A few days after the Hayes-Monnette shipment mentioned, the Frances lease on the same mine sent out by express thirty tons of unsorted ore that was worth about a quarter of a million dollars. Such mines in any man's camp are a sufficient answer to the knocker's effusions.

Three. Eastern capitalists, represented by Col. O. P. Posey, are building a mammoth smelter in Goldfield. Col. Posey is a mining and smelting man

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of the largest and most successful smelters in Utah, Arizona and Colorado. Smelters are not beautiful things to behold. They are useful only in the treatment of mineral-bearing rock. It is far to presume that the backers of the project, to cost several millions of dollars, have locked into conditions.

Four. At some of the first day of this year every neglected claim in Goldfield district had been rebated by prospectors who know the country and have faith in its merits. They are now industriously digging into those same claims expecting as their rewards neither a crop of potatoes nor a harvest of alfalfa.

Five. When the phenomenal boom of last fall was at its height and through the subsequent weeks of descending prices and threatening prospects, the largest buyers of Goldfield securities have been Goldfield citizens. None among all classes of investors and speculators better knows the intrinsic values of offered shares.

Six. Several mines closed down, pending settlement of the strike. On the other hand, many leases remained active as long as their options lived and a number of mines, notably among those of the Diamondfield section of Goldfield district, never lost a shift, paying the scale of wages demanded. Those properties are owned by men of business sense who are not hanging around five dollars a day to unskilled laborers for sentiment's sake.

Seven. The Tonopah and Goldfield railroad entered Goldfield a year ago last September. Long ago its patronage from Goldfield paid for its construction and equipment. There are now well defined rumors to the effect that this line is to be bought by the Southern Pacific. It stands to reason that a snug sum will be required to close the deal. Transportation magnates build and buy railroads because they expect them to pay, financially. These particular ones are well aware that Southern Nevada's only natural resource is mineral.

Eight. One firm of Goldfield contractors has in process of building \$200,000 worth of structures in this city of 15,000 population. These men state that by the first of next May their contracts will aggregate a half-million dollars and an equal figure will not exaggerate the value of building contracts held by other firms. This one million dollars' worth of orders is not for hospitals or morgues or gravestones.

Nine. The Sunset Telephone company is planning the installation of a six wire service to connect San Francisco with Goldfield, Tonopah and Manhattan. Dead men tell no long-distance tales.

Ten. The county seat of Esmeralda county is going to be removed from Hawthorne to Goldfield this year. Goldfield pays about one-third of the total taxes of the county. Who ever heard of dead men paying poll-tax?

Heavy buying orders continue to pour into the Goldfield exchange, the decline of prices to the contrary notwithstanding. Several times recently all wire communication with San Francisco was cut off, yet the Goldfield traders allowed no resultant drop in quotations or a lessening of volume. Prices are beginning to display an upward tendency and many of the best informed are confident that rock bottom was reached on the first week of 1907.

Goldfield securities which just now appear to be exceptionally good buys are Black Butte, Blue Bull, Booth, Columbia Mountain, Combination Fraction, Daisy, Diamondfield, Dixie, Eureka, Goldfield Columbia, Goldfield Consolidated, Great Bend, Jumbo Extension, Kewana, Skylark, Triangle, Vernal and Yellow Rose. This list, however, does not purport to name all the good ones. The stocks mentioned therein are far below intrinsic values and give particular promise of speedy advance. The same thing might be said of a score of others.

Readers familiar with the geography of the district will notice that several of the securities listed above represent mines situated in the Diamondfield portion of Goldfield district. It is a fact that this section is coming to the front more rapidly than any other one area of Goldfield district, development considered. It is the scene of operations of "Diamondfield Jack" Davis, who chose it above all others when he first came to camp and has by repeated successes found substantiation of his good judgment. Goldfield Skylark, one of his latest pets to receive flattering exploitation attention, is responding generously with a fine showing of gold ore and will doubtless rank in time with Daisy, Great Bend and Black Butte. Skylark is not yet listed, but will be soon, in San Francisco and Goldfield.

Well behaved stocks in Bullfrog district are Amethyst, Banner, Central, Daisy, Gibraltar, Gold Bar, Golden Sceptre, Lige Harris, Mayflower Consolidated, Montana, Montgomery Shoshone Extension, Nugget, Original, Pedestal, Trump Consolidated, Victor and Yankee Girl. Bullfrog Pedestal, named above, will be one of the first listings of this year in Goldfield and San Francisco. There are many other stocks in the booming camp of Bullfrog, which will demonstrate great strength within the next few weeks.

Worthy of favorable mention among the stocks of Manhattan are Broncho, Buffalo, Chipmunk, Combination, Consolidated, Consolidated Extension, Dexter, Giant, Key, Little Joe, Manhattan Mining, Sedan, Seylor-Humphrey, Whale, Wolfone, Yellow Horse and Zanzibar. There are others. One of the most sensational discoveries in the history of the camp was recently made on the Annie Laurie claim of the Manhattan Mining Company's group, a full

breast of ore on the 120-foot level assaying \$128 gold per ton, exclusive of a streak of from three to five inches good for \$1922 per ton.

Tonopahs that seem to be choice investments are Belmont, Cash Bay, Extension, Golden Anchor, Golden Crown, Home, Jim Butler, Midway, Montana, MacNamara, North Star, Rosene, Tonopah Mining and West End. The year of 1907 will be the era of Tonopah's greatest production and largest dividends.

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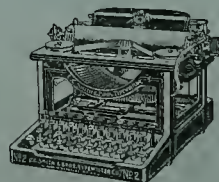
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In Fairview district, youngest of the lot, exceptionally desirable securities are Aztec, Condors, Dromedary Hump, Eagle, Fairview Mining, Florence, Lookout, Nevada Hills, Pyramid, Red Rock Seymour and Silver King. Nevada Hills, the first shipper and dividend payer, is the hub. Fairview Eagle will very shortly enter the same list, being one of the Wingfield-Nixon bonanzas joining the Hills. Fairview Aztec endlines the Eagle and with less development shows a similar promise of great values to come. Aztec was the most recently listed of the Fairview stocks.

Returning to Goldfield, it would be useless to discuss the strike, because present appearances all point to a settlement to be effected before this letter can reach the printers. Service on the railroads and the telegraph offices is improving. Brilliant writers, such as Rex Beach, author of The Spoilers, are in camp and it is fair to presume their reports will more than offset the libels circulated by hired hacks of the past month. There is relief from the fuel famine. Coal is coming in. At the most acute stage, there arrived two carloads of wood from a point in Utah, nine hundred miles away. These two carloads were a part of a trainload ordered by the brokerage firm of W. F. Bond and Company, who distributed the supply free of cost among those in the direst need. Just one instance to prove that in this desert camp, where strangers look for naught but gold and six-shooters, there is the milk of human kindness and the honey of philanthropy.

CHLORIDE.

Goldfield, Nevada, January 17th.—The latest of Nevada's old mining districts to plunge suddenly into the limelight of popular favor is Chloride, the new, which was Danville, the old. Silver-lead ore in lavish abundance and high percentages of mineral content are its claims upon the mining public's favor. When the size, number and ore-bearing proclivities of its massive veins are considered it seems unaccountable that its fame has so long been kept in the background; yet in this it but repeats history of such camps as Fairview, traversed fifty years ago by California-bound gold seekers who in their hurried flight to the mecca of the Forty-niners stumbled unheeding over float and croppings which within the last year led to the discovery of mines that are now paying dividends, such mines as Nevada Hills, Fairview Eagle and Golden Boulder.

Chloride town is the heart of the Chloride district, which is about twenty-five miles square, stretching from Dobbin's Summit on the north to Clover Creek on the south, from the Morey mountains on the east to the crest of the Monitor range on the West, facing Fish Springs Valley, Nye County. The little camp, itself, is 75 miles northeast of Tonopah, 45 miles northeast of Manhattan, 65 miles southwest of Eureka, 40 miles northeast of Belmont, 30 miles northwest of Tybo, 25 miles northwest of Morey.

Danville mining district, reorganized as Chloride less than a year ago, was originally located in 1867. The old town of Danville is the site of the modern Chloride. In her maiden days she mined and shipped hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of ore, numbering among her productive bonanzas the Richmond, Sage Hen, Boston and Rattlesnake mines, whose names were household words among prospecting pioneers of the Sagebrush state. Smelters at Eureka and Hot Creek treated the output. This was contemporaneous with the halcyon days of the Comstock, when Belmont and Morey and Tybo were adding their millions to the steady flow of silver and gold that poured from the reserves of Nevada. All these ancient camps, virtually derelicts after "the crime of '73," are reviving, taking on new life that promises for them such an era of prosperity and production as shall prove a total eclipse of their pristine lustre. At Belmont a wealthy corporation of Easterners is planning the rejuvenation of the old smelting industry, spurred on by the resumption of healthy activity at all contiguous camps.

Col. S. F. Mount, step-father of Chloride under its new regime, journeyed to the re-born diggings in July, 1905, pinned his faith forthwith to the long abandoned domain, there pitched his tent and there has abided ever since, he and his associates regularly re-organizing the district in March, 1906. Col. Mount is well known among mining operators, especially of Utah, having been a conspicuous figure in the early history of Bingham, Eureka, Gold Mountain and Marysville. He and Lafayette Holbrook owned the famous old Ibex mine in Drum district, Millar Count, Utah, selling an interest to the late Allan G. Campbell, subsequently transferring to Col. O. P. Posey, at present a prominent mining and smelting magnate of Goldfield, and his partner, F. L. Underwood, a New York capitalist. The Ibex is now the property of Senator Smoot, C. E. Loose, David Evans and Mr. Holbrook. Just now, Col. Mount is in Goldfield on business connected with his Chloride holdings and in an interview furnished the substance of this letter. Incidentally while here he declined a spot-cash offer of \$25,000 for the group of Chloride claims owned by himself, Lige Harris, of Bullfrog fame; Lige Mount, the Colonel's brother, who has mined in the west ever since the close of the Civil War; Clarence Robinson, a successful operator of Manhattan and Goldfield and Felix Yowell, a practical miner.

The Northern group, the property of this quintette, comprises twenty-one claims, upon which seven well-defined ledges are receiving development attention. Upwards of \$35,000 worth of work was done upon them by owners of away-back and the present management has expended \$15,000 in further exploitation. It is a lime and porphyry country, the lime trending north and

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south and being hemmed in on either side with iron porphyry, the ideal silver lead formation. In the late sixties, there was \$60,000 netted from a glory hole in the Northern claim, the excavation being thirty feet wide and is sixty feet deep. Now there is a very similar showing in the lowest workings, 150 feet deep, while at other points there is exposed a vein width of from one to two feet, averaging \$100 per ton, silver and lead. Exploration energy is confined chiefly to the driving of tunnels and crosscuts, though several comparatively shallow shafts have been sunk, all in ore.

On the Daniels claim on the Northern group, formerly christened the Sage Hen, there is exposed a three foot lead of average \$80 stuff. From the Lookout claim, another of the group of twenty-one, rich ore in quantity was marketed by the old timers. There is there a great blowout whose ores yield from 30 to 300 ounces of silver per ton. Another claim is the Kentucky, where furnace returns run to \$90 silver and 30 per cent lead. Ten to forty ounces silver and \$4 gold come from a big iron dyke, contact between lime and porphyry, outcropping on the Iron Savage claim. Another iron blowout, found on the Southern claim is good for as much as 420 ounces silver and the East Dip used to ship \$900 ore when it was first worked as the Ace of Spades by the earlier operators. The lime and porphyry belt from which such values are taken on the Northern group is about three-quarters of a mile long, boldly outcropping all the way and everywhere showing more or less generous values. A total blank anywhere along the grassroots has never yet been found. Grassroots suggests the fact that in this section of desert Nevada, there is abundance of wood and water and a fine grazing range, there being thrifty ranches in the immediate vicinity.

Some of the Northern's neighbors, which are being thoroughly prospected with a view to future production, are the adjoining group of four claims owned by Lloyd Mount, Col. Mount's son, the Hillery, the McGilvery and the Jackson Rhine group on Green Eyed Monster Creek, a mile and a half south of Chloride, and the claims of Harry Redford and others on Silver Creek a mile and a half north. On both these creeks the values are gold, silver and copper, though the formation is identical in appearance with that of the Northern. Within the past few weeks, there has been a mild stampede to the district, which is fast filling up with prospectors, working on their own accounts or staked by mine-owners who are waking up to the possibilities of Chloride, whose nearest post-office is Antelope, Nye County, five miles north of the district headquarters, the camp of Chloride on Northern territory.

One of the most powerful influences making for the renewal of development is the certainty of one and possibly two railroads to be built this year to points respectively within eighteen and twenty-five miles of Chloride. One of these projected lines is to extend from Battle Mountain and Austin, via Smoky Valley and Manhattan to Tonopah, thence to connect with the Santa Fe at Ludlow, by way of Goldfield and Rhyolite, by relations with the Tonopah and Tidewater. Its nearest station to Chloride will be eighteen miles west of that camp. Hot Creek, 25 miles southeast of Chloride, is on the route of the road to run from Ely. Chloride mines can now play a trifle better even by shipping to Eureka, 65 miles, and Tonopah, 75 miles. It is obvious that the reduction of the haul to 18 or 25 miles will make a big difference in the profits. With the completion of either or both of these roads, will come the complete rehabilitation and permanent re-establishment of Chloride, the resurrected Danville.

MANHATTAN.

Manhattan, Nev., January, 15th.

That the mining district of Manhattan is to have another custom reduction plant in addition to that projected by the Tonopah Exploration Company, is now an absolute certainty. Two gentlemen at the head of the enterprise are now in Goldfield arranging for ore to be treated when the stamps begin to drop. They are Clifford McClellan, a prominent attorney of Manhattan, and C. S. Lemon, a noted promoter of Philadelphia and Manhattan. Both gentlemen state that they are receiving every encouragement from mine owners who are operating properties in the Manhattan district, and that the undertaking is far beyond the stage of speculation.

In the beginning the mill will be equipped with probably not more than ten stamps, but according to present expectations the number will soon be increased to fifty or sixty. The process will be a combination of concentration amalgamation and cyanide. The day the mill is placed in commission, there will be available, according to contracts already signed, 15,000 tons of Manhattan ore for treatment. This will be supplied by the Union No. 9 and other properties of the Dexter company, the Little Grey, Chipmunk and the Annie Laurie claim of the Manhattan Mining company. The largest signed contract obtained in Goldfield was from the Manhattan Mining company, which has agreed to deliver to the mill, as soon as it is ready to handle it, 1000 tons of rich milling ore now on the dumps of the Annie Laurie claim.

Mr. Lemon has achieved many notable successes in the line of large promotions. One of his most distinguished accomplishments was the launching of the Tonopah and Goldfield railroad. He conceived the plan and carried it to a point near execution when he turned the proposition over to its present owners. It is interesting to note that in his prospectus upon which he floated the deal, Mr. Lemon stated that the earning capacity of this line would reach \$135,000 per annum, net. It is now a matter of history that the first

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year's net earnings of the Tonopah and Goldfield railroad amounted to \$446,000. The eight months ending on the 30th day of last June brought net earnings of \$435,281, while the annual net earnings, estimated from the present operations, are now \$652,921.

Another great enterprise which Mr. Lemon is backing is the construction of a railroad whose completion will effect a connection between the Southern Pacific on the north and the Santa Fe on the south. The Nevada Central line will be utilized from Battle Mountain to Austin, and will be extended from the latter point to Manhattan via Smoky Valley and then on to Tonopah and Goldfield to reach Ludlow on the Santa Fe over the Borax Smith road, with which it will connect at Rhyolite. The Nevada Central line is 93 miles long. It will require the building of 125 miles of road to connect Austin with Tonopah. Thence the route will practically parallel the Clark and Brock roads from Tonopah to Rhyolite, it being understood that on this stretch the Lemon line will join issues with the Tonopah and Tidewater, more commonly known as the Borax Smith line, which will be used from Rhyolite to the Santa Fe station of Ludlow.

The Annie Laurie claim, owned by the Manhattan Mining company, Manhattan district, again comes to the front with a gold strike of sensational proportions. Six feet of ore, tapped at a depth of 120 feet in the main working shaft gives a grab-sample assay across its entire width of \$128 per ton. A streak of 3 to 5 inches near the hanging wall has yielded 3 assays the average being \$1922 gold per ton.

The main shaft of the Annie Laurie is sinking beside the vein which it has tapped at intervals along its course. At a depth of 50 feet the ledge showed average values around \$50 per ton. At the 100 level the average was better than \$100, with a seam for more than \$1000 per ton. The latest revelation on the 120 foot level is a confirmation of the previously demonstrated theory that Manhattan values enhance with depth and all Manhattan operators conversant with conditions are rejoicing with the management of the Manhattan Mining Company. The Annie Laurie shaft continues sinking for a depth of 500 feet.

JOHNNIE.

Johnnie, Nevada, January 14, 1907.

All indications are that Johnnie will make a greater headway during the coming year than it has during the one just ended. The last year has shown remarkable strides, for when one stops to consider that this time last year, such great properties as the Johnnie Wonder, the Globe Johnnie, the Bullfrog Johnnie and the Boston Johnnie were practically unknown and the Globe Treasure vein which has produced some of the richest ore ever mined in this state, truly the progress has been wonderful, but this has been the history of the whole state. This move fast on the desert.

The new shaft of the Johnnie Con. is almost completed and will be equipped with a new hoist and then will be modern in every particular. All the property will require to become one of the big producers of the state will be reduction works, and this will also soon be a fact, for in a recent interview, Carl F. Schader, the manager of the Johnnie Con. mine, stated that there was enough money in the treasury to erect the plant, but that certain development would have to be done first. This was accomplished in the upraising of the new shaft and now that the upper levels have been cleaned out and the uncertain ground has been well timbered, the property has lost its deserted appearance it has the appearance of "something doing."

The lower tunnel of the Globe Johnnie is swiftly approaching the bonanza ground. This work has been going on for some time, but a fault and the

vagaries of nature have proven the calculations of man a mistake and the work took longer than was anticipated. The tunnel is advanced nearly two hundred feet and the ore, while the formation is practically the same as when first encountered, shows up much richer. The gold comes in larger quantities and occasionally "glims" are extracted.

In addition to the force at work in the upper shaft of the Bullfrog Johnnie, men have been put to work in the lower shaft. These two shafts are connected by a 175 foot tunnel along the ledge. It is the intention of the superintendent to sink both shafts another hundred feet and again connect them, thus blocking out a large amount of ore.

The superintendent of the Boston Johnnie Company is confining his attention to the development work in the leases. The Bowler lease, especially, is showing up well and bids fair to resume its record breaking of last summer. Considerable assaying work is being done on the original ground of the Boston Johnnie and soon men will be at work in the main working shaft.

IMPORTANT STRIKE ON WEST EXTENSION.

A strike of more than ordinary importance has just been made in the West Extension, says the Bullfrog Miner. At a depth of 94 feet in the double compartment shaft, recently started on the side hill, 300 feet northwest of the original development shaft, some \$900 ore has been uncovered. Len P. McGarry, general manager of the company, brought in a quantity of the material the other day. It is the characteristic green ore of the Original Bullfrog, and shows lots of free gold to the naked eye. Besides the rich streak, the entire bottom of the shaft will average between \$50 and \$75.

Assays from the face of the west drift from the old shaft recently gave a return of \$648. The recent uncovering made in the new shaft shows a continuous ore body of at least 300 feet, high grade material, between the two shafts. Besides this on the Ethel claim the tunnel, now in 56 feet, has broken into 1½ feet of amethyst quartz, invariably accompanies the high grade green ore. This, it would seem, gives every reason to believe that the body is continuous for this distance.

RECORD STOCK SALES.

Following closely upon the settlement of the Goldfield strike, stock sales at San Francisco have taken a tremendous boom and record sales have been recorded. On Saturday, January 12th, the short day on 'change, the average for the session was 3333 shares per minute, or more than 200,000 an hour. Brokers again find themselves piled up to the ears in business, and there is a general scramble for Southern Nevadas on a rapidly raising market.

CALIFORNIA STOCK & OIL EXCHANGE.

Following are the latest quotations for stocks of oil companies listed on the California Stock & Oil Exchange:

	Bid.	Asked.
Apollo .....	.....	.20
Associated Oil Stock, Tr. Cer.	\$45.25	.....
Associated Bonds 5s 1922	91.00	.....
Caribou	6.25	.....
Chicago Crude (old) .....	.35	.....
Chicago Crude (new) .....	.08	.10
Forty .....	.58	.....
Four .....	.....	.27
Home .....	.25	.29
Independence .....	.11	.15
Junction .....	.12	.....
Kern (new) .....	.10	.....
Linda Vista .....	.10	.....
McKittrick .....	.10	.....
Monarch of Arizona .....	.12	.....

Capitalization
\$1,500,000.00

Treasury Stock
575,000 Shares

Dutchman Creek of Nevada Gold Mining Company

Incorporated Under the Laws of Arizona

1,500,000 Shares
Par Value \$1 Each

Fully Paid and
Non-Assessable

THE COMPANY ANNOUNCES ITS FIRST OFFERING OF STOCK TO INVESTORS---50,000 SHARES WILL BE SOLD AT
25c—TWENTY-FIVE CENTS—25c

the proceeds of which will be devoted to further development work. Dutchman Creek of Nevada Gold Mining Co. owns three full claims paid in full and deeded to the company; located in the great "Walker Lake Mining District," Nevada, and adjoining the famous old "Dutchman" mine on the west upon which a strike has just been made assaying \$1 pound or \$2,000 a ton. Three ledges on our property show assays of \$101.21, \$30.75, \$15.26. WIRE YOUR ORDERS AT ONCE.

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FISCAL AGENTS

San Francisco Office, 1300 Golden Gate Avenue

Norfolk County	1.11	
Old City Ref.	1.55	1.60
Olympia	1.40	1.45
Packhouse	3.50	
Packhouse	1.10	
Starling		1.50
Superior	1.06	
Twenty Eight	5.00	7.50
Wabash	1.40	
West Shore	2.25	
Wolverine	1.40	

SAN FRANCISCO STOCK EXCHANGE.

Following are the latest quotations of mining stocks listed on the San Francisco Stock & Exchange Board:

ALASKA		Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked
Wild Goose		\$1.75			
CALIFORNIA					
Argonaut	1.80	Green B. J.	1.50		
Boston Gold Cop.	1.10	Green B. Ox.	1.49	1.50	
Brunswick	1.65	Green Moh.	1.30	1.30	
Con. Eureka	1.75	Keane Won.	1.38		
Ex. Mt. Cop.	1.40	Lightner	1.25		
Far Creek	1.50	Nevada Hercules	1.63		
Far Creek Exten.	1.10	Red Boy	1.38		
Green P. Cop.	1.30	South Eureka	1.08		
NEVADA					
Tonopah District					
Belmont	5.62	Midway Exten.	1.40		
Belmont Ex.	1.19	Mizpah Ex.	1.39		
Boston Tonop.	1.17	Montana	3.90		
Brougher's	1.25	Mon. Mid. Exten.	1.18	1.19	
California	1.18	M. Pitts Ex.	1.21		
Cash Boy	1.12	N. Y. Ton. Con.	1.14		
Esperanza	1.02	North Star	1.39	1.40	
Eureka Tonop.	1.06	Ohio Tonop.	1.19	1.20	
Golden Anchor	1.11	Ohio Tonop. Ex.	1.12		
Gold Crown	1.20	Paymaster	1.02	1.03	
Golden Gate	1.10	Red Rock Ex.	1.03	1.04	
Gold Mountain	1.06	Resene Con.	1.18	1.20	
Gold M. Con.	1.01	Tonop. Exten.	1.57		
Great Western	1.05	T. Home Con.	1.02	1.03	
Home	1.16	Tonop. Lode	1.15		
Indiana Tonop.	1.02	Tonop. S. and G.	1.03		
Jim Butler	1.27	Ton. of Nev.	17.50	19.00	
Jim Butler Exten.	1.13	West End	1.65	1.66	
Little Tonop.	1.13	West Tonop.	1.25		
MacNamara	1.64	W. Tonop. Ex.	1.15		
Midway	2.20				
Goldfield District					
Adams	1.24	Goldfield Union	1.20		
Aloha	1.14	Grandma	1.24	1.25	
Atlanta	1.94	Great Bend	1.32	1.35	
Balt Gold.	1.09	Great Bend Annex	1.26	1.30	

MAILED FREE ON REQUEST

An elaborately illustrated and ably edited resume of the past year's developments in the mines and town of Goldfield, to be published under the auspices of the Goldfield Mining Stock Exchange, will be sent to any address in the world free of cost. If interested in Nevada mines or stocks send us your address. We are members of the mining stock exchanges of Goldfield, Reno and San Francisco and are the oldest established brokerage house in Goldfield.

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Goldfield, Nevada

A STRAIGHT TIP

The Debenture Surety Company, a prominent brokerage house of San Francisco, California, says:

"The one 'best buy' in Bullfrog today is Bullfrog Extension 'at market'; listed San Francisco Exchanges; selling 20 to 25 cents, an advance of ten cents per share in the past few days. Joins Original Bullfrog on the north, east and south; four claims paid for; four shafts and tunnel prove ledge for over 1500 feet in length and over 40 feet wide and with a depth of 200 feet, gives an enormous tonnage of milling ore developed. Complete hoisting equipment; double shifts of men rushing work. Clark's railroad already built across property, town-site on Bullfrog Extension ground. Competent, trustworthy management by San Francisco business men who have made honest, business reputations. A 200,000-share transaction recently passed through a local bank. The stock is falling into strong hands and will advance soon to double present price."

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Band	1.20	Great Bend Exten	1.40	1.41
Black Ants.	1.16	Hibernia	1.22	1.24
B. B. Bonanz	1.15	Highland	1.10	
B. B. Exten	1.17	Jumbo	4.50	
Black Rock	1.12	Jumbo Exten	1.85	1.87
Blue Bell	1.25	Kendall	1.64	
Blue Bull	1.59	Kendall Exten	1.07	1.08
Blue Quartz	1.45	Kewana Ex.	1.47	
Brooklyn	1.07	Laguna	1.65	
Butte Goldfield	1.12	Lone Star	1.40	1.41
Booth	1.02	Lou Dillon	1.26	1.27
C. O. D.	1.20	Lucky Boys	1.15	
Columbia	1.97	Lucky Swede	1.10	
Columbia Mt.	1.15	Mayne	1.19	1.20
Columbia Exten.	1.10	May Queen	1.32	1.33
Comb. Fraction	5.50	May Queen Ex.	1.14	1.15
Common.	1.34	Mid. Pawnee	1.12	
Conqueror	1.29	Milltown	1.49	1.50
Crackerjack	1.22	Mohawk	18.00	
Daisy	2.72	Mohawk Jr.	1.08	
Daisy Annex	1.21	Mohawk Exten	1.24	1.25
Daisy Exten.	1.10	Moose Goldfield	1.16	
Dia. B. B. Con	1.61	Nev. Boy	1.24	1.25
Dixie	1.16	Nev. Goldfield	1.70	1.75
Empire	1.20	Nev. Western	1.06	
Esmeralda	1.34	Nev. Gt. Bend	1.12	
Exploit	1.26	Oro	1.52	
Federal	1.16	Palace Goldfield	1.16	
Fawn	1.10	Panyan	1.10	1.11
Florence	3.62	Pennsylvania	1.05	1.06
Florence Exten	1.27	Potlatch	1.90	1.95
Frances M.	1.87	Red Hills	1.34	1.35
Frisco	1.15	Red Lion	1.16	1.17
Goldfield Bar Gold	1.25	Red Top	4.50	
Goldfield Bar Frac.	1.20	Red Top Exten.	1.38	1.39
Gold Dust	1.07	Sandstorm	1.72	1.74
Goldfield Bulldog	1.18	Sandstorm Exten.	1.10	1.11
Goldfield Con.	9.12	Silver Pick	1.50	1.52
Goldfield Com.	1.35	Silver Pick Ex.	1.18	1.20
Goldfield Fairvw.	1.12	Simmerone	1.38	
Goldfield Fissure	1.06	Spear Goldfield	1.20	1.50
Goldfield G. B. Ex.	1.28	Spear Frac.	1.33	
Goldfield Herald	1.05	St. Ives	1.94	1.99
Goldfield of Nev.	1.75	San Dog	1.04	1.05
Goldfield Meda	1.11	Sunnyside	1.16	
Goldfield N. Star	1.25	Treasure	1.17	
Goldfield Portland	1.34	Verde	1.04	1.05
Goldfield Plat	1.20	Vernal	1.25	1.26
Goldfield Lucky Strike	1.14	Wonder	1.07	1.08
Goldfield Kewanos	1.60	Yellow Rose	1.14	1.15

Goldfield Rand .....	.05	Yellow Tiger .....	..	18
Goldfield 3rd Chance .....	.26			
Bullfrog District.				
Alliance .....	.11	Homestake Con.	1.20	..
Amargosa .....	..	Homestake Exten. ....	..	.21
Amethyst .....	.59	Lige Harris .....	.06	.07
Baltimore .....	..	Little Bullfrog .....	.04	.05
Big Bullfrog .....	.05	Little George .....	..	.22
Black Spar .....	.14	Mayflower An. ....	..	.66
Bon. Mt. Gold. ....	..	Mayflower Consol. ....	.65	..
Bonnie Clare .....	..	Mayflower Exten. ....	..	.20
Bullfrog Annex .....	.05	Maryland .....	.03	..
Bullfrog Banner	1.00	Midnight .....	..	.21
Bullfrog Com. ....	..	Montana Bullfrog .....	.15	.16
Bullfrog Con. ....	..	Montgy. Hill. ....	.08	..
Bullfrog Daisy .....	.44	Montgy. Mt. ....	.46	..
Bullfrog Exten. ....	.18	Mon. Sho. Ex. ....	.22	.23
Bullfrog G. King .....	.40	New Orl. ....	.09	.10
Bullfrog Gold Reef .....	.15	Nugget .....	.12	.13
Bullfrog Jumper .....	..	North Sho. ....	..	.19
Bullfrog Midas. ....	..	Ohio Bullfrog .....	..	.30
Bullfrog of Nev. ....	.40	Orig. Bullfrog .....	.21	.22
Bullfrog Nt. Bank .....	.55	Orig. G. B. Ex. ....	..	.10
Bullfrog N. Star .....	.14	Penn. Bullfrog .....	.10	.11
Bullfrog Sunset .....	.17	Piute .....	.10	..
Bullfrog Victor .....	.33	Rhy. Twnsite .....	.08	..
Chiua Nev. ....	.11	San Fran. ....	.15	..
Croesus .....	..	Shoshone .....	..	.08
Den. Bullfrog Au. ....	..	Sho. Bullfrog Gld. ....	..	.07
Den. R. Ex. ....	.12	Sho. Nat. Bank .....	..	.09
Dia. Bullfrog .....	.10	Skook. Bullfrog .....	.21	.22
Gold Bar	1.47	Steinway .....	..	.36
Gold Anchor .....	.10	Tramp Con.	1.75	1.80
Gold Annex .....	..	Trinidad .....	..	.50
Gold Exten. ....	.11	Valley View .....	.27	.28
Gold S. Exten. ....	.12	Velvet .....	.10	..
Gold Dollar .....	.10	Ventura .....	..	.50
Goldfield Bullfrog .....	..	Wolveriue .....	..	.08
Goldfield Scepter .....	.56	Yankee Boy .....	.14	..
Goldfield M. Gld. ....	..	Yankee Girl .....	.15	.16
Happy Hool. ....	..		
Manhattan District.				
Apr. Fool Ex. ....	.04	Man. Jumbo .....	.05	.06
Atlan. & Pac. ....	.07	Man. of Nev. ....	.18	.19
Bulldog .....	.03	Man. Mammoth .....	.22	..
Comet .....	.03	Man. Mayflower .....	.50	..
Doub. Eagle .....	..	Man. Mohawk .....	..	.14
Gold Wedge .....	.18	Man. Mon. Ex. ....	.05	..
Granny .....	..	Man. Monitor .....	.06	..
Hindocraft .....	.21	Man. Navajo .....	..	.14
Indian Camp .....	..	Man. Oriental .....	.14	.15
Jump Jack .....	.30	Mau. Oreaua .....	..	.24
Little Grey .....	.50	Man. R. Top .....	.05	.10
Man. Atlas .....	..	Man. Stand. ....	.05	..
Man. Belmont. ....	.04	Mau. Syn. ....	..	.07
Mau. Belle .....	.08	Man. United .....	.15	..
Man. B. Four. ....	.15	Man. Verde .....	.05	..
Man. Broncho .....	.19	Mau. Vir. ....	..	.07
Man. Buffalo .....	.09	Man. Wolfone .....	.25	..
Man. Carson .....	..	Mineral Hill .....	..	.30
Man. Central .....	..	Mustang Mn. ....	.22	.24
Man. Con. ....	.96	Mustang Annex .....	.04	.05
Mau. Exten. ....	.20	Mustang Exten. ....	.17	.18
Man. Com. ....	.14	Nemo Man. ....	.25	..
Mau. Cres. ....	..	Orig. Man. ....	.31	.32
Man. Cowboy .....	.10	Pinenut .....	.28	.29
Man. Diamondfield .....	..	Ralston .....	..	.14
Man. Dexter .....	.79	Rocky Hill .....	.16	..
Man. Frisco .....	.26	S. Humphrey .....	.13	.14
Man. G. Gate .....	.20	Stray Dog .....	.50	.51
Man. G. Nugget .....	.09	Taquima Cop. ....	.12	.14
Mau. H. Grade .....	.16	Thanksgiv. ....	.10	..
Man. Ivanhoe .....	.25	Whale .....	.11	.13
Man. Humboldt .....	.08	Yellow Horse .....	.10	.11
Man. Little Joe .....	.06	Yellow Horse Exten. ....	.19	.20
Other Districts.				
Alice Wou. ....	..	K. Keystone .....	.20	..
Arcadia .....	..	Kaw. of Nev. ....	.01	..
Centen. Gld. ....	..	Lee Bonanza .....	..	.20
Congress .....	..	Lida Bell .....	.08	..
Cyrus Noble .....	..	20 Nev. Hills	3.60	..
Clifford .....	..	do. Extension .....	.53	..
Dia. Triangle .....	.73	.75 Nevada Hill Flor. ....	..	.20
E. Gibraltar .....	..	Nevada Sunshine .....	..	.50
Eagles Nest .....	.26	.27 Nevada Gold Dev. ....	.05	..
Edina Gold .....	..	.50 N. S. Wonder .....	.28	.29
Fair S. King .....	.50	Palmetto .....	..	.34
Fair Eagle .....	..	1.00 Pitts S. Peak	1.75	1.80
Fair R. Mt. ....	.17	Pyramid .....	..	.23
Flor. Leasing .....	.15	.25 Ramsey .....	.30	..
Gld. S. Peak .....	..	.20 Red Wing .....	.31	.32
Gld. Terra .....	.07	.08 Roc. Hmstk. ....	.98	1.00
Gld. Reef .....	.14	Round Mt. ....	..	.05
Ida Mines .....	.16	do. Alpine .....	.25	..
Ida Mae An. ....	.05	do. Extension .....	.33	.34
Interstate05 Ruby Wonder31	..
Jackpot	1.50	1.75 S. P. Mayflow.40
John Con.18	Sylvania15	..

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PACIFIC MINING & OIL REPORTER

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DUTCHMAN CREEK.

History of a Rich Mining District in the Old Walker Indian Reservation.

With the great production of the Southern Nevada mines during the year just passed the "Silver State" is regarded by people not versed in its history, as a new country, and yet it was forty-two years ago (1865) when an old German prospector named Schnitz, while prospecting in the hunting grounds of the "Piute" on the west side of Walker Lake, found an outcropping ledge of rich gold ore. He dug as only the poor prospector can, and found, as depth was reached, that the ledge grew wider and richer with every foot. To him it was like a dream, but, in reality, it was his, all his, and the thought came to him of untold riches and a return to the Fatherland. It was his secret, nobody should know of it, and yet, in a short time, he wondered how he could alone cope with the obstacles nature had placed in those rugged Nevada mountains. He thought it better to keep the secret within his own family than to let outsiders into it, so he sent for his two nephews in Germany—he could trust those of his own blood and would share with them greater riches than he had ever dreamed of.

After due time the two Schnitz boys arrived at their new home. A crude cabin had been erected by their uncle, about one-half mile from the shore of Walker Lake, on a beautiful flat that slopes gently toward it, and which was ever sheltered by the hills on three sides. With the limited knowledge of mining possessed only by the uncle and with their primitive tools, the three went to work, the two boys digging and breaking away the ledge and the elder Schnitz operating the wheel and flume reducing the rock to the sought-for prize—gold. Many trips were made by them to Hawthorne, which, at the present time, is still a busy town, the county seat of Esmeralda County, and which has been cut off from the railroad seven miles on account of the rebuilding of the same from a narrow gauge to standard gauge track. It was, perhaps, more flourishing in those days than now, but there it was that they carried their coveted treasure and exchanged it for supplies and money.

Schnitz became known in Hawthorne as the "Old Dutchman," and it was also known that he had a secret mine, rich in gold. Naturally, he was cunning, and his secret was kept by himself and the two boys, for a time. No doubt it was the "Nevada American" the Piute Indians followed and discovered Schnitz's mine, and then, again, it may have been that the old man and his nephews had become less careful, and possibly, they were grad-

ually losing respect for the intellectual and courageous Pintes, who were watching their every move. History knows nothing of how they were found out, but it does know that one night in the early spring of 1867, after all three had "turned in," and sought the comfort of their little cabin, after the days toil, a band of the Pintes surrounded the little cabin and its inmates and called them out. Once out of their home they found themselves confronted with levelled and cocked guns for their greeting. The Indians told the old man that his lease of life was about up, and they had come to kill him and the two boys. Schnitz pleaded for their lives, but the Pintes, true to the nature of their tribe, were obstinate and said nothing but their lives would do. At last a bargain was reached which shows the character of this kind, unselfish German and of many a prospector who has experienced the many bitter struggles and hardships of life in his quest for gold.

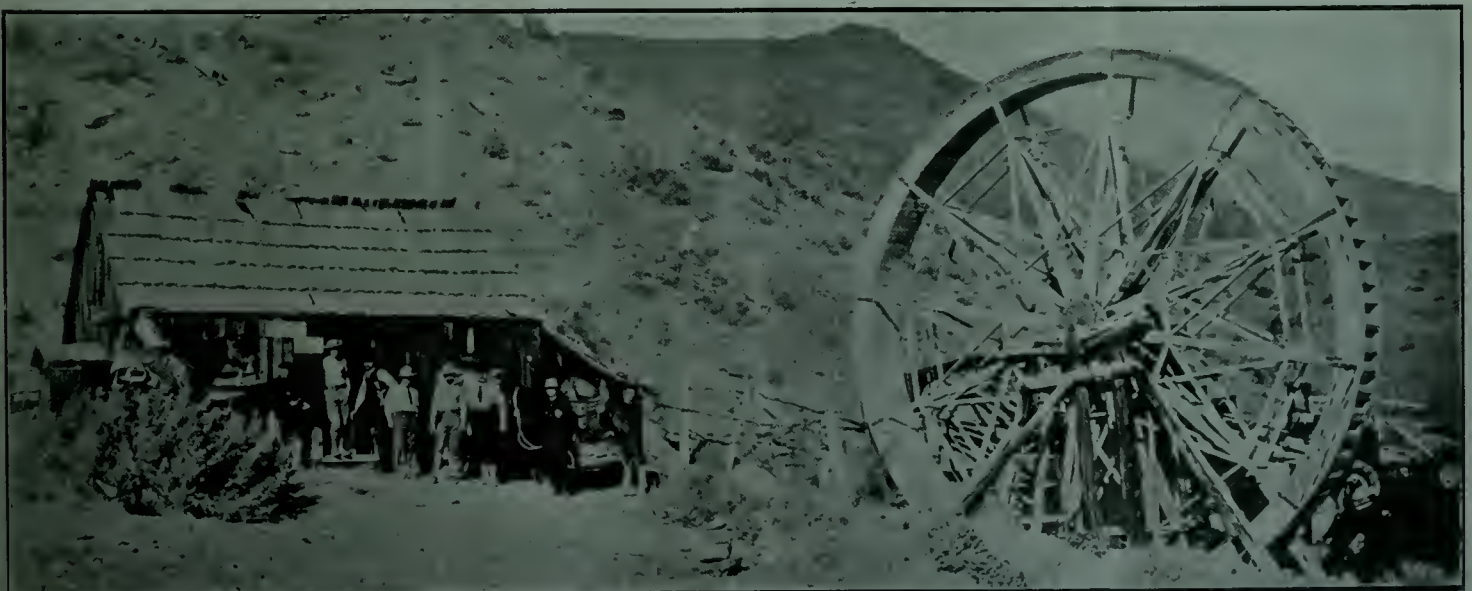
Schnitz offered to pay them \$500 in gold if they would allow the boys to go away in peace, death being agreeable to himself under the circumstances. This offer was accepted, the money was counted out, the payment made and immediately upon the consummation of this part of the deal the old prospector was shot down in the presence of his nephews. The boys were then ordered to leave, which they did, by going down to the lake and embarking in their canoe. The boys had not paddled far from the shore when they were filled with bullets from the rifles of the treacherous Indians. The canoe overturning, their bodies were lost in the clear waters of Walker Lake.

Soon after these murders, the Indians worked the mine in their lazy, unintelligent way for a few months, doing practically nothing in the way of development. Later on, in the same year, Colonel Hart, of Marcus Daly fame, visited the reservation, made a treaty with the Indians whereby the mine could be operated on a large scale. He returned to San Francisco, where he placed an order for an immense "Arasta" and water wheel, the largest ever constructed, the sections of which were shipped at a very great expense to "Dutchman Creek," and erected in front of the cabin built by Schnitz, and new operations, under Colonel Hart, were immediately begun.

From this mine Hart expected to realize great wealth, but he had not calculated upon the treachery of the "Pintes" and other obstacles which blocked his way. The attacks so frequently practiced by the Indians were so annoying that he ceased operations altogether, at a loss of about \$70,000.

For a number of years thereafter the "Old Dutchman" mine remained idle, and no one ever appeared who had the grit and hardihood to ever attempt to work under the difficulties occasioned by Indian interference.

During August, 1906, Major Falkenberg and a party of friends, knowing



OLD "ARASTA" AT DUTCHMAN CREEK MINE

that the reservation would be opened to the public, decided to cross the boundary line and investigate the mineral merits of the "Dutchman Creek" district. They had been prospecting around Mt. Grant, to the west of the reservation, and near the boundary line, and started mule-back across the mountain pass over steep and dangerous trails. One thing the members of the party were to look for sharply was the Indian police, for to meet them would have meant to be turned back. During the night they did not dare to light the customary camp fires on account of the vigilance maintained by the mounted Indian police. Through the pass the journey was made on foot to inspect the "Old Dutchman" mine on Dutchman Creek, and they finally reached the mine. It looked good to them, for the opening of the reservation was to be on October 29th. On the 27th day of October they could have been seen at Wheeler Pass Springs, carrying four days' supplies and ready for the "rush."

The party again passed over the Mt. Grant trail, and on Sunday, October 28th, the day before the opening of the reservation, they reconnoitred practically on the very edge of the "Old Dutchman" mine. The Indian police seemed to be watching everywhere; but Major Falkenberg, himself an old Indian fighter, managed to keep out of their sight at all times. Crawling on their hands and knees and oftentimes wriggling on their stomachs, slow progress was made. In the clear moonlight of the night that followed they did not sleep, but watched. They saw several Indian police ride up, dismount and enter the cabin, probably looking for "sooners." Coming out of the door, they looked it carefully after them, and inspected the surrounding land closely.

The very frequent crossing and recrossing of the creek, which is unnatural for police, be they white, black or red, made the Major suspicious

that they were not police at all, but that they were employed by "sooners" to act as such, and to bluff any one who might come in before the signal was fired for the opening. The morning of the 29th had come and nothing could be done but to await the signal which gave all liberty to cross the line.

The story of the Dutchman had not been told for 40 years for nothing, and the ground seemed covered with determined men ready to take their chance for the old "Dutchman" mine. It seemed that behind every other bunch of sagebrush there was a white man's head, prospectors who had rushed in before the noon hour and erected monuments; but these were all knocked down by the police and their notices destroyed.

Falkenberg and his party waited. They had their plan of action, and it was perfect. At about one minute to twelve he came out from under cover of the brush and went to the mouth of the old tunnel and stood there with cocked revolvers in his hand on the two Indians he found coming out of the tunnel at this point. Stansbury and Campbell beat Falkenberg's partners to the old Dutchman, put up their monuments and notices, and the Major lost the sought-for prize. Several locations were claimed on the property, but it is now settled that Stansbury and Campbell are the original locators.

It has been reported that many rich strikes have been made on several properties on the creek, ore to the value of \$2,000 per ton being taken out of the "Dutchman." The Dutchman Creek of Nevada Gold Mining Company has three claims adjoining the "Dutchman" mine, and it is said to be a very valuable property, ore averaging \$200 to the ton being taken from one of their claims.

Dutchman Creek is the name of the new camp for this district which can boast of about 150 houses and as many tents, 1,000 inhabitants and a weekly newspaper.



GENERAL VIEW OF DUTCHMAN CREEK CAMP

THE TANK CAR SHORTAGE.

From evidence gathered over a period of years and from the testimony submitted before the United States Commissioner of Corporations last year, 1906, it would seem that in California a form of railroad discrimination exists other than that of rate discrimination, i. e., discrimination in the supply of equipment. While this form is general in its nature, applying more or less to all industries in the State of California, there is convincing evidence that it is principally aimed at the oil industry, which has suffered in an almost incalculable degree thereby. Indeed, it is this equipment discrimination that is at the bottom of the grievances of the independent oil producer and of the apparent advantages of the powerful monopolies which now control seven-tenths of the available oil output of the State of California. The unfair apportionment of tank cars is on the lips of nearly every independent producer, and the complaint is well grounded and fully corroborated.

The more important groups of oil districts of this State are four in number, as follows:

Kern County, embracing the Kern River, Sunset, Midway and McKittrick fields.

The Coalinga field.

The Santa Maria field, including the Lompoc Anticline.

The Southern fields, embracing the Los Angeles City field, Salt Lake field, Fullerton and Brea Canyon field, Puente and Whittier, Newhall, Ventura, and several adjacent small districts.

Of these four districts Kern County and Coalinga, by reason of their geological position, are the ones principally effected by the equipment discrimination. They lie in the San Joaquin Valley more than one hundred miles from tidewater, from which they are separated by a range of mountains over which oil pipe lines can be laid only at an expense so great as to be beyond the reach of any of the independent producers. Santa Maria and the southern fields, on account of their close proximity to tidewater and to a ready market, are less effected, but suffer in a measure inasmuch as they are limited to such means of transportation as are independent of the railroad companies. It will, therefore, be readily seen that the independent producers

of the Kern County and the Coalinga (Fresno County) fields, are entirely at the mercy of the railroad companies, or, more strictly speaking, at the mercy of the pipe line companies, to which they are compelled to sell at ruinous prices, inasmuch as they are not enabled to transport their product to a market.

For several years prior to the development of the oil fields of the San Joaquin Valley (Kern River, Sunset, Midway, McKittrick and Coalinga), cars of the Union Tank Line had been in general use on the Southern Pacific Railroad and had been open to all shippers. The Union Tank Line is owned and controlled by the Standard Oil Company. The cars of this line had been operated up to 1901 by the Southern Pacific Company under a revocable lease, which lease was revoked, the cars being withdrawn from general use, their use being enjoyed exclusively by the Standard Oil Company.

To better illustrate the disastrous consequences and to take advantage of an indisputable authority, I shall quote verbatim from the report of the United States Commissioner of Corporations, 1906, page 465, as follows:

"1. For some time prior to 1901, about 325 cars of the Union Tank Line Company had been under lease to the Southern Pacific Company, and available for the use of shippers generally; there had been no suggestion to such producers that these cars would not remain in such service indefinitely.

"2. In the summer of 1901 these Union Tank Line cars were withdrawn from general commission by the Standard Oil Company and about two-thirds of them sent east. The Standard Oil Company at the same time arranged to operate a number of its cars over the lines of the Southern Pacific Company, to be used exclusively in the business of the Standard Oil Company.

"3. This withdrawal of Union Tank Line cars was practically co-incidental with the purchase of a controlling interest in the Pacific Coast Oil Company by the Standard Oil interests, and practically co-incidental with the entrance of the Standard Oil Company into the refining and fuel oil business in California. It had previously confined its operations chiefly to the sale of refined oil shipped from the east or purchased from local refiners.

"4. The Southern Pacific Company did not have tank car equipment to replace these Union Tank Line cars so withdrawn, and did not provide facilities adequate for the needs of miscellaneous shippers for a long time.

"5. Independent producers were thus deprived of a sufficient means of reaching markets.

"6. The effect of this withdrawal and the failure of the Southern Pacific to provide sufficient cars was to demoralize the oil industry. First, by refusing to create a surplus of oil in the fields and thus to depress the price; second, by forcing producers to sell their oil to the Standard Oil Company or such other large companies as were able to command transportation facilities."

"7. The Southern Pacific Company flatly refused to haul private cars for other producers on the same basis as they hauled Union Tank Line cars, namely, to guarantee that such producers should have control of their equipment or to allow them a equal rate of mileage."

"8. As a result of this condition, independent producers, generally speaking, had only these alternatives: First, to shut down their wells when unable to obtain cars from the railroads; second, to sell their oil, at one or two large purchasing companies which had cars or had power to obtain them from the railroads. Such sales would, of course, be on terms advantageous to the purchaser."

It will be seen that the Standard Oil Company, by means of its ownership of a private tank car line, exercised the privilege of the exclusive use thereof at a time when there was an urgent demand for cars coincident with the development of the San Joaquin Valley fields. And it may readily be asked why other companies did not purchase their own equipment and put themselves on an equal footing. The following will readily explain the impossibility of such an action, which would have been accepted by all as the easiest solution of the question of car shortage. Again we quote from the report of the Commissioner of Corporations:

"It appears from previous discussions that the policy of the Southern Pacific Company was, to a considerable extent, forced by the Standard Oil Company. Nevertheless, the Southern Pacific Company was evidently at fault in not providing additional facilities for the use of its patrons, and it was especially at fault in giving more favorable treatment to the tank cars of the Union Tank Line Company than to those of independent tank car owners. The discrimination is particularly shown in the refusal on the part of the Southern Pacific Company to haul the cars of independent private tank car owners subject to their exclusive use as it hauled the cars of the Union Tank Line Company."

"An instance of such refusal is found in the experience of the Union Oil Company. On December 27, 1900, the Union Oil Company informed the Southern Pacific that it had recently secured several contracts, amounting in all to something like 300,000 barrels, and asked the railroad company to make known its policy in regard to furnishing sufficient tank cars. The Union Oil Company, in a letter of the above date to an official of the Southern Pacific Company, said:

"This company has owned for several years 35 to 60 tank cars. The handling of these cars is provided for in an agreement of May 4th, 1897, with your Mr. Fillmore. The contracts end with the new year. It is absolutely necessary that we receive the information we ask. Will be glad to make an appointment with you at an early date to discuss the matter more fully."

"On January 16th, 1901, the railroad company replied that it had ordered 100 new cars. The Union Oil Company replied that this did not give the necessary assurance that sufficient cars would be furnished, and also stated that the company contemplated purchasing additional cars and asked for a proposition for hauling them. On January 31st an official of the railroad company replied to the Union Oil Company as follows:

"We have taken every means at our command to provide ourselves with new equipment and to lease equipment. We do not make any proposition for hauling your cars, as we do not care about encouraging the building of private equipment. If this equipment should be purchased and we should get a greater number of cars hereafter we should certainly insist on using our cars, to the exclusion of private freight cars."

Another striking illustration of the gross discrimination in the matter of handling private equipment is that of the San Joaquin Oil and Development Company of the Kern River field. The management believing that a solution of the car problem was in private ownership, and who met with sore disappointment, has the following to say (Commissioner's report, page 471):

"I was led to purchase tank cars for the simple reason that we could not get equipment to transport our oil. In 1900, when I found out how the transportation situation was going, I got on a train and went east to buy cars. I was told not to buy them; that if I did I would lose money; that the railroad company would not haul them. But it was too late then, as the money was paid and the construction of the cars commenced. I sent out thirty-four cars. They got as far as Los Angeles before the Southern Pacific knew they were on their lines. Then I was ordered to take them off the lines or they would kick them off the rails. I told them to do so at their peril and demanded that they send the cars to their destination at Bakersfield. Fillmore sent the cars on, and after they arrived he asked me to meet him, saying the Southern Pacific wanted to operate the cars; but in the meantime I had made a contract to lease the thirty-four cars to the Santa Fe. After that I got the remainder of the cars, sixteen in number, which the Southern Pacific refused to ship from Chicago. The cars went to the terminal railroad tracks at Chicago ready for shipment to the Southern Pacific. I wired my agent to change his billing to Santa Fe. We got them out here, and then the Southern Pacific agreed to give me six-tenths of a cent a mile for my cars to be used in my trade only. Prior to this time, however, they had offered me 50 cents a day only and wanted to use them for anybody's business. Later I ordered forty cars more, and after taking up the matter with Mr. Stubbs of the Southern Pacific, I finally got permission to put them on; but their cars were to be given preference in loading and unloading. I do not know whether the railroad company delayed these cars deliberately, but I have known instances where cars were kept on a siding for six weeks."

The Commissioner's report is replete with illustrations of this nature covering a period of several years, all showing a general tendency on the part of the Southern Pacific Company to discourage the building of private tank car lines; at the same time handling the tank cars of the Union Tank Line Company in great numbers with the result that by the time the rail-

road company had provided itself with a greater number of cars the mischief had been done and the Standard Oil Company and a few other large interests had become such a power that the amount of their trade was sufficient to cause the railroad company to further discriminate in their favor by refusing to supply cars to the independents in number adequate to their requirements. As a natural result contracts made by independents are repeatedly nullified because deliveries cannot be made. These contracts eventually fall into the hands of the Standard Oil Company or some one of the other larger marketing companies, which, by means of said discrimination, are enabled at all times to secure an adequate number of cars for all requirements.

The matter of discrimination in the distribution of tank cars has become a stock in trade with the large marketing companies. The Standard Oil Company, in soliciting contracts, advises that it is the only company in a position to make regular guaranteed deliveries. An independent producer in soliciting a contract is at once asked if he can guarantee delivery, and when he replies that he cannot, negotiations stop right there. No independent producer in the State of California can safely guarantee the delivery of a single carload of oil under the present deplorable conditions. And such a condition is not now due to lack of an adequate number of cars for all. There is ample evidence that hundreds of cars have been kept constantly idle on sidings when the independent producers have been unable to secure a single car. And there is also equally convincing evidence that loaded cars have been sidetracked indefinitely, while the consumer of independent oil has even been compelled to shut down his plant for lack of fuel. We will again repeat from the Commissioner's report the testimony of several producers and consumers as follows. (Report of Commissioner of Corporations, page 477):

"An oil refiner said in part: 'I know that 40 to 60 cars were being held for ten days loaded with oil in the Oakland yards when all the oil men were crying for cars. These cars had on them, in big letters, "Hold." They were the Southern Pacific Company's own cars.'

"A producer in the Kern River field testified as follows: 'For two years the Southern Pacific Company had an adequate number of cars which it could have distributed to shippers, but they have not been supplied in sufficient numbers and with sufficient regularity to enable producers to comply with their contracts. In the summer of 1904 I saw a hundred empty cars in the Kern yard, when neither I nor any other independent shipper could secure a car. I believe the Southern Pacific has deliberately refused to furnish cars to independent shippers, its object being to hold the oil in the field for its own consumption.'

"A producer in the Coalinga field stated: 'In the first shortage I think there was really a lack of cars, but later there would have been plenty of cars if equipment had been properly handled. About two and one-half years ago, or probably later, I remember there were two sidetracks filled with cars. The Southern Pacific Company, in my opinion, have had cars and held them back. I think the Santa Fe tried harder than the Southern Pacific to help the shipper of oil.'

"The superintendent of one of the largest companies in the Kern River field said: 'I have seen a long string of empty cars on the gravel switch at a time when producers at Oil City were calling for cars. (Oil City is the Southern Pacific station in the Kern River field.) The Southern Pacific claimed to be short of motive power; but we producers suspected that they were trying to break the price in the interest of the Standard Oil Company and themselves. The car shortage undoubtedly prevented producers from securing contracts, as they were then unable to guarantee deliveries.'

"A representative of the Continental Oil Company of the Kern River field said: 'Our company had a contract in 1901 to deliver oil for ten years at 90c a barrel to the United Oil Producers of San Francisco, guaranteeing deliveries. The contract remained in force only a month because we could not get the cars. The company could only get four or five cars a month instead of four or five a day; we could have sold the whole product if we could have had cars. I have seen whole sidetracks in Bakersfield full of cars when we could not get any. They were lined up there at the Standard's tanks—they may have been the Standard's own cars. After this experience we did not dispose of our oil. We started as soon as we had facilities and then shut down. In September, 1903, we made a contract with a beet sugar company, subject to our ability to get cars, at a price of 22½c. Later we leased our property.'

"A large consumer of fuel oil said: 'At a time when we were short of cars I counted 37 empty cars in the Southern Pacific yards. I think they were Southern Pacific cars; at least most of them were. I don't remember whether there were any Union Tank Line cars. I told my partner about it and he went down and asked the Southern Pacific why they didn't send these empties. And they couldn't answer his question.'

As a specific case of the loss of contracts by independent producers, we give the failure of the Dalney Oil Company as an illustration. That company had, in the early days of the oil industry of California, enjoyed a good price for its oil on several very attractive contracts. As much as 72c a barrel was received, while all of the contracts were at a price above 50c a barrel. These contracts were with the following firms, and collectively called for about 12,000 barrels a month:

Santa Rosa Pumping Plant.

Grace Brothers Brewery, Santa Rosa.

White Star Laundry, Santa Rosa.

Leslie Salt Refining Company, San Mateo.

E. W. McLellan, Burlingame.

Northern California Power Company, Redding and Red Bluff.

This company lost all of the contracts with the above firms on account



of its inability to secure cars. It later was compelled to sell at 15c a barrel. At this price the property was not a paying one and it has now declined to a point where it can never be put on a paying basis with oil at any price. Its wells have not been taken care of and have gone mostly to water.

The Commissioner's report adds:

"The withdrawal of the Union Tank Line cars at a time when an additional supply was imperatively demanded to care for the demands of the trade, had a demoralizing effect upon the oil industry, and in connection with the failure of the railroads to provide cars, forced numerous producers to abandon contracts to the Standard Oil Company and the Associated Oil Company. The railroads, it is true, may be held in part responsible for these consequences, since it is apparent that the Southern Pacific Company, at least, did not provide a sufficient number of cars. The attitude of the Standard Oil Company is that the Union Tank Line cars withdrawn were needed for its own business; but the fact that a large number of these cars were taken from California at a time when the oil business in the State was expanding so rapidly, and the further fact that this withdrawal occurred just about the time that the Standard Oil Company commenced extensive purchases of crude oil in California, certainly point very strongly to the conclusion that a desire to depress the price of oil was a consideration in the policy of the Standard Oil Company in this matter.

"A further contention of the independent producers is that the railroads of California are aiming to control the principal fuel oil fields of the State in order to insure to themselves a supply of cheap fuel for a long time to come. In 1904 California railroads consumed about 7,500,000 barrels of oil for fuel. A saving of only 10c a barrel on this amount would be equivalent to \$750,000, which would pay the interest on the dividends at 4 per cent on \$18,750,000 of securities. The enormous value of a cheap fuel supply to a railroad, however, is so obvious as not to require illustration. The theory of independent producers that California railroads are endeavoring to secure control of those oil fields which produce the most desirable grades of fuel oil finds much color in extensive purchases of oil lands by the Santa Fe system and in acquisition of oil-producing property by the Associated Oil Company, the stock of which is largely owned by the Southern Pacific Company."

You will note that I have quoted quite extensively from the report of the Commissioner of Corporations. I have done this inasmuch as it is the only authentic record of the gross discrepancies of the railroads yet published. Volumes of testimony is at hand, the tank car discrimination being on the tongue of every independent producer who has ever had a thought of marketing his production. That this discrimination has had the effect of curtailing the production of oil from the State of California to at least 50 per cent of its possible production is a foregone conclusion well borne out by authentic statistics. That it will be still further curtailed, unless some relief is given to shippers, there is not a question of doubt. If the ruinous practices of the railroads and the Standard Oil Company are allowed to continue another two years, all that will be left to mark the site of many a producing oil camp will be a mouldering pile of ruins. The railroads will have gathered for their own use the cream of the production of the State, insuring a cheap and almost inexhaustible fuel supply for many years.

The present output of the oil fields of the San Joaquin Valley (Kern River, Sunset, Midway, McKittrick and Coalinga) is approximately 45,000 barrels daily. In addition to this there is a possible production of at least 30,000 barrels daily for which no shipping facilities can be obtained. This 30,000 barrels daily, or about 11,000,000 barrels yearly, is owned by the independent producers, and is being held with the last ray of hope that

the present Legislature will enact some measure that will afford relief. The only alternative would be to sell to the Standard Oil Company at a price that would absolutely net no profit to the producers and which would, on account of the most unfavorable terms of the contracts, result in the practical subsidization of all of the independent companies of the State, said subsidization being equivalent to the absolute control of the oil business of the San Joaquin Valley by the Standard Oil Company.

The production of oil in the State of California for the year 1906 was approximately 26,000,000 barrels, or a decline of 8,000,000 barrels from the production of the year 1905. This decline, together with the usual increase of about 8,000,000 barrels, in reality makes a decline of about 16,000,000 barrels from the possible production of the State under ordinary circumstances. The ordinary production of the State of California under favorable conditions in regard to shipping the production is conceded to be at least 50,000,000 barrels of oil a year.

Returning for a moment to the question of transportation, I want to say that each of the oil fields above mentioned are touched by a railroad system, as follows:

Kern River field, broad gauge tracks of both the Southern Pacific Company and the Santa Fe, amply provided with tankage, loading racks, etc., for the loading of several hundreds of cars at a time. Dozens of pipe lines tap the fields but a short distance away. Facilities fully sufficient and efficient for the shipping of the entire production of the field with the exception of cars.

Sunset field, broad gauge branch line track owned jointly by the Santa Fe and the Southern Pacific Company. All necessary facilities for the shipping of oil with the exception of cars. Most of wells shut down.

Midway field, an extension of the Sunset field, to which short pipe lines could be cheaply laid. One pipe line was projected and the pipe shipped to Sunset and distributed over the proposed route of the line, but the question of a car shortage became apparent, tank cars would not be guaranteed by the railroad company, and the project was abandoned at the cost of several thousands of dollars to an independent producer. All wells shut down.

McKittrick field, broad gauge branch line of the Southern Pacific Company, tankage and loading racks. Ample facilities for shipping the entire production of the field, except tank cars. Most of wells shut down.

Coalinga field, broad gauge branch line of the Southern Pacific Company, tankage and loading racks. Adequate shipping facilities for the independent production of the field with the exception of tank cars. Many wells shut down.

Summing up the situation, it will be noted that, with one exception, the lines of the Southern Pacific Company are the only means of transportation from the following fields, viz:

Kern River,	McKittrick,
Sunset,	Coalinga,
Midway,	

With a view of assisting to overcome the existing equipment discrimination, the Pacific Mining and Oil Reporter has drawn up the following bill, which is a duplicate of the "Texas law" with a few modifications, and, together with copies of the foregoing article, mailed the same to representatives in both the Senate and Assembly, with an urgent appeal to effect its passage. Oil men generally should lend their support to the bill, which is the keynote to future success in the oil business:

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An Act to Regulate the Distribution of Freight Cars.

The people of the State of California, represented in the Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Article I.—When the owner, manager or shipper of any freight of any kind shall make application in writing to any superintendent, agent or other person in charge of transportation, to any railway company, receiver or trustee operating a line of railway at a point where the cars desired upon which to ship the freight, it shall be the duty of such railway company, receiver, trustee, or other person in charge thereof, to supply the number of cars so required at the point indicated in the application within a reasonable time thereafter, not to exceed six days from the receipt of such application, and shall supply the cars to the person or persons so applying therefor in the order in which applications are made, without giving preference to any person; provided, if the application be for ten cars or less, the same shall be furnished within three days; and provided further, that if the application be for fifty cars or more the railroad company may have ten full days in which to supply the cars.

Article II.—Said application for cars shall state the number of cars desired, the place at which they are desired and the time they are desired; provided, that the place designated shall be at some station, switch or siding of the railroad company to which application is made.

Article III.—When the cars are applied for under the provisions of this chapter, if they are not furnished, the railroad company so failing to furnish them shall forfeit to the party or parties so applying for them the sum of \$50 per day for each car failed to be furnished, to be recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction, together with the costs of said action, attorneys' fees, and all actual damages that said applicant may sustain.

Article IV.—Such applicant shall, within forty-eight hours after such car or cars have been delivered and placed as hereinafter provided, fully load the same, and upon failure to do so, he shall forfeit and pay to the railroad company the sum of \$50 for each car not used; provided, that where applications are made on several days, all of which are filled upon the same day, the applicant shall have forty-eight hours to load the cars furnished on the first application, and the next forty-eight hours to load the cars furnished on the next application, and so on; and the penalty prescribed shall not accrue as to any car or lot of cars applied for on any one day, until the period within which they may be loaded has expired. And if said applicant shall not use such cars so ordered by him, and shall so notify said railroad company, or its agent, he shall forfeit and pay to the said railroad company, in addition to the penalty herein prescribed, the actual damages that said railroad company may sustain by said failure of the applicant to use said cars.

Article V.—When cars have been supplied and loaded, it shall be the duty of the railroad company to deliver the same to the party or parties to whom they are consigned within a reasonable time, and the party or parties to whom the cars are consigned shall unload the same within forty-eight hours after delivery and notice, or forfeit to the railroad company the sum of \$25 per day for each car so left unloaded, to be recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Article VI.—It shall be necessary for the party or parties bringing suit against any railroad company under the provisions of this law, to show by evidence that he or they had on hand at the time any demand for cars was made, the amount of oil, lumber, grain, fruit, wool, hides, or other commodity or freight necessary to load the cars so ordered; provided, that the provisions of this law shall not apply in case of strikes or other public calamity.

Article VII.—This act shall take effect from its passage.

POLICY OF STANDARD OIL COMPANY MOST BRUTAL.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has just sent to Congress a report of the investigations made by it under the Tillman-Gillespie resolution concerning the relations of common carriers by rail to the production and distribution of oil. The report points out generally the methods by which the Standard Oil Company has built up and perpetuated its monopoly.

It is asserted in the report that the ruin of its competitors has been a

distinct part of the policy of the Standard Oil Company in the past, systematically and persistently pursued.

The report continues substantially as follows:

"The Standard Oil Company largely monopolizes the handling of petroleum from the mouth of the well until it is sold to the retailer and sometimes to the consumer, and under ordinary circumstances its margin of profit is very large.

"The evidence shows little basis for the contention that the enormous dividends of the Standard Oil Company are the legitimate result of its economies. Except for its pipe lines, the Standard has but little legitimate advantage over the independent refiner.

"The Standard buys advertising space in newspapers which it fills not with advertisements, but with reading matter prepared by agents kept for that purpose, and paid for at advertising rates, as ordinary views. The assumption is that this literature furnishes many of the ideas touching the great benefits conferred upon the public by the Standard Oil Company.

In discussing the assertion contained in the report that "the ruin of its competitors has been a distinct part of the policy of the Standard Oil Company," the commission says one method has been the organization of a perfect system of espionage over the shipments of its competitors, resulting in knowledge as to the destination of every car of oil leaving the refinery of an independent. The Standard agent at the destination, says the report, is held responsible if the independent oil is sold.

It is asserted that it is the practice of the Standard, whenever a competitor erects a storage tank to which the oil is transferred from the tank car, to reduce the price of oil in that locality to such a point as to make the business unprofitable to such competitor, while prices were maintained in other localities. There was much complaint that the railroads allowed the Standard to erect its tanks at convenient points on the right of way and declined to accord this privilege to independent refiners. The commission says that it is satisfied that such discrimination has been very generally practiced in the past.

In the matter of a remedy to effectually eliminate the possibility of further discriminations in favor of the Standard Oil Company, the report has the following to say:

"Since in the past petroleum rates have not always been established to promote, but often to check traffic, and the tariffs are more or less permeated with discriminations in favor of the Standard Oil Company, having been built up during a series of years in that view, it may be that this discrimination will never be eliminated by any process of complaint against a specific rate or practice. Judging by the past, discriminations as to this traffic may arise more frequently than those now existing can be routed out by that method. As to no other important traffic is there an approach to the monopoly of the Standard Oil Company in that of oil. Under these conditions it may become necessary to the uprooting of established wrongs and the prevention of others that the government shall fix in the first instance for the rates and transportation of this traffic. This method has been adopted by the Legislature of our State. It probably will be found necessary to disassociate in the case of oil, as in that of other commodities, the function of transportation from that of production and distribution. What other remedies in addition to those already provided it may be necessary to prescribe may be better determined in the future by the results of experience in administering the present law."

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FIRST OIL THROUGH PANAMA PIPE LINE.

According to statements from the offices of the Union Oil Company, the first shipments of oil has been run through the Panama pipe line without difficulty, the system meeting all the expectations of the big producing marketing company, and at once putting California in close touch with the oil market of the Atlantic. California oil can now be as cheaply transported to the Atlantic Coast as it can to Alaska or the Hawaiian Islands, where it has now taken preference over all other fuels in matter of convenience as well as economy.

The plan of building a pipe line across the isthmus was formulated some three years ago by John Baker, manager of the marine, sales and manufacturing department of the Union Oil Company. As early as July, 1903, he conceived the possibilities of marketing California oils in the east. Transportation was the only drawback. Being an independent company it could not secure rebates and shipments by trans-continental shipments were out of the question. The two months' voyage around the "Horn" was too dangerous and expensive. Therefore an Isthmian pipe line was the only practicable solution of the question. The proposition has been successfully carried through, affording an outlet for a vast quantity of California oil. The line is an 8-inch, and has an approximate capacity of 25,000 barrels daily. Its entire length is but fifty miles, and the maximum elevation 210 feet. It runs along the Panama Railway right of way, which is almost parallel to the proposed route of the Panama canal. The Pacific terminus is near the city of Panama and the Atlantic terminus near the city of Colon. There is but one pumping station, which is at the initial station, Panama.

The Santa Rita, arriving at San Francisco last week, now gives the Union Oil Company a fleet of nine vessels, as follows:

Name.	Class.	Capacity.
Lansing	Tank steamer	1,974,000 gallons
Santa Rita	Tank steamer	2,205,000 gallons
Santa Maria	Tank steamer	2,205,000 gallons

Washtenaw	Tank steamer	1,239,000 gallons
Roma	Tank steamer	1,155,000 gallons
Argyll	Tank steamer	1,125,600 gallons
Whittier	Tank steamer	474,600 gallons
Fullerton	Ship	672,000 gallons
Santa Paula	Ship	344,400 gallons

In addition to this fleet the company owns tugs, barges, etc., for handling its bay trade, which is large. It is the largest oil fleet under the American flag.

The company owns two refineries, has about 170,000 acres of oil land, is the largest individual producer of oil in California, owns its own pipe lines to the fields where it is producing, and is in every manner fully equipped for handling its immense trade. The company has always been a pioneer in new markets, opening up many new markets to the use of California fuel oil. It is a strong competitor to the Standard Oil Company, there being no affiliation between the two companies.

APPROPRIATION FOR PORT HARFORD.

The river and harbor appropriation reported to the United States House of Representatives carries an appropriation of \$63,500 for San Luis harbor, on which Port Harford is situated. A part of the amount is to be available on July 1st next and the balance on July 1st, 1908. It is understood that the money will be expended for extending the breakwater which has already been partially built. Port Harford, or San Luis Bay, is one of the best deep water harbors on the Pacific Coast. It is now coming into great prominence on account of its growing oil shipping. Three pipe lines terminate here, with a fourth building, and several more contemplated. The refinery of the California Petroleum Refineries, Limited, is now building on the bay. About twenty-five oil tank steamers now load regularly at the Port, besides various freight vessels which connect with the Pacific Coast Railway, of which Port Harford is a terminal.

Mining Companies Install Oil Burners.

The Yellow Jacket, Caledonia, Belcher, Confidence, Overman, Crown Point and Challenge mines, known as the South End Comstocks, will close down at once to allow the installation of oil burners in their engines.

Like all the other Nevada mining towns, Virginia City finds itself gripped hard and fast by the fuel ogre. Both houses and mines have been running on short supplies for some time past. Every scrap of wood from chips to condemned railroad ties that could be gathered for miles around have been utilized for stoves and furnaces. Two days ago a big tressle was cut down and the refuse timbers were apportioned among the most needy families. Those mining companies dependent upon wood and coal to run their machinery saw they were caught in a bad position, and they will in future take measures to prevent its repetition. Hence the order to shut down temporarily and install the oil burners.

Preparations for the change have been quietly going on for some time past. Two big oil tanks, each of 9,000 gallons capacity, are now being built in Reno to act as reservoirs. The other machinery is almost completed or is in transit, so that the only time lost will be what is consumed in assembling the parts and getting them in place. Meanwhile the very valuable machinery on

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Santa Maria

The lower levels will be pumped by the big pumps in the C. & V. and in the West shafts, which will be kept going. The South End mines ought to have the new 1000-horsepower pump and be running again before the end of next month.

Santa Rita Brings Cargo of Pianos.

The Union Oil Company's tank steamer "Santa Rita," arriving at San Francisco January 27th from New York, brought a novel cargo. It consisted of 500 pianos, the largest shipment of the kind ever received at this port, and which, it is said, has broken the embargo on melody on the Pacific Coast. The pianos are consigned to various dealers and consist of a variety of makes and sizes.

The Santa Rita will be immediately put into commission in the oil service.

Oil Prices Soaring.

The alleged shortage of cars in California is given by the Standard Oil Company an opportunity to raise the price of oil in San Francisco to \$1 per barrel, or about 100 per cent above that quoted six months ago. Independent producers are unable to secure cars and those who did not provide themselves with a supply must pay the Standard its price.

General Manager Calvin of the Southern Pacific has stated that the company would have an additional 600 cars in the State within the next month; but who has not heard the same promise many times before? The only reason to suppose that the Southern Pacific Company will provide itself with more tank cars is that it expects the "Texas law" to pass and does not want to be kept napping. The only reason for supposing that the law will not pass is that the legislative body might become contaminated; but then we had to convict several legislators but a year ago for bribery, and we do not for a moment believe the Southern Pacific Company would hesitate to pay a good liberal bribe to kill the "Texas law."

New Pipe Line for Union Oil Company.

The Union Oil Company has distributed its 8-inch pipe along the right of way of the Pacific Coast Railway from the Santa Maria oil field to Port Harford. It was formerly intended to secure a right of way where there would be less grade, but this was finally deemed inadvisable on account of a great deal of trouble in getting rights to cross certain properties, and, inasmuch as the company already had its right of way along the line of the railroad, where it already has one 6-inch line in operation, no time was lost in getting the work started.

The actual laying of the line has already begun at the Port Harford end, and will be hurried as rapidly as possible to completion. When finished the Union will have pipe line facilities for about 35,000 barrels daily. The probable production of its properties in the Santa Maria field will fully equal this amount by the time the line is finished. Together with its fleet of oil tankers and its recently completed pipe line across the Isthmus of Panama, the company is in an excellent position to continue as the largest producer and shipper of oil in this country.

ANOTHER BIG LAND DEAL ON.

Another big land deal, second in proportions only to that recently consummated by the California Oilfields Limited, is now being negotiated for valuable holdings in the Coalinga field. A Mr. W. M. Hall, whose identity is not known, but who is supposed to represent the Standard Oil Company, has secured an option on the properties of the Oil City and Twenty-Eight Oil Companies, depositing a liberal amount of money in a Fresno bank as a guarantee of good faith.

The option calls for the properties (not the stock) of the companies, and the prices agreed upon are as follows:

Twenty-Eight Oil Company	\$480,000.00
Oil City Petroleum Company	375,000.00
Total	\$855,000.00

The above prices are based upon the value of the issued capital stock of the companies at the rate of \$8 per share for the Twenty-Eight Oil Company and 75c per share for the Oil City Petroleum Company. The option runs until the 19th of February.

The assent of the necessary two-thirds of the stock of each company has already been given, and if the deals are consummated the stocks of the respective companies will be called in, the entire proceeds of the sale distributed among the stockholders and the companies liquidated.

The result of the negotiations will be fully reported in the next issue of this publication.

R. H. HANDY RETURNS.

R. H. Handy, for some time past connected with the Union Oil Company of California, and who has been in South America for two years or more, has returned to this city for a short time. Any party desiring to communicate with Mr. Handy can reach him through the office of the Pacific Mining & Oil Reporter.

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Casing and Drive Pipe? It's the thing for deep wells. Made in following sizes and weights, and carried in stock at all our stores

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Size	Weight	Size	Weight
55 8 inches	20 lbs.	95 8 inches	33 lbs.
61 4 inches	20 lbs.	115 8 inches	40 lbs.
65 8 inches	20 lbs.	12 1/2 inches	40 lbs.
81 4 inches	28 lbs.		

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Size	Weight
4 1/2 inches	15 lbs

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11. ODDIE LEASE
12. HAYES & MONNETTE LEASE
13. MOHAWK

15. TRUITT LEASE
16. FRANCES MOHAWK LEASE
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T. J. DONOVAN,

Several Leases Paying 1,000 Per Cent to Investors

The Truitt lease on the Mohawk in Millionaires' Row, with the Hayes-Monnette and the Frances-Mohawk, has proved one of the most sensational producers in the camp. It is handled by Truitt's Leasing Company, which sold stock last spring to begin operations. Not a pick was stuck in the ground until late in May, yet in September this company declared a dividend of 25 cents a share out of the earnings, which was 100 per cent on the investment, and the company announces its intention of paying ten more dividends of 25 cents each before the first of the year.

Nowhere else does money work so quickly or earn so enormous a wage.

Our GOLD-HORN LEASE Expires September 30, 1908

We are developing our lease on broad lines designed for big work, sinking at this moment a double compartment shaft. We have shippers East, North, and West, and have every reason to believe that we will encounter large bodies of high-grade ore in some of the mineralized ledges passing through our lease.

We have the same formation and ledges as the Velvet (which adjoins us on the northwest). Fortunes have been made all around us. We confidently expect to make enormous and fabulous profits for all who go in with us. We commenced to sink October 1, 1906, with twenty-four months to run. When we open rich ore, our stock will rise by **LEAPS AND BOUNDS**.

FACTS

We own a long, valuable lease on gold-bearing ground in Goldfield.

We own 20 acres of proven territory in Bullfrog Mining District, near Gold Bar Mine.

We have purchased for our Gold-Horn Lease the latest electrical hoisting machinery.

Our officers are among the big mine makers of Nevada.

We should ship ore and distribute profits before April 1st.

Life of our Gold-Horn Lease is twenty-two months.

Stock to be listed on San Francisco and Goldfield Exchanges.

In ordinary mining you take risks. Mining by leasing contains smallest element of risk, and profits should be enormous and quick.

You can purchase Goldfield Gold-Horn Mining and Leasing Corporation stock to-day for 20c a share.

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GOLDFIELD, NEVADA

and Leasing Corporation

\$1,000,000

Treasury Stock, \$400,000

Vice-President

W. R. MARKT, Secretary and Treasurer

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Pay Biggest and Quickest Dividends

The camp is not three years old, and the daily pro-
fellow metal has reached the \$100,000 mark, or at
\$3,000,000 per month, most of which is being pro-
cessing companies. A good leasing company on a
a good thing for investors and stockholders; for
their money is put directly in the ground and the
often quick and profitable. Several leasing com-
just paid dividends. There are a score of other in-
creases that soon will enter the producing and divi-
list.

Let that more dividends will be paid out by leasing
during the coming year than from all the other
the camp working on company account put to
Editorial Goldfield "News."

Advanced in one year from 15 cents to \$20.00
That's a profit good enough for any one.
and Jumbo are to-day beyond the financial reach
of. But there will be other Mohawks in Gold-
field, it only required development work on the
to open up its vast ore bodies. Red Top,
Gold-Horn and St. Ives, all in line and directly
the Mohawk, are in line for Mohawk's success.

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Fifty thousand shares of the treasury stock at
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References:

Italian-American Bank, San Francisco.
Nevada Bank & Trust Co., Goldfield.

COALINGA.

Section Six Oil Company are making fine progress on their No. 1 and are putting in 12½-inch casing. They are now down several hundred feet.

John A. Bunting and associates have leased the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 6, township 21, range 15, from the Section Six Oil Company, and will begin work on No. 1 as soon as the weather will permit.

The Associated Oil Company is getting materials on the ground as fast as the roads will permit for several rigs on section 36, township 20, range 14. This is an excellent property and will be developed as rapidly as possible.

The Manchester Oil Company on Section 19 has shut off the water in No. 1 with 10-inch casing and are now putting in the 8-inch preparatory to entering the oil sands. They have every assurance of a good well in this virgin territory.

The Commercial Petroleum No. 1, on section 12, township 21, range 14, is making slow progress, owing to a very difficult formation recently encountered.

The West Coalinga, on the same section, has been shut down for several days waiting for a new pump to supply them with water from the Lucile. They are now ready to start again and will push the well to completion as rapidly as possible.

No. 5, on the Inca property, is down now about 800 feet in 10-inch, and hope to shut off the water in a few days.

Rig No. 8 of the Wabash Oil Company is rapidly nearing completion and will be ready to spud in soon.

The Limited's No. 3, on the recently acquired property of the Pittsburg-Coalinga, is now making hole rapidly and will soon be heard from as a big producer.

The Shreeves No. 1 has been perforated for about 300 feet, but owing to the loss of tools have not been able to bring in the well. The difficulty will be but a few days in being overcome. They expect at least a 2000-barrel well.

Much interest is being manifested in this section with the prospects of this great oil fields becoming a part of Kings County. The sentiment here is almost unanimous for the change of county boundaries, so as to give a closer county seat and better attention to roads.

Well No. 3 of the California and New York Oil Company is now flowing, making about 300 barrels daily. This property has increased greatly in production, making more oil during the month of January than any other month for the past seven months.

Well No. 5, section 12, California-Diamond Oil Company, is 2140 feet in 8¼-inch casing and work is going ahead nicely. Eight thousand barrels of oil has been delivered from the property of this company at Sunset.

Well No. 14, section 26, California-Monarch Oil Company, continues to make about 350 barrels daily. It is classed among the best wells on the east side field.

OIL EXCHANGE ELECTS MEMBERS.

The rise in the prices of fuel oil at the wells is having its effect upon the local Oil Exchange. Memberships which, for the past year, have gone begging at a small value, are beginning to command a premium. There seems to be a growing movement to join the "Oil Board," and the prices for seats are rising.

Even the busy brokers of the Mining Exchange are taking the time to consider oil. Although fully one-half the membership of the California Stock and Oil Exchange is composed of members of the San Francisco Stock and Exchange Board, still five members of the Mining Exchange have been elected to membership in the Oil Board.

During the last week, applications came in so thickly that President G. S. Clark decided to call a special meeting for the purpose of passing on these applications. Last Saturday the following nine members were elected: H. A. Whitely, Frank Sternberg, H. U. Maxfield, W. H. Kent, J. Kullman, Percival D. Kahn, F. A. Houseworth, Geo. W. Hinkel, and Elliott M. Epsteen.

The newly elected brokers are all either oil men or stock brokers of standing. Mr. Epsteen is probably the youngest man ever elected to membership in any exchange in this city. While only in his early twenties, Mr. Epsteen has efficiently carried out the duties of assistant secretary in the Oil Exchange for the past several years, and his courteous manners have made him popular and well known on "the street." He will continue in the capacity of assistant secretary of the Exchange, in addition to his brokerage interests.

The daily session of the Oil Exchange will hereafter be held at 2:05 p. m., instead of 12:15 p. m. as heretofore.

OIL AND MINING NOTES.

The gross earnings of the Union Oil Company for the year 1906 were \$3,214,946.72, and the total expenses \$2,185,476.16, making the net earnings \$1,029,474.16, or a monthly average of \$85,789.93.

It is authentically reported that the Associated Oil Company will shortly commence the drilling of about forty wells in the Kern River field. A line of wells will be run up along the lines of sections 29 and 32. These wells, it

is said, are independent of the 75 that the Southern Pacific Company will shortly commence drilling. The main drawback just now is the lack of lumber for the derricks on account of the lumber famine at San Francisco.

It is now freely admitted that the Sunset Railway, between Bakersfield and Sunset, is owned jointly by the Santa Fe and Southern Pacific Company. The Santa Fe owns large holdings in the Sunset-Midway district, but the Southern Pacific has wisely avoided that district, that it could not be said to have entered a combination in restraint of trade. If we can get the Texas car act passed we do not care who owns the roads.

The Illinois Crude Oil Company has declared a monthly dividend of one cent a share, which is to be the regular rate in the future. This will make a monthly distribution of about \$2,000. The Illinois Crude is a member of the Independent Agency, which recently made a contract with the Associated Oil Company. The company has eight producing wells and a ninth drilling and expected in within a few days.

Some of the richest ore ever uncovered in the Bullfrog district is being taken out of the Bullfrog West Extension. Len P. McGarry and Judge V. T. Hoggatt are heavily interested in this property and recently brought a quantity of ore of the specimen variety into town. Samples gave results as high as \$5,500 to the ton. The shaft is said to be literally plastered with free gold. The genial Judge and Postmaster are welcoming visitors to the property.

Nearly ten millions of dollars has been paid out in dividends by companies listed on the California Stock and Oil Exchange. And this has all been done in the face of low prices for the product. It is safe to say that another ten millions has been paid by companies not listed. With higher prices for oil securities in California oil companies are becoming most attractive. A fair sized boom in the oil business is now assured.

THE CALIFORNIA GOLD AND COPPER COMPANY.

The chief property of the Signal mining district of San Bernardino county, California, is undoubtedly that of the California Gold and Copper Company at Vontrigger, of which Mr. A. H. Cram is president and manager.

This great property, consisting of nine full claims, surveyed and applica-

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SEND FOR MY MARKET LETTER

If you read my Market Letter of last week and followed my advice on St. Ives you should have made money. You don't have to take my word for it, but go to anyone who is receiving my private advices for the past few months and see if I haven't been right in my predictions of the market. My next Market Letter will contain some more facts. To get it your name will have to be on the mailing list. I give you the facts as best I know them and these facts I secure through my Goldfield office and by personal visits to the Nevada Camps.

Send your name and address for my private Market Letter. It costs you nothing.

A. J. MOORE,

ROOMS 29 & 30 BACON BLOCK

OAKLAND, CAL.

than made for patent, is bound to become one of the big copper producers of the west. Few copper properties have developed as this has in the past few years.

Shaft No. 1 has been sunk 150 feet, all in good ore, about 600 feet east of No. 1 and on a parallel ledge is shaft No. 2 which is also in high grade ore and down 100 feet. Shaft No. 3 is 300 feet southwest of No. 2 and is down over 250 feet in ore running from 3 per cent to 40 per cent copper and carrying gold and silver.

In shaft No. 3 between four and five hundred feet of levels have been run and all through good paying ore.

For the first 75 or 80 feet carbonate and red oxide ore was struck, but at this depth a rich body of sulphite ore was opened which grows richer as the work progresses, thus proving that the property is not a surface proposition, but one which goes down.

A recent test made of ore from all parts of the property shows an average of 15.8 copper.

Barley drills are used in the shaft and drifts. A Fairbanks-Morse gasoline engine is used to hoist the ore and operate the compressor for the drills.

In addition to the three main shafts there are about 25 prospect holes from 5 to 30 feet deep scattered over the property, every one of which is in ore. In fact, the property is one great body of copper and can be worked right from the surface, as a quarry with steam shovels, the same as the big copper deposits at Bingham Canyon, Utah, which are paying millions.

Another great advantage this mine, and in fact the Signal district, has over many others, is the railroad facilities, the Santa Fe main line running east and west through the heart of it and the Barnwell branch of the same road running north and south and connecting at Leastalk with the Salt Lake, thus giving the mine easy access to both of the great continental roads. The mine being only one and a half miles from the railroad with a nearly level road to the mine.

The California Gold and Copper Company is now developing water in the shaft preparatory to installing a new reduction works. They are also sinking a new well on the property for domestic and commercial purposes.

Petroleum.—A treatise on the geographical distribution and geological occurrence of petroleum and natural gas; the physical and chemical properties, production and refining of petroleum and ozokerite; the characters and uses, testing, transport and storage of petroleum products; and legislative enactments relating thereto; together with a description of the shale oil and allied industries. By Sir Boverton Redwood. Second edition, revised and enlarged; 1906. Two volumes, 1065 pages; price \$13.50. London, Charles Griffin & Co., Ltd.; Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott Company.

"Oil Wells in the Woods" will be appreciated by lovers of oil field romance. Around a pretty story of love and hope the author, John Christopher O'Day, has drawn an authentic and interesting history of the early days of the oil industry in Pennsylvania. Many of the instances foremost in the memory of the old-time oil man are here reiterated in a most pleasing manner. Published and sold by Outing Publishing Company, New York.

DUTCHMAN CREEK.

Mr. H. G. Behneman, president of the Pomeroy Securities Company, returned a few days ago from Dutchman Creek, Walker Mining District, Nevada, and reports great strikes have been made there of late. The records of the County Recorder's office at Hawthorne show that up to January 28th, or in just three months' time, that there were 3248 notices of location filed there from this district alone. In a conversation with Mr. Behneman he said: "I believe more talked of camps in Southern Nevada will turn out to be mere pickings in the desert when enough time is given the new district to develop the mines. There are hundreds of outcroppings and there is not a one that you cannot obtain values from; but the main fact is that the values are there and all that is needed is to sink down to the pay dirt. There are now eight leases at work on the 'Dutchman,' and all getting higher values as they go down. On the Dutchman Creek of Nevada Gold Mining Company's property a sample of ore that I brought down with me assays \$210.45 a ton, and I think that this will turn out to be one of the leaders of the camp. The town of Dutch Creek is an ideal camp and by those who have been there say it is 'the most beautiful mining camp in Nevada.'"

Among the many capitalists and promoters interested in Dutch Creek and vicinity may be mentioned the following: Wingfield and Nixon, Geo. Shively of Goldfield, Chas. Finninger & Co. of Philadelphia, D. M. Tittell and Cleveland Dam of San Francisco, Bert Slessinger, also of San Francisco; W. W. Stewart of Reno, Adams & Miller of Hawthorne, Dr. Cyrus Perillo and Dr. C. Sangree of New York, Walter J. Kaufmann of Philadelphia, Sam Baylis of Nome, Dawson and Goldfield, Francis Young of Manhattan, Webb H. Parkinson and A. A. Stanton of Goldfield, Governor Mitchell, J. R. Hubbard, Jack Davis (Diamond Field Jack) of Diamond Field.

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GOLDFIELD.

Goldfield, Nev., January 31, 1907.

With the return of utmost confidence which came with the settlement of the labor difficulties in Goldfield, there came a resumption of brisk trading on the Exchange and lively development at the mines and prospects which is promising for Goldfield an era of prosperity unprecedented in her eventful career. In no previous time has there ever been the same amount of exploitation among the various diggings of the districts. Very seldom has there ever been before a stronger demand for the older securities and the newer quotations on 'Change. The first week following the settlement of the strike was the second largest in the history of Goldfield from the standpoint of the values of shares transferred.

The rich leases on the Mohawk have expired and there has been time to partially check up accounts. The figures so revealed prove the Mohawk to be the greatest gold mine of its age in the history of the world. Though it began operations only late in the summer of last year, the Hays-Monette lease alone has produced \$4,400,000, besides a million dollars' worth of high-grade blocked out and left in its stopes. Its greatest record for a single day was \$60,000, and its largest month was October, \$1,300,000. The richest lot of ore shipped assayed better than \$100,000 per ton. The Frances-Mohawk lease scored a production in excess of \$2,000,000, the Curtis lease about \$32,000, the Kalfus lease \$90,000 and the Trnett enough to pay a 25 per cent dividend. Shipments from Goldfield are going out at the rate of about \$400,000 per week.

There are in the neighborhood of 3,500 miners in Goldfield district, as shown by the books of the Western Federation, but since the settlement of the strike it has been impossible for the mines to obtain full crews. There is employment open in the district now for at least 5,000 miners, which fact merely goes to show the extraordinary amount of development being done.

One thing that threatened the district's prosperity, even after the labor troubles were over, was the possible failure of the Sullivan Trust Company, one of the most widely advertised and best known promotion houses in the west. All its troubles have been tided over by the reorganization of the corporation. At its first annual meeting reports of mine superintendents were read, and it was decided to continue development of the estate of the eleven incorporated and three unincorporated properties controlled by the company. The recent financial embarrassment was attributed to the company's expensive efforts to support its stocks in the face of adverse conditions. Marketable assets were found to be three times the amount of obligations, and these new officers were elected: T. B. Rickey, president; Alexander Russel, vice president and general manager; Geo. D. Pyne, secretary, and J. L. Lindsay, treasurer. Messrs. Rickey, Russel, Pyne, Gov. Sparks and J. D. Campbell will serve as directors for the ensuing six months. Mr. Campbell is mine manager.

A fair criterion to the prosperity of the camp is the amount of banking business being done. Nevada is the second State in the Union from the standpoint of cash per capita, and that is not surprising when it is known that deposits in the Goldfield banks alone amount to approximately \$20,000,000.

Other figures which prove conclusively that Goldfield is one of the liveliest cities in America are furnished authoritatively by the postmaster of Goldfield. The receipts for the several quarters of last year ending on the dates here named are as follows:

March 31	\$12,155.57
June 31	13,532.48
September 30	16,612.19
December 31	35,769.13

Total for year 1906..... \$78,069.37

Receipts for the last month of last year were \$10,168.35, which is at the rate of \$122,020.20 per annum. There were 22,441 money orders issued in 1906, and 3,298 of them were issued in December, representing a cash value of \$66,843.

In the last six months of the year 1906 there were 20,927 registered letters dispatched.

A long distance telephone line to connect San Francisco with Goldfield, Tonopah, Manhattan and other nearby camps is being built by the Sunset Company. Money has been raised for the building of an independent telegraph line from Goldfield to Reno, San Francisco and Salt Lake and to compete with the Western Union, which is now in the field and is drawing down tolls at the rate of about \$1,000,000 a year. The Postal Telegraph Company has announced its intention to enter the field.

Prominent citizens of Goldfield have organized a board of trade, which promises to be one of the most powerful influences working to the upbuilding of the city. There will be several bureaus subordinate to the board, and each will be in charge of a capable secretary. Every train into camp is crowded to the platform with new arrivals, many of whom are taking up their residences in the metropolis of the desert. To care for the great influx an enormous tent hotel has been constructed, and has been full to the utmost ever since it was thrown open. There are several magnificent fireproof hotels in course of erection.

Some of the stocks in the various districts of Nevada which are at this time showing exceptional life and noteworthy advances are: Conqueror, Diamondfield, Florence, Goldfield Consolidated Mines, Goldfield Mining, Gold Bar,

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Great Bend, Jumbo, Mohawk, Red Top, Atlanta, Blue Bull, Booth, Columbia Mountain, Combination Fraction, Daisy, Dixie, Goldfield Columbia, Great Bend, Annex, Great Bend Extension, Jumbo Extension, Kewanna, Laguna, Mayne, Milltown, Portland, Silver Pick, Skylark, Triangle, Vernal and Yellow Rose, in Goldfield district; Tonopah Home, Tonopah Mining, Golden Anchor and Resene, in Tonopah district; Mynflower, National Bank, Original Bullfrog, Pedestal and Tramp Consolidated, in Bullfrog district; April Fool Extension, Buffalo, Consolidated Extension, Keystone, Little Joe, Indian Camp and Manhattan Mining, in Manhattan district; Aztec, Eagle, Florence, Eagle's Nest, Nevada Hills and Red Rock, in Fairview district, and Nevada Alpine on Lone Mountain.

MANHATTAN.

Manhattan, Nev., January 31, 1907.

With the vesting of title in W. S. Johnson to a large acreage of mineral bearing ground in the rich Litigation Hill section, a portion of the Manhattan district that has lain dormant since the early days of the camp is to be developed. Ever since Johnson and Dan MacNamara discovered the value of the gold-bearing ledges crossing its ragged slopes the greater portion of Litigation Hill had been a bone of legal contention between them until the recent decision of Judge Breen quieted title, if not the bitterness of spirit engendered by the quarrel and subsequent suit. In a similar suit in which other mineral-bearing ground in the same locality was the cause belli, Judge Breen vested the title claimed by MacNamara and associates in the Manhattan Union Mining Company. By the two decisions title is established to a large area long considered particularly rich in gold values and all litigation over claims on Litigation Hill is practically at end. In the case of the Manhattan Consolidated, however, W. S. Johnson has advised that company's application for United States patent on the grounds of prior location, and of breach of faith on the part of Philbrick and associates, who, under the title of the Manhattan Consolidated Mining Company, have made the application for patent.

Having established his rights to the ground claimed by MacNamara, Mr. Johnson is preparing to work it on an extensive scale and is now in San Francisco for the purpose of arranging matters connected with the property and the shipment of machinery. The Manhattan Union Company is likewise preparing to operate their Litigation Hill estate extensively, so it appears probable that additional interest will shortly attach to the east end of the pay belt. That the ground owned by Johnson and the Union people is well worth fighting for is well established. Specimens broken from the serrated outcrops of the huge ledges crossing their acreages are in a number of instances more than half gold, and all have a beauty unique in Southern Nevada camps at least.

At a depth of 35 feet in the main working shaft on the estate of the Ralston Valley Gold and Copper Company a ledge has been tapped that both pans and assays well. The vein matter completely fills the shaft's bottom and neither wall of the ledge is in sight. The working force has been increased and other steps taken looking toward the hastening of the day when water level is reached. Assay returns show satisfactory values in both gold and copper.

Assay returns as high as \$84.32 the ton are being secured from the ledge traversing the estate of the Johannesburg Gold and Copper Company in the East Manhattan section. Three and one-half per cent of the values are in copper, \$19.44 in silver and the remainder in gold. Two shifts of miners are employed. The tunnel by means of which the acreage is to be prospected is in the hill about 35 feet and is being pushed ahead with all the speed compatible with consistent mining effort. The ledge from which the assays referred to were obtained has an average width of 12 feet the full length of the seven claims owned by the company.

These claims are located in the east end of the Manhattan mineral zone, to the north of the holdings of the Toquima Copper Company, and are traversed by the continuation of the same valuable contact which is yielding high grade copper returns on the Toquima ground. Where prospected at surface that portion of the fissure crossing the Johannesburg is the equal in point of mineralization with the outcrop further to the south. A permanent camp has been established at the property and plans made for thorough development. The officers of the company are: Ross Moder, cashier of the Manhattan branch of the Nye & Ormsby County Bank, president; A. L. Gibson, vice president; H. W. Shell, secretary; P. B. Bangiar, locator of the property, general manager. Mr. Moder is fiscal agent in the transfer of Johannesburg shares.

A new lead has been opened up in the No. 4 east drift of the Manhattan Nevada Gold Mines Company that is showing up better than anything heretofore encountered on the property. It pans well, showing much free gold, and also carries a great deal of sulphides. It runs directly towards the Giant property, next adjoining, upon which a rich strike was made a few weeks ago, and it is believed that in this new strike of the Manhattan Nevada the same ledge has been encountered.

A new and well-defined ledge of sulphide ore has been opened up on the 200-foot level of the Mustang that will, in all probability, prove the Mustang to be a very valuable mine. The ore is a white quartz, of a high grade character, and shows much free gold as well as sulphides.

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JOHNNIE.

Johnnie, Nev., February 1, 1907.

The Globe Johnnie mine has been sold to a San Francisco syndicate, headed by D. G. Doubleday, for \$80,000. The deal has been hanging fire for some time, but was consummated last week when the final payments were made and the final papers signed transferring the property to its new owners. D. G. Doubleday is one of the big brokers in San Francisco, and with him are associated some San Francisco and New York millionaires. The syndicate has stated that it would immediately begin aggressive development, especially on the Globe Treasure vein, which has yielded some of the richest ore ever mined in this state. The Globe is considered the richest mine of the district. It is located on the western slope of the Minnie Mae Hill among the famous Bowler and Frost leases, which have made records as bonanza producers. The property has two shafts, the most remarkable being the Bonanza shaft, where the rich ledge of the district was first encountered. Ore has been extracted from this shaft that is half gold. The ore is decomposed quartz and entirely free milling. Taping the shaft at a depth of forty feet is the upper tunnel, which follows this rich ledge for about fifty feet, showing specimen rock the entire distance. Development has been stopped on this shaft and tunnel until a lower tunnel taps the shaft at a depth of 100 feet. Work is now being done on the lower tunnel and the ledge assays \$35 across the face. The ledge is growing richer and no doubt will soon strike bonanza rock. The Bonanza shaft and upper tunnel is now under lock and key and has also an armed guard watching it as "specimen thieves" have been busy here and many thousands of dollars have been carried away.

A syndicate has also purchased the Pittsburgh Johnnie, which is composed of four claims just to the south of the Johnnie Con. Mine. The price has not been made public but the figure is said to be a big one. The Pittsburgh is surrounded by such properties as the Johnnie Con., the Bullfrog Johnnie and the Boston Johnnie, all producers of high grade ore. A ledge runs through the Pittsburgh from which the Pittsburgh superintendent got assays of \$12 in gold, 16 ozs. silver and some lead and copper.

In the Johnnie Con. on the 700 level a strong ore body was entered in the north drift that shows considerable copper stain. The drift has been extended for 110 feet and the ledge is about twelve feet wide. A big ore body was also encountered in the south drift that shows specimen rock. This ledge is from fifteen to twenty feet wide and is showing a much straighter pitch than heretofore.

Superintendent Browne, of the Johnnie Wonder, has just returned from his trip to the headquarters of the company at Denver, and upon his arrival immediately proceeded to the property and commenced sinking on the shaft on the Copper King claim. Browne says that the company will put extra men to work and will develop even more aggressively than before. The shaft in the Copper King claim shows a ledge about two and a half feet wide of floriated hematite that carries some gold value.

EUROPEAN OIL MARKET.**Russian Position.**

During the past fortnight the quotations for Petroleum and its products on the Baku market have fluctuated slightly.

Crude oil for prompt delivery has advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ copeck to 24 copecks per pood whilst for forward delivery after having risen to 26 copecks per pood, the quotation has fallen back to 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ copecks, which is still in advance of $\frac{1}{2}$ copeck per pood for the fortnight.

Residuals for prompt delivery have advanced to 25 $\frac{3}{4}$ copecks per pood, but at one time reached 26 copecks. There are now sellers for forward delivery at 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ copecks per pood.

Although crude and residuals have advanced, the quotation for kerosene fell 1 copeck per pood to 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ copecks, but has now recovered somewhat, and is quoted at 26 $\frac{3}{4}$ copecks per pood. There are still no sellers for forward delivery.

The quotation for kerosene f. o. b. vessel on the Caspian Sea has fallen $\frac{1}{2}$ copeck per pood to 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ copecks.

The position at Baku continues satisfactorily and the workmen have created no more disturbances. The production of the Baku fields for the first half of the month of December O. S. amounted to 20,478,700 poods.

The market is firm, and unless the production is largely increased, will most likely remain so.

English Market Report.

The quotations for American and Russian lamp oils on the London and Liverpool markets have remained firm and unchanged during the past fortnight. The deliveries have been well maintained.

The quotations were as follows:

London—

Russian oil, 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ d ex. wharf in barrels.

American oil 6 $\frac{3}{8}$ @6 $\frac{5}{8}$ d ex. wharf in barrels.

Liverpool—

Russian oil, 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ @6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d ex. wharf in barrels.

American oil, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ @7d ex. wharf in barrels.

Indian Market Report.

During the past fortnight there have been slight fluctuations in the quotations for some of the lamp oils sold on the Indian markets, but the market has remained firm, and the deliveries have somewhat increased. In the Bombay market Russian case oil has fallen 2 annas to 4 rupees.

The quotations were as follows:

	Rupee.		
Bombay—			
American case oil.....	4.	0.	0.
Russian case oil	4.	0.	0.
"Elephant" oil in tins.....	3.	10.	0.
Sumatra "Rising Sun" in tins.....	3.	10.	0.
Borneo oil in bulk	2.	8.	0.
Burmah oil in bulk	2.	8.	0.
Karachi—			
American case oil	4.	0.	0.
Burmah oil in tins.....	3.	3.	0.
Borneo oil	2.	14.	0.
Sumatra oil in bulk	2.	14.	0.
American oil in bulk.....	2.	14.	0.
Caleutta—			
American case oil	4.	6.	6.
Russian case oil	4.	4.	0.
Burmah oil in bulk.....	2.	13.	0.
Borneo oil in bulk.....	2.	13.	0.
Sumatra oil in bulk.....	3.	3.	0.
American oil in bulk.....	3.	3.	0.

CALIFORNIA STOCK & OIL EXCHANGE.

Following are the latest quotations for stocks of oil companies listed on the California Stock & Oil Exchange:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Alma .....	.35	...	McKittrick .....	.10	...
Arline75	...	Monarch of Arizona15	...

Capitalization**\$1,500,000.00****Treasury Stock****575,000 Shares**

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the proceeds of which will be devoted to further development work. Dutchman Creek of Nevada Gold Mining Co. owns three full claims paid in full and deeded to the company; located in the great "Walker Lake Mining District," Nevada, and adjoining the famous old "Dutchman" mine on the west upon which a strike has just been made assaying \$1 a pound or \$2,000 a ton. Three ledges on our property show assays of \$101.21, \$30.75, \$15.26. WIRE YOUR ORDERS AT ONCE.

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FISCAL AGENTS

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Apache	.67	De Monte Cristo	.80
Assoe. Oil Stock P. C.	45.75	Occidental of W. Va.	.01
Carbon	7.00	Oil City Pet.	.65
Chicago Crude	.35	Peerless	3.25
Chicago Crude (new)	.08	10 Piedmont	.10
Claremont	.10	75 Pittsburgh	.05
Forty	.55	S. F. & McKittrick	1.50
Four	.25	26 Shawmut	.60
Home	.25	20 Sovereign	.25
Illinois Crude	.15	Sterling	1.60
Imperial	.15	Superior	.08
Independence	.17	18 Thirty-Three	6.00
Junction	.14	Twenty eight	8.00
Kern (new)	.10	Walash	.45
Kern River	6.75	8.00 West Shore	2.25
Linda Vista	.10	Wolverine	.40

SAN FRANCISCO STOCK & EXCHANGE BOARD.

Following are the latest quotations for stocks of mining companies listed on the San Francisco Stock & Exchange Board:

CALIFORNIA.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Argonaut	.18	1.80	Fur. Crk. Ex.	.18	1.00
Boston G. Cp.	.18	.25	Green B. Ox.	.18	.52
Brunswick	.18	.75	Keane Won.	.18	.69
Gen. Eureka	.75	.75	Nv. Hercules	.18	.66

NEVADA.**Tonopah District.**

Belmont	5.00	5.50	Midway Extension	.35	
Boston Ton.	.15	.18	Mizpah Extension	.38	
California	.18	.21	Montana	3.97	4.00
Cash Boy	.12	.13	Mon. Mid. Ex.	.15	.18
Esperanza	.02	.03	M. Pitts Ex.	.20	.22
Gld. Anchor	.41	.42	N. Y. Tn. Con.	.08	.10
Gld. Crown	.17	.18	North Star	.40	.41
Gold Mt.	.06	.07	Ohio Ton.	.20	.22
Gold M. Con.	.01	.01	Paymaster	.02	.03
Gt. Western	.04	.05	R. Rock Extension	.03	.04
G. Queen Con.	.27	.27	Rescue Con.	.19	.20
Home	.14	.15	Ton. Exten.	5.00	5.37
Indiana Ton.	.02	.03	Ton. G. West.	.12	.12
Iowa Ton.	.06	.07	T. Hume Con.	.02	.03
Jim Butler	1.17	1.20	Ton. S. & G.	.03	.03
do. Extension	.11	.07	Ton. of Nev.	19.00	
Little Ton.	2.25	3.00	West. End.	1.67	1.90
MacNam.	.62	.64	West Ton.	.25	.25
Midway	2.05	3.00			

Goldfield District.

Adams	.22	.23	G. Souvenir	.17	
Alaha	.13	.13	G. 3d Chance	.25	
Atlanta	.85	.85	Gld. Union	.10	
Balt Gld.	.09	.09	Grandma	.28	.29
Band	.40	.40	Great Bend	1.12	
Black Ants	.12	.13	do. Annex	.25	.26
B. B. Bonanza	.12	.13	do. Con.	.12	.12
B. B. Extension	.14	.15	do. Extension	.35	.36

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A STRAIGHT TIP

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Black Rock	.11	.12	Hibernia	.21	
Blue Bell	.26	.27	Highland	.08	.10
Blue Bull	.52	.54	Jumbo	.10	4.05
Blue Quartz	.37	.40	do. Extension	2.52	2.57
Brooklyn	.06	.07	Kendall	.39	
Butte Gldfd.	.13	.14	do. Extension	.07	.08
Booth	.94	.96	Kewana Ex.	.45	.48
C. O. D.	.125	.125	Laguna	1.42	
Columbia	1.05	1.15	Lone Star	.36	.37
Columbia Mt.	1.07	.10	Lou Dillon	.21	.23
do. Extension	.08	.10	Lucky Boys	.12	
Com. Frac.	6.00	6.12	Lucky Swede	.10	
Common	.32	.35	Mayne	.15	.16
Conqueror	.26	.27	May Queen	.25	.34
Crackerjack	.20	.21	Mid. Pawnee	.11	.13
Daisy	2.75	2.80	Milltown	.45	
do. Annex	.18	.17	Mohawk	17.00	17.50
do. Extension	.08	.09	do. Annex	.05	.10
Des. Queen	.12	.12	do. Extension	.29	.30
Dia. B. B. Con.	.52	.53	do. Junior	.09	.10
Dia. Triangle	.65	.66	Nev. Boy	.21	.22
Dixie	.14	.16	Nev. Gldfd.	.69	.70
Empire	.16	.17	N. Gt. Bend	.04	.05
Esmeralda	.25	.30	Oro	.50	.52
Federal	.15	.15	Orig Velvet	.18	
Fawn	.13	.13	Palace Gld.	.15	.20
Florence	3.75	.10	Panyan	.10	
do. Extension	.27	.27	Pennsyl.	.03	.05
Frances M.	.60	.60	Potlatch	.73	
Frisco	.19	.20	Red Hills	.30	.34
Gld. Bar Gld.	1.00	1.25	Red Lion	.14	.16
Gld. B. Frac.	.19	.19	Red Top	4.25	
Gld. Belmont	.70	.70	do. Extension	.42	.43
Gld. Bulldog	.18	.18	Sandstorm	.77	.78
Gld. Con.	8.62	8.75	do. Extension	.09	.10
Gld. Eureka	.25	.25	Silver Pick	1.40	1.42
Gld. Fairvw.	.08	.08	do. Extension	.15	.17
Gld. Fissure	.07	.08	Spear Gold	1.00	
Gld. G. B. Ex.	.06	.30	Spear Frac.	.35	.45
Gld. Herald	.06	.08	St. Ives	1.17	1.25
Gld. of Nev.	.140	.140	do. Leasing	.18	
Gld. Meda	.05	.10	Sun Dog	.04	.05
Gld. N. Star	.15	.15	Sunnyside	.10	
G. Portland	.34	.35	Treasure	.18	.20
Gld. R. King	.23	.23	Verde	.03	.05
Gold Flat	.18	.18	Vernal	.24	.25
Gold Hill	.05	.05	Waverley	.25	
Gld. L. Strike	.15	.15	Wonder	.06	.07
G. Kewanas	1.65	1.70	Yel. Rose	.14	.15
Gld. Rand	.05	.05	Yel. Tiger	.18	

Bullfrog District.			
Alliance	.15	Gld. M. Gld.	.06 .10
Amargosa	.05	.06 Happy Hool.	.12
Amethyst	.57	.58 Hmstk. King	1.25
Beatty		.10 Jermain Bfg.	.03
Big Bfg.	.06	.07 Lige Harris	.05 .06
Black Spar		.15 Little Bfg.	.04 .05
Bon Mt. Gld.	.12	.20 Mayflow. An.	.20
Bonnie Clare	.34	.36 do. Consol.	.54 .55
Bfg. Annex	.05	.06 do. Extension	.10
Bfg. Banner		1.05 Maryland	.03
Bfg. Com.	.09	Midnight	.18
Bfg. Con.		.05 Mont. Bfg.	.13 .14
Bfg. Daisy	.48	.49 Montgy. Hill	.07 .09
Bfg. Extension		.15 Montgy. Mt.	.40
Bfg. Belmont		.16 Mon. Sho. Ex.	.23 .24
Bfg. Jumper		.08 Nugget	.12 .14
Bfg. Midas	.50	.52 North Sho.	.17
Bfg. of Nev.	.35	.36 Ohio Bfg.	.11
Bfg. M. & W.	.38	Old Sol. Bfg.	.19 .21
Bfg. Nat. Bk.	.54	.56 Orig. Bfg.	.23 .24
Bfg. N. Star	.14	Orig. G. B. Ex.	.20
Bfg. Sunset		.15 Piute	.10
Bfg. Victor		.30 Rhy. Twnsite	.05 .06
Bfg. Winner	.15	San Fran.	.15
China Nev.	.10	Shoshone	.07
Croesus		.18 Sho. Nat. Bk.	.08
Den. Bfg. An.		.29 Skook. Bfg.	.23
Gold Bar		1.30 Steinway	.29
do. Extension	.10	.11 Tramp Con.	1.70 1.72
Gold Center		.33 Valley View	.26
Gold Dollar	.10	Velvet	.10
Gld. Bfg.		.06 Wolverine	.94
Gld. Scepter	.44	.46 Yankee Girl	.13 .14
Manhattan District.			
Apr. Fool Ex.	.04	.05 Man. Jumbo	.05 .06
Atlan. & Pac.	.04	.05 Man. Lit. Joe	.05 .06
Bonanza Ex.	.11	.12 Man. of Nev.	.15 .17
Bulldog	.03	.05 M. Mammoth	.18
Comet	.03	.04 Man. Mayflow.	.50
Doub. Eagle		.05 Man. Mohawk	.13
Gold Wedge	.16	.17 Man. Mon. Ex.	.04
Granny	.23	.24 Man. Monarch	.07 .08
Hindocraft	.12	.13 Man. Monitor	.05
Indian Camp		.80 Man. Oriental	.19
Jump. Jack	.28	Man. Oreana	.15
Little Grey	.45	.47 Man. Piute	.11
Man. Astoria		.25 Man. R. Top	.05 .06
Man. Atlas		.13 Man. Sedan	.05
Man. Belmont	.02	.03 Man. Southern	.06
Man. B. Four		.15 Man. Stand.	.04 .05
Man. B. Horse		.09 Man. Vir.	.06
Man. Broncho	.16	.17 Man. Wolfstone	.30 .34
Man. Buffalo	.09	.10 Mineral Hill	.07
Man. Carson		.08 Mustang Mn.	.25 .26
Man. Cen.	.03	do. Annex	.02 .03
Man. Con.		.89 do. Extension	.10 .12
Man. Extension		.19 Nemo Man.	.15
Man. Com.	.12	.13 Orig. Man.	.28 .30
Man. Cres.	.13	.14 Pinenut	.23 .26
Man. Cowboy	.10	.11 S. Humphrey	.11 .13
Man. Dexter	.67	.68 Stray Dog	.50
Man. Friseo		.25 Taquima Cp.	.12 .13
Man. G. Nug.		.08 Thanksgiving	.13
Man. H. Grade	.17	United Man.	.15
Man. Ivanhoe		.25 Whale	.09 .10
Man. Hid. Tr.	.13	Yel. Horse	.08 .09
Man. Humboldt	.09	do. Extension	.19 .20
Man. Jackson		.20	
Other Districts.			
Alice Won.	.21	.24 Lynx Creek	1.70 1.75
Bullion Hill		.50 Mackey	1.60 1.70
Capital Won.		.07 Mt. Cedar	.18
Centen. Gld.		.50 Nev. C. Stock	.15
Congress		.15 Nev. Cop.	.15
Cyrus Noble		.18 Nev. Hills	3.95
Clifford		.03 do. Extension	.50
E. Gibraltar		.25 do. Flor.	.15 .17
Eagles Nest	.29	.32 Nev. Sunshine	.50
Fairview Aztec		.30 Nev. Gld. Dev.	.27
do. Hailsta.		.15 Nev. Won.	.30 .31
do. R. Mt.		.30 N. S. Wonder	.23 .25
do. R. Rock		.25 Pitts John	.08
Flor. G. R. K.	.13	Pitts S. Peak	1.55 1.65
do. Leasing		.40 Ramsey Won.	.30
Globe John	.38	.40 Red Wing	.33 .35
Gld. S. Peak		.19 Reese R. Gld.	.15
Gld. Reef	.13	.14 Roe. Hmstk.	.10 .11
Gold Quartz		.30 Round Mt.	1.00
Ida Mines	.20	.25 do. Alpine	.06
Ida Mae An.		.05 do. Extension	.27 .28
Interstate	.05	.10 Ruby Won.	.31 .33
Jackpot	1.47	1.50 Searchlight T.	.30
John Con.	.18	.19 S. P. Mayflow.	.50
Kawich Gld.	.02	.03 7 Troughs C.	.15
K. Keystone.	.02	Toano Friseo	.15
Kaw. of Nev.	.01	.02 Vulture	.85
Lee Bonanza		.16 W. L. Hiaw.	.10

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Coalinga, Cal.

PACIFIC MINING & OIL REPORTER

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San Francisco, Cal., February 20, 1907

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THE FIRST TOOL INVENTED.

We can only guess when the first man conceived the notion of tying a stick and a stone together to form a better club or weapon than he could get by using either separately. Probably this stone club was the first tool invented, says Charles H. Cochrane in "The Circle" magazine for February. It enabled the possessor to overcome a stronger man or stronger animal. The man, or man-brute, as he was then, had only to find a stone of about the right shape, break off a tree-limb to suit him, and tie them lightly together with fine roots, hair, or sinews.

From the stone club it was but a step to the stone hammer, stone hatchet and spear head, and a long line of stone implements. It is apparent that once man began to use stones and to chip them into shapes, he learned that certain shapes were best for certain purposes. The round stone with a handle became a maul or hammer—in fact, the very word "hammer" is from the old Scandinavian "hamarr," which means both rock and hammer. The flat-edged stone he used as a hatchet or ax, the pointed stones served as spear or lance-heads; flat, thin stones were chipped into scrapers, and when this paleolithic man got an extra sharp-edged piece, he used it for a knife, or the thin, pointed stone served as an awl. It is natural to suppose that men first hunted for the desired shape of stone and later took to chipping them.

Even the saw was known to these preadamites, who serrated the edges of some of their stone knives and left them in their caves, where they have furnished us the evidence of their ingenuity.

The first stone implements doubtless were tied to the stick or handle; then an inventive genius learned to bore a hole in the stick and inserted the pointed end of the stone. A brighter genius bored a hole in the stone itself for the insertion of the stick, this being the highest type of stone implement.

WEST SIDE OIL COMPANIES MAKE BIG CONTRACT WITH STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

The Maseot Oil Company, of which "Col." Timothy Spellacy is the president, has entered into a contract with the Standard Oil Company for the delivery of 3,500,000 barrels of oil at a price of 30c. per barrel. The property of the Maseot is located in the Midway district, Kern County.

Several affiliated companies will participate in the above contract, among them being the Cresceus, Lockwood, and others. These properties produce a lighter gravity of oil than most of the other properties in the field, and was, therefore, particularly sought for by the Standard which is now actively engaged in securing an adequate supply of refinable oil.

It is stated on good authority that the Standard will begin the construction of a pipe-line between Port Harford and the Midway field at an early date to transport this production above referred to. It is known that the survey for such a line has been surveyed and several rights of way and tankage sites secured in the vicinity of Port Harford. Several other companies have been approached in the matter of contracting their production and it is believed that the present year will see the Sunset-Midway field shipping its entire output at profitable prices.

IN RE THE ILLINOIS CRUDE.

In a subsequent issue we made a statement to the effect that the Illinois Crude Oil Company of the Kern River field had paid a dividend of one cent per share which would be the regular rate in the future. We are informed by the president of the company—Col. Tim Spellacy—that this is somewhat in error wherein it refers to future dividends. A one per cent share basis would amount to \$2,000.00 per month for the company, which, Mr. Spellacy states, can be paid for a time owing to the recent sale of the storage oil to the Associated Oil Company, but when this amount of money has been distributed, the dividends of the Illinois Crude will, of a necessity, conform with the earnings which amount to from \$800 to \$1,000 per month.

We are glad to take this opportunity of correcting an error which might be misleading.

MEXICAN OIL COMPANIES MERGER.

Special Correspondence to Pacific Mining & Oil Reporter.

Los Angeles, February 19th, 1907.

The Mexican Petroleum and Huasteca Petroleum Companies of this city have formed a merger by organizing the Mexican Petroleum Company, Ltd., of Delaware, which will take over the shares of such stockholders as may desire to come into the deal and issue its own stock in lieu thereof. The new company's capitalization is \$50,000,000, par value of shares \$100, 120,000 shares being preferred, 8 per cent, non-cumulative, and 380,000 common stock.

For each 100 shares of old Mexican Petroleum, \$1 par value, two shares of the company's preferred and one of common stock will be issued. The old company was capitalized for \$10,000,000, and of which \$6,000,000 was issued.

The Huasteca is capitalized for \$20,000,000, of which \$15,000,000 is issued. For each 100 shares, par value \$1, of this, two \$100 shares of the new Mexican Petroleum's common stock will be issued.

The Mexican Petroleum's properties at Ebano, near Tampico, Mexico, are well known. Those of the Huasteca are in the same region, some adjoining and some more removed. The whole are scattered more or less over a territory covering 100 miles from north to south. The land has been developed to some extent and is declared by a number of expert oil men, including E. L. Doheny, C. A. Canfield, H. G. Wylie, superintendent of the Mexican Petroleum, to be much more valuable than those of the Mexican Petroleum, although much less developed.

The stockholders in both companies are the same. Among them are E. L. Doheny, C. A. Canfield, E. P. Ripley, H. G. Wylie, and others. They have been acquiring the Huasteca properties at different times during the last six years.

The chief benefits expected from the merger, outlined by President Doheny in a circular letter, are the lifting of the liability now resting upon stockholders for corporation debts under the California law and raising of the par value of stock to \$100 which will permit of its listing on the big exchanges of New York, London, and Mexico City, where, it is believed, fully twice as much can be obtained for it as in Los Angeles.

The Mexican Central railroad which is buying fuel from the Mexican Petroleum Company has now 100 oil-burning engines and is using liquid fuel from Tampico to Mexico City and on the branches to Guadalajara, Pachuca and Cuernavaca. Its use will soon commence on the northern end of the main line. It is claimed that the saving over coal is 50 per cent.

COALINGA LAND DEAL CONSUMMATED.

We have authentic advices to the effect that the deal for the purchase of the Oil City Petroleum and Twenty-Eight Oil Companies by the Standard Oil Company has been consummated and that the consideration amounting to \$855,000.00 will be paid over at once and distributed to the shareholders of the selling corporations.

It is believed that the price paid for this land, which is approximately \$3,000.00 per acre for the proven territory of the companies named, is the highest ever recorded in the State for any considerable acreage. It was sufficiently high to induce the principal stockholders, who are all prominent business men, to believe that it was wiser to sell than to hope for a greater profit by producing and selling at any price likely to be received for some time to come.

The transfer of the Oil City Petroleum and Twenty-Eight Oil Companies disposes of all of the properties of the Fresno capitalists of which Jacob Clark, well known in oil circles, was the secretary. These gentlemen have been eminently successful in the oil development of the Coalinga field where they operated for many years without a failure. They have evidently made a handsome fortune from the sale of their properties besides having received a large income from their production for many years. At the present time they are interested in a small way in the Arroyo Grande field but it is understood that they will, for the most part, withdraw from the oil business.

DEVELOPMENT IN THE COAST FIELDS.

SANTA MARIA.

In the Santa Maria field developments continue more than heretofore by the operating companies. But no new territory since the Palmer Oil Company finished its well has been added. The Coblenz Oil Company, one mile east of the proven field, has lately made better forward strides, and Mr. Hall, the manager, feels certain of a good well when the proper depth is reached.

The Union is still everywhere active in field work. The new 8-inch pipe line has crossed the Arroyo Grande valley, starting from Port Harford. It is claimed that the Union transports 350,000 barrels a month over its 6-inch pipe to Port Harford. The new pipe line will give it more than double additional capacity, which speaks for the enormous oil deliveries that will be made over the Port Harford.

In addition, the railroad at Casmalia and still more so at Belleravia on the S. P., are procuring what oil they can from the Brookshine and Graciosa Oil Companies.

There is now no more question but that the demand for oil is getting ahead of the supply. Not but that there is plenty and sufficient oil in the interior of the State to supply present wants, and that sufficient would be developed at present prices for future requirements, but the difficulty lies in transportation.

Time and again have we, as a mere onlooker, called attention to the lack of transportation facilities existing in the State at large. Railroad facilities in the San Joaquin have grown from bad to worse; the railroad itself for its own use and distribution has often been closely pressed for oil. In the East experience has long crystalized the oil transportation problem to pipe lines and waterways. It can not any longer be expected that cars can freight the business of the country and the oil necessary for fuel except for short local transportation from the nearest waterway or to pipe line sub-stations.

In our own field slowly has there been a realization that greater pipe line facilities must be had to deliver oil from the field to tidewater at Port Harford. Up to the first of the year two pipe lines were in operation, the Standard's and the Union Oil Company's. Just recently a third line has been put into operation from the Graciosa Oil Co.'s fields to the California Petroleum Refinery Company's wharf and plant on the more southerly shore of the port, reference to which has been repeatedly made in this journal. Now the Union Oil Company has the fourth line under way, an 8-inch pipe line from Orcutt to Port Harford, passing its own future wharf. From Orcutt to Port Harford, the pipe line length ranges from thirty to thirty-five miles, according to the route selected.

When this fourth line is completed this field will have ample transportation facilities. Two pipe lines are already running to the S. P. stations, and one southerly to the water front at Gaviota on the Santa Barbara channel belonging to the Associated Oil Company.

The development of oil wells has hardly kept pace with the increasing delivery facilities. Oil prices should long ago have risen in view of the increasing demand, but it is only very recently, till both the Standard and the Associated have felt the need of replenishing their rapidly decreasing oil stocks, that they have paid better prices, not on account of business generosity, but from necessity, which of course is all that could be anticipated; but they began too late. In this field we know of a number of oil men in the last twelve months who would have come in here to develop more oil territory had proper prices been proffered them.

The Standard Oil Company built two new tanks near Orcutt the last year, and they still stand empty. In this field of deep and expensive wells no company is going to bore wells and practically donate their product to the Standard or to the Associated Oil Company for 25 cents or even 35 cents per barrel. Two years ago, with the market not one-third as strong as it is at present, the Standard paid 75 cents for this product of 27 to 28-degree gravity oil. Another mistake that producers themselves have been making—they have been overestimating the production of their wells, and this in turn has been making purchasers assume that the production was so great that producers would be willing to sell their oil at a very low figure. But many wells that started with a 1000 barrels daily production have, after a few months' flow, come down to one-third of the amount; 500-barrel wells have come down to from 200 to 250 barrels productivity.

These facts are not usually given out; we always like to mention the favorable side of everything, and when facts are not as roseate as we would

have them, we are silent. This silence is not always good policy for all concerned. There is no question but that our deep wells are fine producers, but the bigger producers are taken unjustly as the average of the field. When we inquire into the total production of any particular field and hear it talked of that they have 500-barrel wells, we never find the average to hold out. If a field has ten wells of a supposed 400 to 500-barrel capacity, we usually find that the average delivery will be nearer 250 barrels.

There is plenty of oil in the field, only more wells will have to be bored, and a candid statement of this fact will do no harm to oil purchasers any more than to producers.

Field development has been delayed temporarily on account of lack of facilities for getting material on the ground. The Graciosa Oil Company has found it impossible to push their new wells along as anticipated, not only on account of the inelimity of the weather, but because material by the transportation companies has been delayed in delivery. Other companies have the same experience. Field work has therefore lagged during January, and the "Oil Reporter's" general summary for the New Year's number is still a fair index of the present status of field development.

ARROYO GRANDE.

Excitement is rife in the Arroyo Grande field since oil has been found in the shallow depths at the Tiber wells. It is claimed that the second Tiber well was finished by McClurg under 1600 feet, with just two strings of casing at a cost under \$4000, the cheapest well ever bored in this vicinity.

Instead of the shale formations in which oil is found in the deep Santa Maria fields, the oil is found in coarse oil sands quite similar to the Kern fields, and resembling it also in the relative shallowness of the wells. The oil is heavy, about the same gravity as the Kern oil fields. About 600 feet of sand is passed through. There is little if any diatomaceous earths found here as in the Santa Maria oil field, showing a pronouncedly different formation in this as in its other geological formation. The formation also dips very rapidly. Three miles east the oil sands have dipped fully 1500 feet, if not more, and are overlain with wash formations and shales. As a result near by one of the wells drilling, the Oak Park, at a depth of 2400 feet, has only seepages.

No. 3 of the Tiber is 1100 feet deep in oil, and is said to resemble No. 2. Nos. 1 and 2 are claimed to be 500-barrel wells each; how long in this peculiar formation the full capacity of the wells will be maintained is a matter that a few months well determine.

Hardly was it known that the Tiber had the beginning of a production that the company was broached as to selling the output for two or three years. The S. P. or its purchasing agent offered 25 cents for the oil, saying it was all they could afford to pay, but the Tiber company proffered the information that they could afford to wait till they were paid better. Thirty cents was next offered, which was again refused. Finally as much as 35 to 37½ cents for this heavy fuel oil had to be proffered before the sale was consummated. This virtually takes all the production that the Arroyo field is at all likely to produce within the next six months. All the other wells, except the Squires lease, adjoining the Tiber, show deeper formation and more difficult drilling, and have each only single wells testing their respective locations.

Mr. Crandall, formerly heading a very successful Santa Maria oil location, is interesting some Los Angeles capitalists in a lease next to the Squires and not very far from the Tiber wells.

On account of the success of the Tiber eight new companies have been organized in this field within the last thirty days, and it is all financed by local capital between San Luis Obispo, Arroyo Grande and even Santa Maria. Since prices of oil have been on the rise, people have become over-excited about the future of this field. This may turn out to be a very good field, but only one end of it has been tested and not in sufficient locations elsewhere to warrant the present strong speculative feeling for investments.

The Associated in this field, nearer still to Port Harford, we are informed, are making a good showing. Squires on the Hnasna end has shut off the water he was bothered with at 800 feet, and is considerably deeper at present. What formation he is in we only hear it rumored and so don't know.

OIL PORT.

Along the water front, about six miles from the Tiber, Oil Port is looming up on San Luis Bay. Extensive buildings keep looming up. The substantiality of the buildings can be seen by the manner in which the foundations of the office is laid—adapted for a city like Los Angeles. These English companies build for permanency. At San Luis we came across L. A. Phillips, the manager of the place, too busy to give us an interview, however. This company, the Californian Petroleum Refineries, Limited, is doing the most far reaching things possible, following generally the lines of the Union Oil Company, except that they are having their refinery plant connected by pipe line from the Graciosa property at Santa Maria. Both the Union and the Standard must transport their oils by ships to a distant refining point, a delay and an expense that the California Petroleum Refinery, Limited, overcomes. The Union already has found it very profitable to have a smaller refinery near Port Harford wharf to take off the top oil for such fuel oil where the law exacts a high flash test.

L. E. BLOCHMAN.

COALINGA.

Coalinga, Cal., February 19th, 1907.

W. A. Gray and associates have bought 60 acres in the southeast part of Section 14-20-11 of May, Kerr et al., and are putting up a rig and will start drilling at once.

Wm. Graham has bought 80 acres of Thomas & Warlow, being the N.2 of NE.4 of 6-21-15, and will begin operations at once.

Associated Oil Company is shipping in large amount of materials for developing the large amount of acquired lands recently bought by them.

The Standard Oil Company, by its subsidiary companies, has been laying a large amount of pipe-line recently, to all parts of the field so as to be able to handle the large production recently contracted at 30c for a year, from the independent producers.

Wabash Oil Company is down several hundred feet with its No. 8 well and has rig for No. 9 nearly ready for spudding in.

J. F. Lucey and associates have rig completed on the SW.4 of NW.4, Section 6-21-15, leased from H. B. Guthrie, and will spud in in a few days.

The Coalinga Enterprise Oil Company has been incorporated with principal place of business at Coalinga. They take over a part of the Enterprise claim on Section 6-21-15, by the side of the Lucile Oil Company, a part of which property is leased by the Shreeve Oil Company. Directors, T. A. O'Donnell, J. F. Lucey, S. R. Bowen, R. W. Dallas and S. A. Guiberson.

Shreeve Oil Company is shut down for a few days waiting for repairs needed to complete the well.

Never in the history of this field has there been so much activity as at the present time. Many new rigs will go up in the next few weeks and much land is being sought after. The demand for rig material is much greater than the supply.

Section 2-19-15 has two new wells drilling which will open a much larger territory.

West Coalinga is making excellent progress, down 650 feet. Manchester Oil Company has brightest of prospects; depth, about 1,150 feet.

Michigan Oil & Development Company is making good progress now under heavy pressure of water. Are encountering some sand at 1,250 feet. Have excellent prosperity in sight.

Associated Oil Company has bought a block of land in town and will maintain their own yard, the same as the Limited does.

No. 1, the old gusher of the California Monarch Oil Company, is being redrilled and it is hoped to have her in again soon. No. 14 on Section 26 continues its usual flow.

Well No. 5, California Diamond, Section 12, is 2,420 feet deep, with 8¼ inch casing, and the water is being shut off at this depth. Water will be shut off with cement in No. 4 within a few days.

California and New York Oil Company has lately increased somewhat in production. Large deliveries are being made to the Associated.

SOUTHERN FIELDS.

Los Angeles, February 19th, 1907.

Thirty-four gravity oil has been struck in a well drilled by Pitcher & Garbutt and the Union Oil Company on a tract southwest of the Amalgamated property. The well has taken alternatively to gushing and sanding up and its capacity is not known but it is believed to be great and tanks are being erected to handle the output.

The owners decline to give out any statements as to the well's depth, the formation or sands.

The supervisors are wrestling with the problem of road oil for the coming season. It is a self-evident fact that very, very bad results have been obtained from much of the oiling done so far. Whether this is due to the inferiority of oil used or to the slipshod way in which it has been applied is a matter over which oil men, contractors and road masters have been "making faces" at each other for the past three years. Both may likely have had much to do with it, but the public that pays the bills is getting very sick of the controversy and the effect has been to greatly discredit the use of oil in the minds of many persons.

Exports of Domestic Mineral Oil From the Pacific Ports of the United States, and Shipments to Alaska and Hawaii, During December, 1906

CUSTOMS DISTRICTS AND COUNTRIES	MINERAL OIL CRUDE		MINERAL OIL, REFINED OR MANUFACTURED							
			NAPHTHAS, ETC.		ILLUMINATING		LUBRICATING, ETC.		RESIDUUM, ETC.	
	Gallons	Dollars	Gallons	Dollars	Gallons	Dollars	Gallons	Dollars	Gallons	Dollars
Domestic Exports—										
Alaska			260	89	1,510	360				
Puget Sound	4,279	319	960	150	2,730	452	6,801	1,079	7,457	436
San Diego					1,245	239	290	144	1,223	79
San Francisco	1,050,000	15,000	34,800	3,384	3,572,350	183,389	9,651	2,820	2,676	192
TOTAL DOMESTIC	1,054,279	15,319	36,020	3,623	3,577,835	184,440	16,742	4,043	11,356	707
Shipments to Alaska—										
From Puget Sound			38,500	7,591	20,738	4,424	4,886	1,806		
Shipments to Hawaii—										
From San Francisco	4,746,000	63,800	70,330	8,085	48,876	8,833	12,019	3,641		

Exports of Domestic Mineral Oil From the Pacific Ports of the United States, and Shipments to Alaska and Hawaii, for the Calendar Year Ended December 31, 1906

CUSTOMS, DISTRICTS AND COUNTRIES	MINERAL OIL CRUDE		MINERAL OIL, REFINED OR MANUFACTURED							
			NAPHTHAS, ETC.		ILLUMINATING		LUBRICATING, ETC.		RESIDUUM, ETC.	
	Gallons	Dollars	Gallons	Dollars	Gallons	Dollars	Gallons	Dollars	Gallons	Dollars
Domestic Exports—										
Alaska			23,400	4,560	38,361	7,054	8,440	2,795		
Los Angeles					110	16				
Puget Sound	1,929,033	50,492	32,592	4,212	26,288	3,323	121,525	22,427	44,605	3,006
San Diego	2,812	120	5,336	576	11,740	2,113	2,447	905	6,421	394
San Francisco	1,070,420	15,548	99,650	14,627	41,794,771	1,770,926	170,520	48,271	8,040	519
Williamette	800	15					15	6		
TOTAL DOMESTIC	3,003,065	66,175	160,978	23,975	41,871,270	1,783,432	302,947	74,404	59,066	3,919
Shipments to Alaska—										
From Los Angeles			51,000	8,400						
" Oregon, Ore.			4,290	574	1,100	128	75	22		
" Puget Sound	100	9	292,964	53,140	395,789	82,170	71,441	28,436		
" San Francisco	2,688,000	38,400	230,068	38,191	163,804	26,403	12,379	4,637		
" Williamette			2,656	379	7,340	1,263	97	29	840	90
TOTAL TO ALASKA	2,688,100	38,409	580,978	100,684	568,033	109,964	83,992	33,124	840	90
Shipments to Hawaii—										
From Los Angeles	1,932,000	43,900	85,250	9,709						
" Puget Sound			8,840	1,280	3,630	1,553	8,411	3,024		
" San Francisco	36,951,100	827,930	456,885	60,965	1,225,533	199,390	224,386	69,395		
TOTAL TO HAWAII	38,883,100	871,830	550,975	71,954	1,229,163	200,943	232,797	72,419		

The old dispute between the Sunset and city producers bids fair to break out anew. The plea is constantly put forth that home industry should be sustained. Without arguing the merits of the two products it should be stated without reservation that this is an utter false position, working not only the grossest injustice to the taxpayers and road users but also injuring the oil industry of the State as a whole. Good roads are wanted and the oil that will produce them should be bought and no other. If the local men can make good, very well; if not, let us have oil that will.

The supervisors, however, followed their usual precedence of dividing the business by calling for bids, under new specifications, on two lots of 15,000 barrels each, one lot to be at least 60 per cent asphaltum, with 11 gravity, and the other to be at least 80 per cent asphaltum, and not more than 14 gravity.

It is probable that portable heating plants will be purchased for preparing the heavy oil in districts far from the base of supply where much difficulty has been experienced in the past.

Supervisor Patterson declares positively that he will not use any except the heavy asphaltic oil in his district, and that if this can not be had he will go back to the old methods of road-making, and use none. He declares the oil applied to highways in his district last year was simply wasted, not a trace or it remaining.

The Associated has just been awarded a contract for fuel for the city waterworks at 85 and 89 cents, according to the distance hauled. This is about double the rates of two years ago and almost as great an increase over last year's.

It is expected that a company of Los Angeles capitalists will be formed next week to begin "wild-catting" in the Arroyo Grande district. Several prominent oil men visited that field last week and admit their intention of drilling but give no details of their plans.

The Santa Monica Oil & Gas Company has just organized with a capital stock of \$1,000,000, to drill a "wild-cat" well on section 1, township 1 south, range 18 west, ten miles north of Santa Monica, fifteen miles south of Calaveras, and four and a-half miles from the ocean. The land has been in litigation several years which has just been settled. No drilling has ever been done, but there are said to be seepages and other indications that have caused some to form the theory that the producing belt that appears in the Amalgamated, Whittier and Fullerton fields extends to this part. The proposed Rindge railroad from Santa Monica up the coast will cross the property. The company intends to place stock on the market as a preliminary. Thaddeus Brewster is president, and B. P. Welch, secretary. Associated with them are J. H. Roberts, J. H. Perrine, Gustave P. Wolfram, and others.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY PAYS DIVIDEND.

The directors of the Standard Oil Company on February 15th declared a quarterly dividend of \$15 per share. The dividend was the same amount in the corresponding quarter of last year, and \$10 per share three months ago. The capital stock of the Standard Oil Company is \$100,000,000, of which John D. Rockefeller owns 40 per cent. Of the \$15,000,000 to be disbursed this quarter, Rockefeller will receive \$6,000,000.

Since 1898 the company has paid \$330,000,000 in dividends, and by the end of the present year the total will reach \$400,000,000, or four times the total capital, in nine years. During this period Rockefeller has received in all about \$166,000,000.

OIL AND MINING NOTES.

Associated Press dispatches announce the formation of the Higgins World Oil Company, incorporated under the laws of Arizona with an authorized capitalization of \$6,000,000. It is said that the principal place of business will be San Francisco, with a branch office in Houston, Texas. It is said that the new company will enter into the extensive producing and marketing of oil with a possibility of also entering the refining trade. Patillo Higgins is the promotor of the corporation.

It is reported that the Southern Pacific Company will commence at once the work of dredging a channel 400 feet wide and 2,700 feet long near what is known as "Timm's Point," at the entrance of the inner San Pedro harbor. It is said that the Standard Oil Company will use the new channel largely for the purpose of loading and discharging its tank steamers of oil.

It is currently reported that more than 400 miles of 8-inch rifled pipe has been purchased by the Southern Pacific Company to complete its rifled pipeline system from Delano to Bay Points. It will be remembered that the rifled line between Kern River and Delano was completed about a year ago and that the same has been proven to be a successful system for handling the heavy oils of the Kern River field. It is authoritatively stated by some that a branch line will be run into the Sunset, Midway and McKittrick fields, the system being intended to take care of the Kern County production. In this event the building of a line to Port Harford by the Standard Oil Company seems highly improbable as it is not believed that the two affiliated corporations would have use for the two lines.

Several mines in Nevada County have been compelled to shut down on account of a shortage of fuel oil. The famine is said to be occasioned by the ear shortage. The lack of fuel will cause great damage to those mines that depend wholly upon steam power as it will be impossible to work the pumps and the water will fill up some of the lower levels.

The Associated Oil Company has declared a dividend of \$1.50 per share, payable March 1st; as there are 280,000 shares this will mean a disbursement of \$420,000 to the shareholders.

The recent heavy purchases of oil lands in the Coalinga district by the Standard Oil Company is reported to mean that that corporation has been obliged to get hold of some producers in order to protect itself as a supply agent. The recent activities of the Associated and Union in purchasing oil territory has roused the Standard to a realization that it should do likewise to keep its tanks supplied at profitable figures.

Reports from McKittrick advise that Surveyors Buffington and Greeley have completed the survey of the Standard Oil Company's pipe-line from the Sunset-Midway field to McKittrick field, and that work on the laying of the pipe will begin within a short time. The pumping plant will be located on the S. W. ¼ of Section 1, Township 32, Range 24 E.

The Murchie Gold Mines Con. at Nevada City, Cal., has passed through an entirely new ore chute in going from the 800 to the 900 foot levels. The new find is considered of great importance. It assays from \$5 to \$16 per ton. Sinking from the 900 level of the Murchie has begun and will be continued vigorously until the 1,200 level is reached.

The Goldfield Eastern Star Mining Company has begun development work on their Inferno claim at Bullfrog, located a few hundred feet south of the Gold Bullfrog Mining Company's property on which a mill and reducer are being built. This is a very excellent property and the company looks for big returns on the money spent for development. The company is also developing

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the Gracey and the Eastern Slope claims, just northeast of the Montgomery Sashane mines. This company is one of the best managed in the camp. On the Lilly Mae group at Goldfield the company is now arranging for deep development work and will shortly install a hoist and gasoline engine, etc. This proposition is under the care of Mr. Elmer J. Chute, the official map maker of Goldfield, and everything is being done to prove up the property at the earliest date possible.

THE OIL MARKET.

American Position.

Following are the latest coast prices for mineral oils, refined, per gallon:

KEROSENE.	cts.	GASOLINE	cts.
Waterwhite oil, in bulk	10½	Red Crown gasoline, in bulk	18
Pearl oil, es., 2-5s.	17½	do., es., 2-5s.	23
Astral, 2-5s.	17½	Motor gasoline, in bulk	18
Star, 2-5s.	17½	do., es., 2-5s.	25
Extra Star oil, es., 2-5s.	17½	86-deg. gasoline, in bulk	30
Star, es., 2-5s.	17½	do., es., 2-5s.	36½
Extra Star oil, es., 2-5s.	20½	No. 1 Engine distillate, iron bbls.	
Elaine, es., 2-5s.	26½	or drums	8
Eorene, es., 2-5s.	20½	do., es., 2-5s.	15
		No. 2 do., iron bbls. or drums	6½
		do., es., 2-5s.	13½
BENZINE—in bulk	12		
Benzine, es., 2-5s.	19½		

Russian Position.

During the past fortnight the position at Baku has undergone a change, and strikes have broken out at the works of four firms, and it is feared that a general strike will shortly be declared by the workmen. Negotiations are at present proceeding between the manufacturers and delegates from the workmen, and the workmen hope to assist their delegates by striking. The strike is spreading, and should it become general will certainly give a serious set back to the production at Baku.

There has been slight fluctuation in the market for Crude Petroleum and its products at Baku during the past fortnight, but the market has been firm, with a rising tendency. Crude Petroleum, which a fortnight ago was quoted at 24 copecks has now advanced to 24½ copecks per pood, whilst for forward delivery after having reached the price of 26 copecks, now stands at 25½ copecks, or exactly the same as a fortnight back.

The market in Residuals has been very strong, and the quotation for prompt delivery is now 26½ copecks per pood, or an advance of ¾ copeck. For forward delivery the price advanced ½ copeck to 28 copecks per pood.

Kerosene has been in strong demand, and for prompt delivery free on rail Baku, the quotation has advanced ¾ copeck to 27½ copecks per pood, but there are still no sellers for forward delivery. For delivery f.o.b. vessel on the Caspian Sea, after having touched 27 copecks per pood, the price now stands at 26¾ copecks, or an advance of ¼ copeck over the price a fortnight ago.

Indian Market Report.

There has been a considerable increase in the deliveries of Lamp Oils on the Indian markets during the past fortnight. The quotations have undergone very little change with the exception of the Karachi market, where there has been an advance all round of 2 annas, with the exception of American Case Oil, the quotation for which has remained unchanged. Slight advances were made in the Bombay market in Borneo and Burmah Oil.

The following are the latest quotations:

		Rupees.
Bombay—		
American case oil	4.	8. 0.
Russian case oil	4.	0. 0.
"Elephant" oil in tins	3.	10. 0.
Sumatra "Rising Sun" in tins	3.	10. 0.
Borneo oil in bulk	2.	10. 0.
Burmah oil in bulk	2.	10. 0.
Karachi—		
American case oil	4.	0. 0.
Burmah oil in tins	3.	5. 0.
Borneo oil in tins	3.	0. 0.
Sumatra oil in bulk	3.	0. 0.
American oil in bulk	3.	0. 0.
Calcutta—		
American case oil	4.	6. 6.
Russian case oil	4.	4. 0.
Burmah oil in bulk	2.	13. 0.
Borneo oil in bulk	2.	13. 0.
Sumatra oil in bulk	3.	3. 0.
American oil in bulk	3.	3. 0.

English Market Report.

During the past fortnight the Lamp Oil market has remained firm, the quotations for Russian and American Lamp Oils being unchanged. The deliveries have increased owing to the cold weather that has prevailed during this period.

The quotations were as follows:

London—	
Russian oil, 5½d. ex wharf in barrels.	
American oil, 6½d. @ 6½d. ex wharf in barrels.	
Liverpool—	
Russian oil, 6½d. @ 6½d. ex wharf in barrels.	
American oil, 6½d. @ 6½d. ex wharf in barrels.	

Smith, Emery & Co., analytical chemists, formerly in the Crossley building, but who lost their entire plant in the San Francisco conflagration, are now constructing a building at Howard and Hawthorne streets, into which they will move on April 1st. This building was especially designed for the company and will, when equipped with laboratory facilities, represent an outlay of about \$100,000.

Smith, Emery & Co. have just issued some very interesting pamphlets on assaying and analysis which will be mailed free on request to their temporary headquarters at 1068 Broadway, Oakland, Cal.

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THE LIBEL ACT.

A Direct Blow Aimed at the Freedom of the Press.

A bill has been introduced into the Legislature of the State of California which has in its purpose the muzzling of the press to the glorification of a multitude of thieves and scoundrels who would thus surreptitiously shield themselves from the storm of indignation which is sweeping the country. Ostensibly the bill is innocent in form and intended to convey the impression that it is intended to effect a remedy for the blackmailing schemes of certain nefarious publications. But we have adequate laws to prevent and punish the crime of blackmail and extortion. The libel law is intended to protect the real scoundrel who is never immune from exposure through the press.

We refer to the bill recently introduced into the State Senate by Senator Savage; reported upon favorably by the committee to which it was referred, and which places the punishment for libel at a maximum of \$5,000 fine or five years' imprisonment. In other words it makes all libel, criminal libel, punishable by an exorbitant penalty. It gives the moneyed and influential scoundrel an opportunity to harass the editor of any publication who may oppose his contemptible methods.

The worst feature of the bill, however, is the clause which makes the editor of any publication criminally responsible for the errors of subordinates. If a reporter makes an error which can be construed as a libel the editor is subject to fine and imprisonment. It is a most vicious attack upon the press of the State and is, we believe, unconstitutional.

The worth of publicity is incalculable. In the industrial world it has been the means of creating fortunes. It has also been the means of bringing to light numerous unworthy enterprises, promoted by unscrupulous scoundrels, preventing the loss of untold sums of money to unwary investors. It has always been the privilege of editors to expose shady transactions without dis-

crimination, and, with few exceptions, the conclusions have been closely drawn and fully substantiated by subsequent events. There has always been adequate laws to protect any innocent person.

Under the proposed law if an editor makes a statement at all displeasing to the influential citizen, all that is necessary is to swear out a warrant for his arrest. And the persecuted editor must practically prove the accuser guilty before he, the editor, can regain his freedom.

"Where there's smoke there's fire," is a common old adage used to express the idea that gossip, rumor, hearsay, "muck-raking," or whatever one may wish to call it, always has some foundation in fact. The fact may be found by investigating the source of the smoke. This theory has long been recognized by reporters, detectives, and others engaged in gathering or disseminating the deed and misdeeds of mankind. With the privilege of reporting the current topics of the times taken away, the editor may as well return to a primeval life and till the soil for a livelihood.

We will suppose that a certain manufacturing company has a general reputation of honesty, fair dealing and financial strength. That reputation is the concern's best asset. It is its stock in trade, so to speak, without which it would be unable to transact business satisfactorily. Then suppose that certain firm is of gigantic proportions, that it owns many manufacturing plants; operates banking institutions; controls railways and steamship lines, and the like. Then the stockholders are known as financiers. They have the confidence and respect of other institutions of like kind. They control vast sums of money and command credit without limit. They hold the highest public offices, or, in the event of its being unwise to hold a public office, indorse men in whom they have confidence—such endorsement being equivalent to election. They are the leaders of finance, industry and society. All well and good. Such a concern is a benefit to all walks of life. It should, and does, have the support of the intelligent man.

Suppose, however, that certain gossip, rumor, and hearsay, takes a turn from the beaten paths of the past and our formerly well accredited manufacturing company gains a reputation for unfairness, dishonesty, manipulation to destroy competitors, and a general criminal character? Is it not the duty of the people, aided by the reputable press of the community, to prove the rumors and rectify the wrong? and should a person engaged in such a public duty be subjected to criminal persecution, intended to shield the guilty and punish the offender?

Contrary to the prevailing opinion the Standard Oil Company was, at one time, generally supposed to be an honest and honorable institution. The public knew it only as a manufacturer of kerosene, which it much needed, and which was a great improvement over the ancient tallow candle. John D. was known as a man of exceptional morality; also as the richest man in the world. Preachers and teachers alike held him up as an example of perfection. It was only those who had dealt with him that knew the truth. But this early knowledge of dishonesty was destined to take root and develop gigantic proportions with panical results. And the press of the country did the work.

It is quite possible that, at the present time, the Standard Oil Company is more widely known to be dishonest, than it was formerly supposed to be honest. This knowledge has developed a hatred that extends to every part of the globe in which the Monopoly operates, and is working a change in

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financial affairs, greater than which no man has ever witnessed. The masses are demanding the truth AND ARE GETTING IT. The ultimate result will be the refusal of honest men to deal with dishonest men—or aggregations of them—and the enactment of adequate and efficient laws to disorganize dishonest combinations.

If we are to judge by the smoke, then honest men and corporations will be the favored ones in the future. In California we have honest corporations which is particularly true wherein it pertains to oil corporations. We also have honest oil refiners. We also have the usual aggregation of dishonest and unscrupulous ones. Already there is a tendency to patronize the honest ones. The refiner who could formerly place inferior grades of oils on the market under established brands is finding himself checkmated and his practices disclosed. The marketing companies that masqueraded as independent concerns, and which have been pointed out as railroad subsidies, are being held up to public scorn and contempt. The rebater is no longer shielded in his commission of crime.

Strange as it may seem the education of the public and the natural resentment they entertain at what they are taught is bringing about the desired change. There may have been a time when the American people wanted to be humbugged, but they fail to show signs of such a characteristic today. On every side there is seen a desire to learn the truth AND TO PROFIT THEREBY.

"Drops of water, one by one,
Will wear away the hardest stone."

And the little drops of knowledge disseminated by an independent and conscientious press is wearing away the life and false reputation of the dishonest and unscrupulous.

Standard Oil was once universally recognized as the financial "Gibraltar" of the western hemisphere. But it is no longer so. Honesty is winning over dishonesty, morality over immorality, and innocence over crime. And the survival of the fittest shall be the result.

It is certainly a great misfortune that the Legislature of the State of California is contaminated to such an extent that, not only is it impossible to enact any law that will have a tendency to deprive the Standard Oil Company, the Railroads, or any other monopoly, of their financial, political or social power, but that laws of which the heading of this editorial is a fair sample are profusely introduced and almost as profusely enacted. The Legislature of the State is a machine, pure and simple, and is not a representation of the people in any sense of the word. It is but a part of a great monopoly, of which the Standard Oil Company is at the head, and the product thereof is best suited to the requirements of the said monopoly.

THE FOLLY OF WEAK PROMOTIONS.

Weak promotion is as dangerous to the investing public as is fake promotion. By weak promotion is meant the mining promotion that has not one chance in a thousand of making good owing to the fact that either the ground is of no value or the men behind the ground, if it is good, have not the means or ability of carrying the enterprise to success. Many of the failures that are laid at the door of mining are in reality due to weak promotion. The ground is in most cases good but the promoter, in his endeavor to make money, does not place the stock at a high enough figure to insure a good treasury reserve for the thorough development of the property. The public demanded cheap stocks and the promoters gave the public just what was demanded. The result is that there are millions of worthless shares of mining stock in the hands of the investing public. The promoter made a little money if he sold his stock fast enough and sold plenty of it. But the public has the worthless certificates and many who bought these certificates are of the firm opinion that all mining is a fake. It takes much hard work and money to make a mine out of a prospect. A couple of thousand dollars will do the preliminary work of proving whether or not a prospect is worthy of a further expenditure of money. But the founders of weak promotion endeavored to make mines with a development fund of one or two thousand dollars. They failed. They were dishonest in leading investors to believe that mines could be developed on this amount of money. Say, for instance, that the promoter sold five thousand dollars' worth of stock. Fifty per cent of this money was eaten up in brokerage and expenses. The balance went into the ground, and when all was expended, the property was still a prospect. Probably the ground was not patented and the ground reverted to the government. When a promoter asks you to invest in a one or two cent stock ask him where he is going to get his money for development work. And also ask him to name one mine among all the great producers of the nation that was developed from the sale of one or two cent stock. Investors should keep clear of weak promotions.

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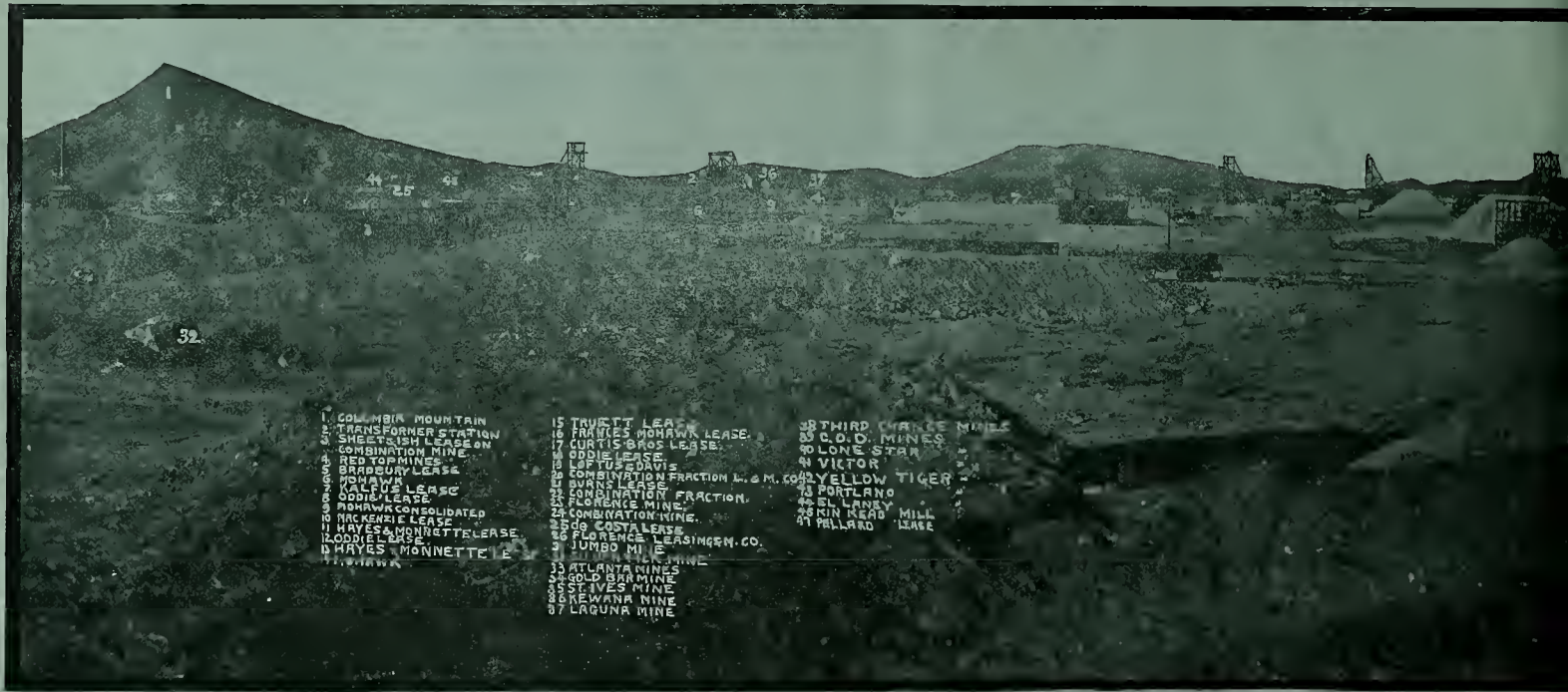
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Our officers are among the big mine makers of Nevada.

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GOLDFIELD, NEV. 1906.

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creases that soon will enter the producing and divi-
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That's a profit good enough for any one.
and Jumbo are to-day beyond the financial reach
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References:

Italian-American Bank, San Francisco.
Nevada Bank & Trust Co., Goldfield.

NEVADA.

Goldfield.

Goldfield, Nev., February 16.—Conservative judges, men whose extended experience and close observation entitle their opinions to respect, unite in the verdict that the Nevada market has never before now been in a healthier state. Prices have been higher, but never firmer. Trading has been heavier, but never before confined to securities of so high a class. With the relief from depression that came with the lifting of the strike embargo, quotations soared skyward in bewildering manner. Holders of Nevada shares made hundreds of thousands of dollars in margins while they slept. The week ending on January 12th was the largest, with one exception, in the history of the Goldfield Mining Stock Exchange, the sales running to \$1,272,140. The record week of the exchange was that one ending November 10th, whose sales were \$1,294,547.50. This November week was that one which saw the spectacular advance of Mohawk and the other mines that were taken into the great fifty-million-dollar merger of the Goldfield Consolidated Mines Company. Since January twelfth, the profit takers have shown their hands and the result has been a gradual, but not an alarming, decline in prices and volume.

After the strike was over there were floated treasury and capital stocks of a large number of new companies in Goldfield, the popular demand calling for prospect securities that were offered at from five cents to twenty cents the share. The home talent was as greedy for such investment as the outsider and the result was an enormous sum of money spent for stock that was unlisted, proceeds of sales forming no part of the record of the exchange. Had it not been for this it is probable that the official records would have shown as large a business for the last half of January and the first part of February as appear upon the records of the famous weeks of last November. A noteworthy feature of this wild scramble for shares that represent annexes, extensions and fractions near ground of proved merit was the very perceptible leaning to the Diamondfield section of Goldfield district, which provided ninety per cent of the territory so exploited. That the Diamondfield end of Goldfield district is fast growing in public favor is further evidenced by the recent large manipulations in that region by such operators as Diamondfield Jack Davis, Senator T. L. Oddie, Donald Gillies, Frank Golden, Col. O. P. Posey, E. A. McNaughton, W. V. Ryan and John McKane. Another noteworthy feature is that every one of these new flotations is being liberally developed and all that are listed are holding their own on 'exchange. It is a good guess that the subsequent decline in the older securities was largely attributable to the fact that many holders, who had made large profits, threw upon the market enough of the high-priced stocks to buy the juveniles for a prospect of repeating former ventures.

Nothing more plainly tells the tale of stock doings on the Goldfield exchange than the following table, giving figures for each week since that one ending August 25th. The first column below gives the date of the week's ending; the second, the number of shares sold on the Goldfield board; the third, their total value, and the fourth the average price per share of all stocks changing hands:

August 25	1,457,085	\$ 524,888.75	\$0.36
September 1	1,045,620	360,341.15	.34
September 8	440,300	215,294.75	.48
September 15	759,550	358,460.50	.45
September 22	1,521,000	480,426.00	.31
September 29	1,479,800	371,262.75	.25
October 6	1,485,775	381,867.00	.25
October 13	1,426,275	302,082.75	.29
October 20	1,026,483	294,845.67	.28
October 27	1,840,716	823,624.60	.44
November 3	2,583,500	1,180,269.50	.45
November 10	2,665,400	1,294,547.50	.48
November 17	1,888,948	985,572.50	.52
November 24	1,668,862	909,822.40	.54
December 1	1,664,349	845,928.75	.51
December 8	1,717,350	682,965.50	.39
December 15	1,172,966	427,325.30	.36
December 22	1,015,775	389,469.25	.38
December 29	515,614	204,476.10	.39
January 5	787,300	342,578.25	.43
January 12	2,578,160	1,272,140.00	.49
January 19	1,513,800	945,327.00	.62
January 26	1,227,900	751,518.25	.61
February 2	984,225	763,741.00	.77
Total—24 weeks	34,466,753	15,108,775.22	
Average	1,436,114	629,532.30	.44

Of the several interesting and enlightening contrasts and comparisons afforded by the above tabulation probably the most significant are to be found in the last column, which shows for the last few weeks a steady increase of

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PETROLEUM

A TREATISE ON

THE GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND GEOLOGICAL OCCURRENCE OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS; THE PHYSICAL OF PETROLEUM AND OZOKERITE; THE CHARACTERS AND USES, TESTING, TRANSPORT, AND STORAGE OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS; AND THE LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENTS RELATING THERETO; TOGETHER WITH A DESCRIPTION OF THE SHALE OIL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES; AND A FULL BIBLIOGRAPHY

By

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SEND FOR MY MARKET LETTER

If you read my Market Letter of last week and followed my advice on St. Ives you should have made money. You don't have to take my word for it, but go to anyone who is receiving my private advices for the past few months and see if I haven't been right in my predictions of the market. My next Market Letter will contain some more facts. To get it your name will have to be on the mailing list. I give you the facts as best I know them and these facts I secure through my Goldfield office and by personal visits to the Nevada Camps.

Send your name and address for my private Market Letter. It costs you nothing.

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Average price of all securities traded. The minimum was 25 cents for the weeks ending September 29 and October 6, while the maximum was 77 cents, the week ending February 2 the average for the twenty four weeks listed being 41 cents. The big trading in unhlisted securities is upon the cheap ones and the denings in listed stocks, the only ones whose figures go into the totals of the foregoing table, are running more and more to those of higher prices.

Weekly ore shipments from Goldfield for the past few weeks have been averaging about 2,000 tons. With the cleaning of the diggings which has followed the expiration of many of the big leases, the weekly tonnage will double within a short time. Actual figures from the smelter for the record-breaking shipment from the Hayes Monnette lease on the Mohawk, the greatest in the history of the world, are 25,537½ pounds, worth \$12,230.75 per ton, a total value of \$584,246.11 for the consignment. That lease produced in its half year of activity nearly \$4,500,000 in gold ore. Its greatest day's record was \$60,000 and October was the month of its largest production—\$1,300,000. The largest assay obtained on any considerable lot output was \$100,000 per ton. The Frances Mohawk lease mined \$2,000,000, the Curtis \$320,000, the Kalfas \$90,000 and the Trnett nearly as much. Mohawk, under its new regime, will this year eclipse all previous records. Jumbo Extension promises to prove a close second this year, having opened a gigantic lead of the Mohawk variety of sulphide ore at a depth of a trifle more than 200 feet. Other bonanzas in the same vicinity are making for the same deposits and a run for their money will be given them by Daisy, the Great Bends, the Black Buttes and others to the north of the Mohawk neighborhood. The year of 1907 will be the banner one to date for Goldfield. The surface is hardly scratched.

Among prominent ones of the recent listings are the stocks of Fairview Aztec, Goldfield Skylark and Nevada Alpine. Aztec end lines the famous Fairview Eagle, which adjoins Nevada Hills, the first regular shipper and dividend payer of Fairview district. Skylark adjoins Eureka and Yellow Rose, in the Diamondfield section of Goldfield district. At the helm are Jack Davis and T. L. Oddie. Nevada Alpine is a group of seventeen patented claims on Lone Mountain, Tonopah district, which have scored a production of \$300,000 in silver-lead ore. Salt Lake magnates own the control. One of the next candidates for distinction on exchange is Pedestal, a promising group at Bullfrog, which is responding generously to exploration energy.

Some Nevada stocks which at this time are showing exceptional life, with upward tendencies, are:

Goldfield district—Combination Fraction, Dixie, Daisy, Diamondfield, Goldfield Consolidated, Goldfield Mining, Great Bend, Jumbo Extension, Goldfield Skylark, Red Top, St. Ives, Blue Bull, Booth, Columbia Mountain, Kewauas, Silver Pick, the Black Buttes, Triangle, Goldfield Columbia, Great Bend Annex, Great Bend Extension, Mayne, Red Top Extension, Vernal, Combination Extension and Yellow Rose.

Bullfrog district—Original, Nugget, Bonanza Mountain Extension, Bullfrog Annex, Gold Bar, Montgomery Shoshone Extension, Trump Consolidated, Victor and Lige Harris.

Manhattan district—April Fool Extension, Buffalo, Manhattau Mining, Key, Mustang, Staudard and Whale.

Fairview district—Aztec, Eagle, Golden Boulder and Red Rock, Nevada Hills is listed in Salt Lake.

Tonopah district—For a month past there has been very little trading in Tonopahs on the Goldfield exchange. Fairly active on other boards are Belmont, Nevada Alpine, Jim Butler, MacNamara, Midway, Montana, Tonopah, Tonopah Extension, West End, Golden Anchor, North Star, Ohio Tonopah and Tonopah Home.

The great number of new hoists and other mechanical equipment being shipped into Goldfield district is proof positive of the lively campaign outlined for coming months by numerous properties hitherto mere prospects. Since the first of January upwards of two hundred hoists have been ordered by Goldfield diggings and they are still coming. Compressor plants are arriving daily.

Dirt will soon begin to fly at the site of the smelter to be built at Goldfield by the Nevada Copper Mining and Smelting Company. The plant will be one of the most complete in America, able to treat all classes of ore. Before the expiration of 1907 another smelter plant will likely be in course of construction by the Nevada Reduction Company. The Nevada Power Mining and Milling Company is largely increasing the capacity of its plant at Bishop Creek, California, some eighty miles westward from Goldfield, and a corporation of Nevadans and Californians has decided upon the immediate building of a big gas plant to supply with light, heat and power the mines and the town of Goldfield.

The First National Bank of Goldfield will be in the field before many days. Its capitalization of \$500,000 is mostly held by citizens of Goldfield. Deposits of the four banks now established in this city run to approximately \$20,000,000. Another little indication of the incessant growth of the city is found in the fact that since New Year's twenty-five new names have been added to the public school rolls, inquiry developing the fact that the pupils are the sons and daughters of people who have just moved in. Not a single name has been dropped in that period, proving that few are moving out.

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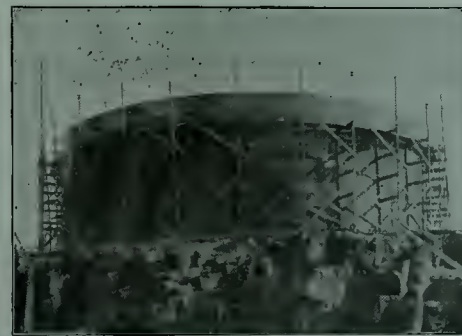
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As foretold months ago, Goldfield has been made the seat of Esmeralda County, removal from Hawthorne having been effected by the unanimous vote of both houses of the Legislature. The arguments employed to bring about the change were a mere recital of facts such as are set forth herein. After the decision the entire State Legislature visited Goldfield in a body, the guests of the newly honored city. A magnificent site for the county buildings was donated by the people of Goldfield. From the County Commissioners, Marcus D. Hyde, a millionaire lumberman of San Francisco, has obtained a franchise for the installation of another big waterworks system for Goldfield, steel tubing and cement reservoirs to be the order. Already the Consolidated Water Company has almost completed one of the finest systems in the country, and the addition of the Hyde plant will afford to Goldfield facilities enjoyed by few of the larger cities of America.

Other evidences of progress are the recent organization of a Chamber of Commerce with a bursting treasury, a Press Club that moves off with a full membership and bright auspices, an Elks' Club that will build one of the finest homes in the West, and even a Newsboys' Athletic Club, with a building and fully accoutred gymnasium of its own. Goldfield grows. Gold does it.

Goldfield, Nev., Feb. 17.—It is a coincidence a trifle out of the ordinary that the newest flotation in Goldfield is of a claim which was among the very earliest locations by the original discoverers of Goldfield. The Goldfield Lander Mining Company is the corporation, the Lander lode is the claim and Harry C. Stimler and C. B. Higginson are at the head of the newly perfected organization, which proposes to vigorously develop the long neglected property.

Harry Stimler located the Sandstorm, the first of the Goldfield mines, on December 4, 1902. Since then he has made money in mines and spent it in mining, making Goldfield the base of operations, and meeting with large success. Higginson stampeded to Goldfield soon after the announcement of Stimler's discovery of the Sandstorm and located the Jumbo Extension, where is now operative the famous lease of his name, Gold Bar, Simmerone, Vernal, Black Butte, Red Top Extension and Blue Bell. Others of Stimler's locations are such well known bonanzas as May Queen, Nevada Boy and Columbia Mountain. Stimler and Higginson is now the name of the well known firm of Goldfield operators who have organized the Lander Company. Other officers of it are W. Easton, State Senator from Lander County; C. A. Richards, a prominent operator of Tonopah, and Joseph Marsh, one of Goldfield's old-timers.

The Lander claim is of about twenty acres, a mile northeast of the Sandstorm and Kendall and a mile west of the Daisy and Great Bend, upon the trend of whose vein systems it lies. For a length of 600 feet the east and west vein outcrops on Lander ground and yields assays as high as \$450 gold per ton. Float found under the croppings in some places is worth \$800 per ton in the yellow. The ledge has been explored by trenches, drifts and shafts, the deepest workings being about fifty feet below the surface.

Until the perfection of the corporation leasors had been at work on the Lander domain, and it is the intention of the new management to continue their shaft to a depth of 300 feet, crosscutting to the ledge at intervals of every fifty feet during the progress of sinking.

Cox and Tobish, mining engineers, were retained by Stimler and Higginson to make an official examination and report on the Lander territory. That they were impressed favorably is proved by the fact that at the conclusion of their inspection they applied for and received the privilege of a lease on the ground, agreeing to sink 300 feet in the next nine months. This development will be additional to that outlined by the company.

Following the consolidation of the principal producing mines in the Goldfield district, the news has been announced of the new combine which has just been formed to take over other producing mines and a few of the largest producing leases now operating in the several or proven sections of this district. This company will be known as the Combined Mining and Leasing Company, with a capital stock of \$1,000,000, fully paid up. The new combine has just purchased the Reliance and Lincoln groups, situated in the Goldfield mining district, from Capt. J. A. Hassell. They have also taken over the Dutch & Brewer leases now operating on the Velvet, Curley George and the Daisy. The latter lease has already produced upwards of \$100,000 during the past six months of its operation, and places the new combination on a shipping basis from the inception of its organization. This is the largest important consolidation of Goldfield mining interests since the consolidation of the Mohawk, Red Top, Jumbo, Laguna and Combination into the Goldfield Consolidated Mines Company, will result in the speedy development of the several interests involved. It is understood that this stock will be immediately listed on all Nevada exchanges, also San Francisco and New York.

FAIRVIEW.

Special Correspondence.

Goldfield, Nev., Feb. 2.—Other than Fairview none of the numerous new districts of Nevada has made more rapid strides to the stage of production. Less than a year of age, Fairview is the home of one regular producer and dividend payer, Nevada Hills, and of four other properties which are already sinking and driving in shipping ore, Fairview Eagle, Golden Boulder, Nevada Fairview and Red Rock. Each of those four will shortly be found in the

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market with regular shipments, while the same future may be reasonably predicted for such of their neighbors as Aztec, Condors, Dromedary Hump, Eagle's Nest, Fairview, Hailstone, Hot Onion, Ida, Keystone, Lookout, Pyramid, Seymour, Silverside and South. That list, moreover, fails by half to include Fairview's full roster of coming bonanzas.

W. B. Clark, formerly of Salt Lake, where a great portion of Nevada Hills stock is held, recently returned to Goldfield from the diggings with glowing accounts of the wonderful youngster. Its latest revelation is a limest of five feet of average \$500 ore, much of which is good for \$1,000 the ton, principally in silver and lead, though it all carries some gold. This strike was made in tunnel No. 3, which crosscuts the formation 200 feet below the next deepest workings. In the upper tunnel a winze is sinking on a solid three feet of rock that ships, without sorting, at \$2,000 per ton. The deeper strike is of inestimable value for the stopping advantages it offers and as proof positive that Fairview riches continue to depth. The ore is of a sulphide character in the lower workings, being chloride near the top, the evolution being another indication beyond cavil that the values of the district are permanent. Last December Nevada Hills paid a ten-cent dividend upon the 750,000 shares of its stock outstanding and subsequent shipments have been more than doubly sufficient to reimburse the corporation for that dividend of bread money. Besides there was a deposit of \$200,000 left in bank after the payment of that initial dividend, which will soon be followed by the second.

From the standpoints of geography and physical appearance at a relative period of development Fairview Eagle is the next greatest mine in the marvelous juvenile district. George Wingfield, whose name is a household word in Nevada, one that men of mines conjure with, is managing director of the Eagle and he and Senator Nixon are the largest holders of its stock. To aid in development of the promising domain adjoining Nevada Hills, they let go of a limited number of shares last June at sixty cents. The security was listed in Goldfield and San Francisco, and within four months thereafter reached par, one dollar. Later it mounted as high as \$1.40, and all along the advance was due to and fully justified by the rapidly developing showing at the diggings. Eagle was the first mine in that section to install a power hoist, and none has waged a more vigorous or incessant campaign. The ground has responded with a generous mineral showing. The deepest workings are 200 feet from the surface, and all the way from the grassroots there has been shipping ore in evidence. A large tonnage of this sort is now sacked, piled loose on the dumps, and locked tight in divers safe drifts and tunnels, awaiting transportation to the market. As in the case of Nevada Hills, Eagle ore underwent a change with depth from chlorides to sulphides, and in fact at equal depths the conditions on the two adjoining mines are identical in every essential. A drift and a crosscut, driving on the 75-foot level, have opened up 30 feet in width on the ledge, neither of whose walls has yet been touched. Much of this wide body gives up ore far above the shipping minimum. At a depth of 200 feet in the main shaft another station will be cut and another drift run on the lead.

Endlining the Eagle is the Fairview Aztec, which bids fair to give its older neighbors a run for the money. There a hoist is operating and a shaft dropping for the Eagle's east extension. The Lookout group, adjoining Aztec on the south, owned largely by the leading lights of the great Montana Tonopah, at Tonopah, is being subjected to critical exploitation by means of a diamond drill. Aztec hoped also to reach the extension of Lookout's ledge to be so located, croppings indicating a northerly trend. Fairview Aztec is one of the latest of the Fairviews to be listed on the San Francisco exchange, and moves off in strong demand.

Rich ore is being sacked from a recent strike on the Golden Boulder, north of Fairview Eagle and adjoining the Dromedary Hump. Boulder's shaft is down about fifty feet and machinery has been ordered to expedite its rapid arrival at more substantial depth. On the estate of Dromedary Hump, also, a rich strike of the same sort of sulphide ore has been made on the Consado fractional claim.

One of the earliest additions to Fairview's roll of shipping honor will be Red Rock, more than a hundred acres, two of whose claims are being strenuously exploited with the result of the discovery of a large tonnage of dirt good enough to haul to the smelter.

Willard Snyder and Salt Lake associates are uncovering a vast tonnage and flattering values on the Nevada Fairview, where four tunnels are driving and several drifts, shafts and winzes are receiving attention. Announcement of a shipment is expected daily. The location of this ground, six miles south of Fairview Eagle and ten miles south of some other likely propositions, is valuable evidence of the extent and perpetuity of the great mineral belt of the district.

BULLFROG.

Bullfrog, Nev., Feb. 16, 1907.—Away back in the early fifties, when the greed for gold brought the California prospector into the wilds of the Nevada deserts, little or nothing was known of this State. Evidences are found in various places of work done in those early days in the search for gold and silver.

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In 1871 the United States Geological Survey came up through the now Bullfrog and Lida districts. They endured many hardships, many of them dying for want of water on the great expanse of desert south of Bullfrog. At that time indications were found by them where prospectors had passed over the same trail. As time went on, more people came into Nevada, and more gold and silver was found. Thirty years ago, when silver was at its height, many valuable mines were opened up in the State, which have later been abandoned since silver was demonetized.

About seven miles south of Lida, in Tule Canyon, a party of miners a few years ago, while prospecting the ranges nearby in search of gold, came across the remains of old-time rockers or washers which were used for the extraction of placer gold. Thinking there must be a reason for this machinery, they prospected the bed of the canyon with the result that coarse gold was found in abundance. One large nugget was taken out which was afterwards sold for \$800. Further prospecting in the hills demonstrated the source rich placer deposit, and many gold bearing ledges were uncovered. One ledge returns values of \$100 to the ton. Several companies were formed, taking up these various properties.

Today an immense consolidation called the Esmeralda Consolidated, was consummated by W. H. Wells of Philadelphia and W. H. Weber, founder of the famous Nevada Hills at Fairview, involving many thousands of dollars, and taking over about 300 acres of valuable ground.

A large traction dredge has been built, and will be shipped into the country as soon as the roads will permit. This dredge will be operated in conjunction with steam shovels, and will have a capacity of 3000 cubic yards per day.

Exhaustive tests have been made of this placer ground, with the result that an average of \$1 per cubic yard has been obtained. This large dredge will be placed upon the property of the Consolidated Company, and the rich placer gold extracted as fast as possible. This placer ground ranges from 10 to 35 feet down to bed rock, giving the company a vast amount of territory to work. Other dredges will be added to the equipment in the near future. Moneyed men of New York and Pennsylvania are among the stockholders, and the success of the enterprise is assured.

JOHNNIE.

Johnnie, Nev., Feb. 15, 1907.—Now that the holidays are gone and all those that went to their homes during the festive season have returned, there is displayed great activity among the mines of the district. New work is going on everywhere and new companies are continually formed.

Robert H. Browne has interested a syndicate of California and Colorado millionaires in a merger of some of the richest properties in the silver-lead belt of the district. The new organization will comprise the White Cap group, the Lorna Doone group and the Bonnie Bell group. The Lorna Doone and Bonnie Bell groups are a silver-lead proposition and have a ledge that assays 22 per cent silver, 14 per cent lead and some gold values. Shafts have been sunk on the Bonnie Bell and Lead King claims which show this ledge to be strong and about four feet wide. The White Cap has a strong ledge running through the property which returns values in gold, silver and lead. Shafts are sunk on the White Cap and White Bluff claims. In the shaft on the White Cap claim the ledge shows red oxide of lead and will return from 4 to 8 per cent in copper.

A shaft is being sunk on the Johnnie Wonder, on the Laura B. claim. The men are now working through an iron ledge that the superintendent thinks is a capping to a big body of copper ore. Near the shaft on the surface is a large body of copper ore that assays from 1 to 5 per cent copper

and through it run stringers of malachite that assay between 30 and 35 per cent copper.

F. E. Beunett and Robert Atkinson, two local brokers, have gone to Los Angeles, and before leaving said they were attempting to arrange for a syndicate to take over some valuable property on the hill just north of the Bullfrog Johnnie. Here they have taken options on a group of six claims, through which run two ledges, assaying from \$1 to \$10 on the surface. The formation of the ledge is characteristic of the free gold belt in the Johnnie district, being a quartzite with free gold and showing copper strain.

Superintendent Moser of the Johnnie Con. mine, immediately upon his return to the camp, made an examination of the big property, and in his report said that on the 700 level the north drift shows fifteen feet of ore that will assay between \$25 and \$30. The ore shows considerable copper stain and other mineralization. In the south drift a crosscut is being started to catch the footwall in the face of the drift. The ledge has already been proven in places from 15 to 20 feet wide. Five feet of this is high grade ore that will average \$40 to the ton. When being followed the ore showed a disposition to descend with straighter pitch, but upon being followed further it has again flattened out as before. Superintendent Moser thinks this is due entirely to local conditions in the formation of the country. The ore is characteristic of the Johnnie mine, and even at this great depth the only difference noticeable from the ore on the surface is that it carries greater values. Some of the ore in the south drift is specimen rock. The gold is free and clear. The workings in the south drift have attained a vertical depth of 1000 feet, yet there is no indication of the water level having been reached, or that it will be for some distance to come. Work has begun in sinking and soon another drift will be run to intercept the ore body. The south drift shows a series of continuous chutes, while in the north drift a fault has been discovered that threw the ore from 20 to 30 feet. Preparations are being made to continue the workings of the mine further southward to catch some of the rich veins of the Minnie Mae Hill.

There is a persistent rumor prevalent that the Johnnie Con. mine is to be sold to some rich syndicate of northern mining men. It has been stated on good authority that an option was given on the property that the holders would not care to loose.

BULLFROG EXTENSION MINING COMPANY.

The Bullfrog Extension Mining Company's main working, double compartment shaft has reached a depth of 180 feet. Two shifts of men are employed and an average of twenty-one feet per week is made. At 168 feet a crosscut was run to connect with the tunnel. This will give good air for long time to come. In running their tunnel the ledge was followed and crosscuts and upraises were made, showing it to be over 40 feet in thickness. The ledge matter is a live, gray quartz, carrying good values.

In the tunnel the ledge was pitching at an angle of about 60 degrees, and the company started their double compartment shaft to catch this ledge at about 225 feet. At the rate of progress being made, this ledge will be opened up in a few days. If the pitch of the ledge in the shaft is the same as where work was stopped in the tunnel, it will permit the sinking of the shaft through this incline ledge matter for a very great distance.

The company now has under consideration applications for leases on the west end of their Delaware claim No. 2 that joins the Bullfrog West Extension. On this latter property, the main working shaft, at a depth of 125 feet, struck the same ledges opened up in the Bullfrog Extension property. In sinking the shaft they struck a pay-shoot of high-grade shipping values. It is reported that a streak of two feet goes two or three hundred dollars per ton. Both of these properties are being vigorously developed by competent mining men and there is no question but that this end of the Bullfrog camp will soon be attracting a great deal of attention.

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the proceeds of which will be devoted to further development work. Dutchman Creek of Nevada Gold Mining Co. owns three full claims paid in full and deeded to the company located in the great "Walker Lake Mining District," Nevada, and adjoining the famous old "Dutchman" mine on the west upon which a strike has just been made assaying \$1 a pound or \$2,000 a ton. Three ledges on our property show assays of \$101.21, \$30.75, \$15.26. WIRE YOUR ORDERS AT ONCE.

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COLDFOG BIG C MINING COMPANY.

This company is now sinking a shaft on one of their properties which is in the Diamondfield district of Goldfield. At 100 feet the shaft entered a good grade of ore showing values of \$15 to \$18. At 115 feet a crosscut is being run to tap the outcropping ledge just west of the shaft, about 100 feet. Already they have obtained assays as high as \$285 from stringers. The management is very much encouraged, believing that the enrichment of the earth and country rock passed through, comes from the ledge towards which they are drifting. The company owns four claims. If they encounter big values on this property it will create a great deal of additional interest in the Diamondfield section of the camp as this property lies to the north of the big mines already opened up in this part of the camp.

DUCHESS OIL COMPANY.

The company has been quietly developing its property and to our great surprise we recently learned that they had been delivering oil for some months to a local refinery at Halfmoon Bay. The refinery was built for the express purpose of handling the high-grade oil produced by the Duchess Company, for which they pay \$1.50 per barrel for the oil at the wells. This is really a remarkable price when compared with the price paid for ordinary California fuel oil that sells around 30 cents per barrel, but when the quality of the oil produced by the Duchess Oil Company is considered, the price of \$1.50 is really cheap, for the oil is 54 gravity. We are reliably informed that the last well drilled by this company is the best producer of any well ever drilled in Halfmoon Bay, for when it is uncapped it has on a number of occasions produced 75 barrels in one hour. The company's tanks are now filled with this oil but no more tanks will be erected and the oil will be taken from the well only as delivered to the refinery. The oil is of such a gaseous nature that it readily evaporates and depreciates in value when placed in tanks, and specially constructed tanks are necessary to hold the oil already produced.

The company has two drilling rigs on the ground and it is reported when the rainy season is over, they will begin active development work and that during the coming year a pipe-line will be built from the property to the new Ocean Shore Railroad. J. E. Kerr of San Francisco, the manager of this property, states that the company is in good physical and financial condition.

The Original Bullfrog joins these two properties. They have sunk their main shaft to a depth of 400 feet. Their No. 2 shaft is also being sunk about 400 feet west. These several companies have complete hoisting equipments on their property.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Following are the latest quotations for stocks of oil companies listed on the California Stock & Oil Exchange:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Ask.
Apollo	.05	.05	Occidental of W. Va.	.05	.05
Ass. Oil Stock, Tr. Cer.	.46	.48	Oil City Pet	.72	.72
Caribon	7.00	10.00	Peerless	3.50	3.50
Chicago Crude (old)	.05	.05	Piedmont	.12	.12
Chicago Crude (new)	.08	.08	Pittsburg	.05	.05
Claremont	.50	.75	S. F. & McKittrick	2.00	2.00
Four	.25	.25	Shawmut	.75	.75
Home	.22	.22	Sovereign	.30	.30
Imperial	.16	.16	Sterling	1.90	1.90
Independence	.21	.22	Superior	.09	.10
Innerton	.14	.14	Thirty-Three	4.00	4.00
Kern (new)	.10	.10	Twenty-Eight	7.00	8.00
Kern River	7.00	7.00	Wabash	.40	.40
Linda Vista	.12	.12	West Shore	2.50	2.50
Monte Cristo	.80	.80	Wolverine	.40	.50

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Following are the latest quotations for stocks of mining companies listed on the San Francisco Stock & Exchange Board:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Brwk. C. G. & M.	.55	.55	S. Eureka M. Co.	.03	.03

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Nevada.

Tonopah District.

Belmont	5.75	Midway	2.02	2.05
Boston Ton.	.18	Midway Ex.	.18	.40
California	.18	Montana	3.85	.15
Cash Boy	.11	Mont. Mid. Ex.	.15	.15
Esperanza	.02	Monarch P. Ex.	.21	.23
Golden Anchr.	.38	N. Y. Ton. Co.	.08	.10
Golden Crown	.16	North Star	.35	.40
Gold Mtn.	.05	Ohio Ton.	.17	.19
Gold Mtn. Con.	.02	Paymaster	.02	.03
Great Western	.04	Red Rock Ex.	.03	.03
Gypsy Qn. Con.	.23	Resene Cons.	.21	.22
Home	.15	Ton. Exten.	4.50	4.55
Indiana Ton.	.02	Ton. Gldn. West	.12	.14
Jim Butler	1.00	Ton. Home Con.	.02	.02
Jim Butler Ex.	.10	Ton. of Nev.	16.00	16.75
Little Ton.	2.75	West End	1.50	1.65
MaeNamara	.60	West Ton.	.15	.15

Goldfield District.

Adams	.20	Great Bend	1.10	1.12
Atlanta	.83	Grt. Bend An.	.28	.29
Balt. Goldfld.	.05	Gt. Bend Con.	.13	.13
Black Ants	.11	Gt. Bend Ex.	.35	.36
Bk. Butte Bon.	.13	Hiburnia	.15	.16
Bk. Butte Ex.	.12	Jumbo	1.05	4.25
Black Rock	.10	Jumbo Ex.	2.50	.15
Blue Bell	.26	Jum. Ex. M. & L.	.20	.23
Blue Bull	.48	Kendall	.49	.50
Blue Quartz	.50	Kendall Ex.	.05	.06
Brooklyn	.03	Kewana Ex.	.46	.46
Butte Gld.	.10	Kicker Gobl.	.70	.70
Booth	.93	Laguna	1.50	1.60
C. O. D.	.120	Lone Star	.33	.35
Columbia	1.00	Lou Dillon	.20	.20
Col. Mtn.	1.05	Mayne	.17	.18
Col. Mtn. Ex.	.07	May Queen	.20	.25
Comb. Fraction	5.62	Min. Pawnee	.11	.12
Commonwealth	.30	Milltown Frae.	.06	.08
Conqueror	.22	Mohawk An.	.07	.08
Craeker Jack	.19	Mohawk Ex.	.31	.32
Daisy	3.20	Mohawk Inn.	.08	.10
Daisy Annex	.18	Mohawk Frae.	.25	.25
Daisy Extension	.08	Nevada Boy	.19	.21
Desert Queen	.08	Nevada Gold	.68	.70
Diamfld. Trian.	.62	Oro	.49	.49
Dixie	.13	Original Velv.	.20	.20
Dominion	.06	Oro Gold Min.	.06	.06
Eddie Goldfld.	.08	Pennsylvania	.03	.05

Empire . . . . .	.14	.15	Potlach . . . . .	.80	.83
Esmeraldo . . . . .	.27	.27	Red Hills . . . . .	.27	.29
Florence Ex. . . . .	.27	.27	Red Lion . . . . .	.16	.16
Frances-Mohawk . . . . .	.87	.87	Red Top	4.00	4.10
Friseo . . . . .	.13	.18	Red Top Ex. . . . .	.51	.51
Gld. Bar Goldfld.	1.00	1.15	Red Top Frac. . . . .	.12	.12
Gold Bar Fre. . . . .	.19	.20	Sandstorm . . . . .	.72	.74
G. C. Mines	9.50	.20	Sandstorm Ex. . . . .	.10	.12
Gold Comb. . . . .	.28	.08	Silver Pick	1.42	1.45
Gold Fairview . . . . .	.05	.08	Silver Pick Ex. . . . .	.13	.14
Gold Fissure . . . . .	.05	.08	Simmerone . . . . .	.23	.23
Gold Herald . . . . .	.05	.07	Spear Frac. . . . .	.35	.40
G. M. of Nev. . . . .	.50	1.60	St. Ives	1.50	.40
Gold Meda . . . . .	.08	.09	St. Ives Leasing . . . . .	.25	.25
Gold Portland . . . . .	.30	.33	Sun Dog . . . . .	.04	.05
G. Red King . . . . .	.19	.20	Treasure . . . . .	.19	.19
G. Lucky Strike . . . . .	.15	.15	Verd. . . . .	.03	.04
G. Kewanas	1.70	1.75	Vernal . . . . .	.20	.24
Gold Souvenir . . . . .	.14	.14	Wonder . . . . .	.06	.07
Gold Sovereign . . . . .	.12	.15	Yellow Rose . . . . .	.15	.16
Gold Union . . . . .	.03	.03	Yellow Tiger . . . . .	.15	.16
Grandma . . . . .	.28	.30			

Bullfrog District.

Alliance . . . . .	.12	.12	Golden Scept. . . . .	.36	.37
Amargosa . . . . .	.06	.08	H. Hooligan . . . . .	.10	.10
Amethyst . . . . .	.51	.51	Homestake K.	1.30	1.35
Big Bullfrog . . . . .	.05	.06	Lige Harris . . . . .	.05	.06
Black Spar . . . . .	.12	.12	Little Bullfrog . . . . .	.04	.04
Bonnie Clare . . . . .	.46	.47	Mayflower Cons. . . . .	.52	.53
Bullfrog Annex . . . . .	.04	.06	Mayflower Ex. . . . .	.12	.12
Bullfrog Banner . . . . .	.73	.73	Midnight . . . . .	.20	.20
Bullfrog Columbia . . . . .	.05	.07	Mont. Bullfrog . . . . .	.10	.11
Bullfrog Cons. . . . .	.06	.06	Mont. Hill Mns. . . . .	.10	.10
Bullfrog Ext. . . . .	.14	.15	Montg. Mtn. . . . .	.36	.38
Bullfrog G. R. . . . .	.30	.30	Montg. Shos. Ex. . . . .	.22	.23
Bullfrog Jumper . . . . .	.02	.02	Nugget . . . . .	.13	.13
Bullfrog Midas . . . . .	.50	.59	Orig. Bullfrog . . . . .	.20	.21
Bullfrog Nev. . . . .	.31	.32	Rhyolite Towns. . . . .	.03	.04
Bullfrog N. Bank . . . . .	.51	.53	Shoshone . . . . .	.08	.08
Bullfrog N. Star . . . . .	.12	.13	Shos.-Bullfrog G. . . . .	.10	.10
Bullfrog Sunset . . . . .	.13	.14	Shos. N. Bank . . . . .	.07	.07
Bullfrog Victor . . . . .	.29	.30	Steinway . . . . .	.22	.24
China-Nev. . . . .	.08	.08	Tramp Cons.	1.55	1.60
Denv. Bullfrog An. . . . .	.29	.29	Tecopa Con.	1.00	1.05
Denv. Rush. Ex. . . . .	.10	.10	Valley View . . . . .	.20	.20
Gold Bar	1.20	.09	Velvet . . . . .	.09	.09
Gold Bar An. . . . .	.11	.12	Yankee Boy . . . . .	.20	.20
Gold Bar Ex. . . . .	.12	.12	Yankee Girl . . . . .	.12	.14
Gold Center . . . . .	.25	.25			

Manhattan District.

April F. Ex. . . . .	.04	.05	Little Joe . . . . .	.05	.06
Atlantic & P. . . . .	.04	.06	Man. of Nev. . . . .	.15	.16
Bonanza Ex. . . . .	.12	.12	Mohawk . . . . .	.09	.13
Comet . . . . .	.02	.03	Monarch . . . . .	.09	.09
Double Eagle . . . . .	.05	.05	Oriental . . . . .	.20	.20
Gold Wedge . . . . .	.16	.18	Red Top . . . . .	.05	.06
Granny . . . . .	.21	.23	Rnss . . . . .	.10	.10
Hindocraft . . . . .	.17	.18	Southern Mines . . . . .	.04	.05
Jump. Jack . . . . .	.20	.29	Shonbar . . . . .	.08	.09
Man. Astoria . . . . .	.20	.20	Man. United . . . . .	.15	.15
Atlas . . . . .	.10	.10	Manhat. Vir. . . . .	.06	.06
Belmont . . . . .	.02	.03	Wisconsin . . . . .	.07	.07
Big Four . . . . .	.13	.13	Wolftone . . . . .	.30	.30
Black Horse . . . . .	.07	.07	Mineral Hill . . . . .	.05	.05
Broncho . . . . .	.16	.17	Mustang Man. . . . .	.26	.27
Buffalo . . . . .	.08	.08	do. Annex . . . . .	.02	.03
Man. Con. . . . .	.90	.90	do. Exten. . . . .	.12	.12
Do. Comb. . . . .	.09	.09	Nemo Manhat. . . . .	.17	.17
Crescent . . . . .	.10	.12	Orig. Manhat. . . . .	.23	.24
Cow Boy . . . . .	.07	.08	Pine Nut . . . . .	.24	.25
Dexter . . . . .	.34	.35	Seyler Humph. . . . .	.09	.10
Friseo . . . . .	.26	.26	Stray Dog . . . . .	.40	.42
Gold King . . . . .	.02	.04	Thanksgiving . . . . .	.12	.12
Gold Nugget . . . . .	.08	.08	United Manhat. . . . .	.15	.15
Ivanhoe . . . . .	.25	.25	Whale . . . . .	.09	.10
Humboldt . . . . .	.13	.13	Yellow Horse . . . . .	.07	.08
Jackson . . . . .	.10	.20	do. Ex. . . . .	.19	.19
Jumbo . . . . .	.05	.05			

Other Districts.

Alice of Wndr . . . . .	.19	.20	Nevada Hills	3.85	3.85
Capital Wndr. . . . .	.18	.18	Nev. Hills Flrnc. . . . .	.12	.12
Gen. Gldfld. . . . .	.50	.50	Nevada Wonder . . . . .	.28	.28
Ely Gibraltar . . . . .	.25	.25	N. Str. of Wndr. . . . .	.23	.27
Ely Jmb. Copr. . . . .	.20	.20	Pitts S. Peak	1.52	1.55
Eagles Nest . . . . .	.21	.28	Ramsey Wonder . . . . .	.30	.30
Fairview R. Rock . . . . .	.42	.53	Red Wing . . . . .	.32	.32
Fairview S. King . . . . .	.52	.53	Reese R. Gold . . . . .	.17	.17
Golddyke Reef . . . . .	.14	.14	Rond Mt. . . . .	.98	1.00
Gold Quartz . . . . .	.30	.30	Round Mt. Ex. . . . .	.23	.26
Ida Mae Anx. . . . .	.05	.05	Searchlight Treas. . . . .	.32	.32
Inter State . . . . .	.05	.18	Sil. Peak M. Co. . . . .	.18	.18
Jack Pot	1.55	.50	Sphinx Exten.50	.50
Johnnie Cons.18	.18	T. Cleg.14	.14
Kawich Kystn.01	.01	Wlkr. L. Hiawth.80	.80

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Coalinga, Cal.

PACIFIC MINING & OIL REPORTER

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Price, 10 Cents

CALIFORNIA OIL ASPHALT.*

Shown to Be Superior to So-Called Natural Asphalts—California's Product Not to Be Blamed for Poor Streets—Leading Contractors and Engineers in the East Use and Recommend This Material.

The history of the asphalt paving industry has been crowded with dramatic incidents and wonderful developments.

Fragments of asphaltic rock falling upon a road in a Swiss valley led to the discovery of its value for pavements; the paving of a Paris boulevard and of Threadneedle street, England; the experiments of De Smedt with Trinidad asphalt, his invention, patents and paving of Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.; the acquisition of Trinidad asphalt by Amzi L. Barber and his successful plea to the Privy Council of England not to allow Trinidad asphalt to be opened to free trade; and the contests legal, diplomatic and with armed men over the Bermudez deposit are but a small part of the unwritten story of a great industry.

Twenty-four years after De Smedt laid his first strip of pavement in Newark, N. J., an immense business had been established, largely upon a theory.

This theory was that Trinidad Lake, the Bermudez deposit, and the almost exhausted Alcatraz deposit of California, constituted the only available source of supply of asphalt, which the most important cities in America must have in large quantities.

Upon this theory a great organization was built, capitalization fixed, bonds and stock certificates issued and locked in safes and safe deposit vaults.

It developed between 1900 and 1904 that instead of our country being dependent upon South America and other foreign nations for its paving asphalt, that a single State, California, could supply not only sufficient asphalt for the needs of cities of its own countries, but also an amount greatly in excess of the paving requirements of the civilized world.

More than ten years ago streets in New York and other Eastern cities were paved with California asphalt, refined from the California crude oils, but as the amount used was small, it attracted but little attention.

The production of crude asphaltic petroleum in California being but 300,000 barrels in 1895 and 500,000 barrels in 1898.

Since this period the production increased by leaps and bounds to 34,427,423 barrels in 1906.

Had this entire production of 1906 been refined it would have yielded 8,356,750 barrels or about 2,000,000 tons of pure asphalt.

As the present entire consumption of asphalt in the United States is about 300,000 tons annually, it can easily be seen that California could take care of its sister States' paving requirements should some unforeseen international complications prevent the importation of paving asphalt and besides give them a better material.

Present indications show the gradual displacement of South American and other so-called natural deposits by California oil asphalt, and should the same ratio continue the importation of foreign asphalts for street paving will entirely cease in five years.

Of course, the reliability of California oil asphalt has been questioned, as witness the statement made a few days ago by James K. Bush, of East Orange, N. J., who said through the columns of the Los Angeles Times that crude oil asphalt was a complete failure.

It now seems that Mr. Bush's statement is not in accord with the opinion of the leading asphalt experts of our country, and in contraverting his contention that crude oil asphalt is a failure, we have the statement of Chief Engineer Lewis, of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment (the governing body of New York City), who in a communication addressed to Mayor McLellan said:

"That he had examined the streets of New York paved with California oil asphalt and found them in as good a condition as those paved with other material, several of which had been laid many years."

He also stated that:

"It must be admitted that the earlier pavements, in which was used a hard natural asphalt from California, were inferior to those subsequently laid."

In explaining this, it seems that during the years 1895 and 1896 a hard, impure, natural asphalt, brought from California, was used by the contractors in the streets paved during these years; hence Engineer Lewis' statement

*Courtesy California Asphaltum Sales Agency.

that the streets paved with this material were inferior to those subsequently paved by the same contractors, these contractors having since 1897 used California oil asphalt exclusively.

City Engineer George W. Tillson, of Brooklyn, N. Y., a name known by all civil engineers, and ranking at the head of his profession, says:

"That he considers the streets laid by a contractor using California oil asphalt exclusively among the best of that city."

Engineer Olney, of New York, stated:

"I wish there were a few more contractors of this city using California asphalt."

While there are very few cities owning their own municipal asphalt plants, these plants are slowly but surely being installed at different cities and California asphalt refined from the crude oils of this State has been or is in the majority of these cities being used at these plants.

These include New Orleans, Allegheny, Bluffton, Ind., Detroit, Hamilton, Ont., Winnipeg, Manitoba, and Engineer Tillson, of Brooklyn, N. Y., especially provided for the use of California asphalt in the new city plant recently erected in that city by having the specifications of that city call for an asphalt refined from California crude oil.

California crude oil asphalt has been and is being used to produce successful pavements in New York, Newark, Jersey City, Trenton, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Kansas City, Buffalo, Chicago, Detroit, Toronto, New Orleans, Rochester, Denver, Omaha, Lincoln, St. Louis, and is now recognized as one of the best paving cements of the world.

This material fits the description of a perfect paving cement as formulated by De Smedt a quarter of a century ago. It is purer chemically and less effected by water and lyes than any other material. Owing to its purity, a ton of it will pave more yards than an equal weight of other material. It requires less care in sand grading and less skill to produce durable and long time pavements, making it less expensive for contractors and highway departments to maintain.

Defective pavements can be made with any asphalt, and if our streets are in a bad condition it is the fault of the contractor and not the material.

We believe that California oil asphalt will become the standard paving material for American cities.

ASSOCIATED HAS LARGE OIL FLEET.

With the recent arrival of the tank steamer and the conversion of the ship Falls of Clyde to a tanker, the Associated Oil Company has come into possession of one of the largest oil fleets on the Pacific. Two steamers, three schooners, two ships, three barges and two tugs make up the list, their combined carrying capacity being 163,000 barrels.

The continued increased business of the Associated is given as the reason for the additions to its fleet. The consumption of crude oil has grown by leaps and bounds for a year or more past, and the great marketing company has been getting its share of the business. Its coast and island trade has reached enormous proportions, and it will soon be shipping extensively to the Orient, participating in the contract recently consummated with parties in Japan.

The W. S. Porter is the queen of the Associated's fleet. It is a steel steamer with a gross tonnage of 4,901 tons and a carrying capacity of 53,000 barrels. It has a length of 385 feet, breadth 49.7 and depth 30.2. Its indicated horse power is 3,000. The Porter is now making its maiden trip as an oil carrier, carrying a cargo of fuel from Monterey to Portland.

Below is a complete list of the Associated Oil Company's fleet together with the particulars of the same:

NAME	CLASS	Gross Tons	Length	Breadth	Depth	Indicated horse p.	Capacity Barrels
W. S. Porter	Steel str.	4,901	385.0	49.7	30.2	3,000	53,000
Rosecrans	Steel str.	2,976	335.0	38.2	23.5	1,250	23,000
Monterey	Iron schr.	1,854	260.0	39.5	26.0	.....	19,000
Falls of Clyde	Steel ship	1,809	266.1	40.0	25.1	.....	19,000
Roderick Dhu	Iron schr.	1,534	257.1	40.2	24.3	.....	17,000
Marion Chilcott	Iron ship	1,737	256.4	38.2	24.7	.....	16,000
Santiago	Steel schr.	979	207.6	33.1	21.5	.....	11,000
Navigator	Steel tug	414	134.3	26.0	16.0	1,000	1,550
Milton	Wooden tug	23	44.6	14.2	4.9	100	.....
Barge No. 1	Wooden barge	.....	145.0	35.0	7.0	.....	2,400
Barge No. 2	Wooden barge	.....	120.0	23.0	7.0	.....	1,600
Barge No. 3	Wooden barge	150	91.0	26.0	7.0	.....	1,500

OILED ROADS.

By N. ELLERY.

No material is quite so important to our road improvement as crude asphaltic oil. It may be used as a dust preventive, a roof to shed the rain water from the foundation, and as a lubricant to reduce the rate of wear to the road surface. While these improvements are of vast importance when properly handled, it must be borne in mind that only partial results, and in many cases no results, are obtained with improper application, selection, and treatment of oil.

Upon inspection of oiled roads of this state it was found that no general system prevailed. In many cases, oil was applied to a rutty road, uneven and worn out, and then allowed to collect in puddles. This was labeled an oiled road. It takes but a short time to lose faith in work under such methods and it has been due to this lack of preparation and care that so many counties have discontinued the use of oil. However, such work was not found on all roads visited, as several counties of California have excellent oiled roadways. A good oiled earth highway was particularly noticed in Supervisorial District No. 2, Yolo County, where a highly intelligent use of oil may be seen on the Winters-Davisville road. Here is an earth road of splendid cross-section, prepared and oiled at a cost not exceeding \$150 per mile, and creating a road at this figure fit for heavy travel as well as light vehicles. The plan followed in this work is presented as an extremely sensible and scientific solution of the problem.

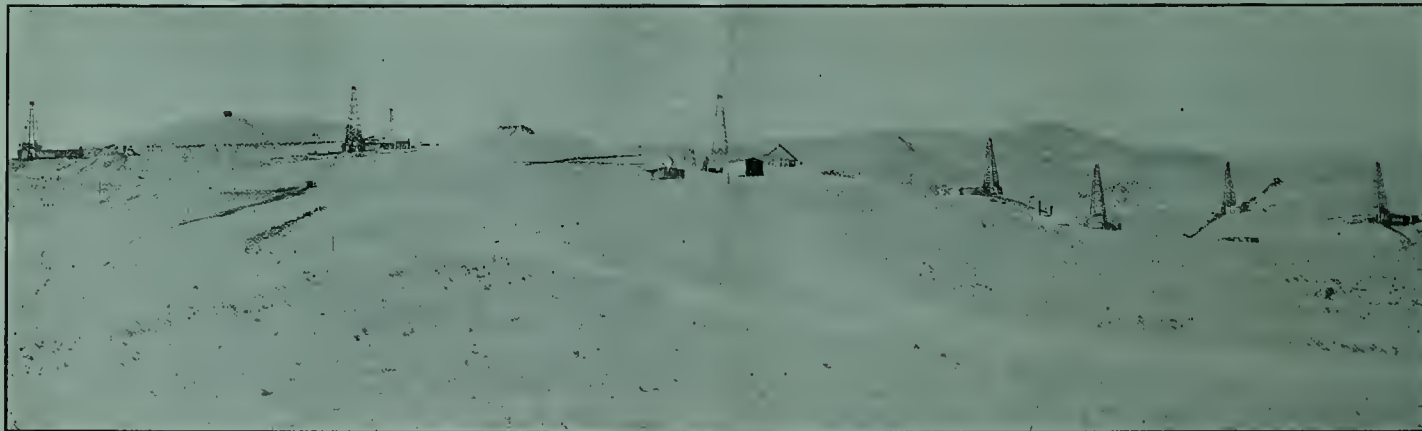
The roadway is first cut out to the cross-section desired, with the crown easily decreasing in elevation to a slight gutter about seven feet from the property line, and from this point there is a rise to the edge of the right of way. The crown is not excessive, perhaps eight inches, thus giving ample opportunity for a lateral spreading of the travel. After the road is cut to

even form. Upon this is placed about four inches of granite stone found handily near, which is in turn wet and rolled until compacted. On this surface is sprinkled from one half to one gallon of heavy asphaltic oil to the square yard. Then over this is deposited about two inches of fine granite material, enough in each instance to completely keep the oil from reaching the surface for several days. Whenever oil appears in a slight puddle on the surface it is immediately covered with fine crushed rock. This method gives a road closely resembling a bituminous macadam pavement, and one which has a wearing capacity far beyond the life of the roads treated with a top layer of oil.

From the experience in our state on oiling roads, the following deductions drawn are paragraphed rather than placed in specified form, as too many conditions arise requiring special treatment in individual cases and therefore general specifications might be at fault for some special piece of work.

Road Oil.

Perhaps many miles of California roads have received applications of oil which contained but a small percentage of asphaltum, and which made a failure positive in such cases. The selection of a proper oil is very essential, affecting, as it does, the whole work. At the City Engineer's office, in Riverside, two specimens of oil were displayed, after evaporation. Both were originally of heavy gravity, and after reduction the asphaltum residuum in one sample was "nil," while in the other sample a heavy percentage of asphaltum remained. Upon looking at those results it was plainly evident why some failures had occurred after considerable care had been used in road preparation. For such reason it is especially suggested that oil that is to be used for road purposes should be thoroughly tested for asphaltum and amount of foreign matter and water contained therein. Good road oil should contain forty per cent of asphaltum and have no more than three per cent of foreign matter and water.



VIEW ON PROPERTY OF SAUER DOUGH OIL COMPANY, COALINGA DISTRICT

a hard, even base and all weak spots remedied, oil is applied at the rate of one gallon to the square yard of surface; then the grader returns the earth, which was piled at either side of the part of road to be treated, immediately over the oiled portion. While this is being done, a drag attached to the rear of the grader, as shown in the accompanying view, smooths the earth over the oil to a depth of four or five inches. After thorough rolling and compacting of the earth on the oil, travel is permitted on the roadway. At this point an excellent plan is used: The travel necessarily creates a rough surface, and if allowed to continue without any further work a very inferior road would result. But the grader and attached drag go over and smooth the surface as necessity requires, keeping the work in almost perfect shape. By simply repeating this process, with grader and drag, to keep the road smooth until the oil eventually comes up to the surface, an extremely hard, oiled road of earth is given. At any point, where there appears on the surface too much oil for the material, a local application of sand or earth is made. This process makes an oiled road by fully saturating the oil, giving it a body hard enough to withstand heavy travel with scarcely any indentation or drag to the tractive power.

Upon examination of many miles of oiled country roads, it was observed that soft, plastic bunches of oiled material have accumulated near the edge of the travel, showing conclusively that too much oil was used for the material involved. The use of an excessive amount of oil has given rise to the teamsters' objection to the heavy pull—an objection well sustained by experience, but one dispelled by the foregoing method of oiling.

In southern California considerable mileage of good oiled roads may be found. Riverside County employs a method very similar to the one used in Yolo County, with remarkably fine results. The sub-grade is crowned to the proper cross-section, when it is watered and rolled thoroughly to a solid

Undoubtedly the best and simplest test of the road-making value of an oil is to evaporate a weighed sample in an open, metal dish, down to the hardness of commercial "D" asphalt and weigh the residue. This plan gives both the original asphalt and that formed during evaporation, and while this does not exactly correspond to the amount of asphalt created when sun-dried, yet the comparative values of oil are accurate. The only apparatus required for this test is an iron pan, a scale, and a heating apparatus.

Another item of interest and discussion in connection with oil for road building is whether it should be applied cold or hot. Good roads have been obtained by either process, but, as cold oil is considerably cheaper, my preference is for cold oil, allowing however, that where oil is very heavily asphaltic, heating may be required to give fluidity enough to apply the oil.

The selection of the oil is a matter of vast importance. Always require a test for asphalt contained, and foreign substance, and seek that quality containing the greatest percentage of asphaltum.

Road Preparation for Oiling.

Earth Roads.—Roads made of earth present the easiest mode of construction and the least expensive, when first cost only is considered, but as such to have them good roads requires constant attention. They should be properly drained to meet all conditions of rainfall and crowned sufficiently to create a roof for the water to run off. Where oil is to be applied, the roadbed should be cut out evenly and compactly and solidly, in no case, however, leaving weak or wornout spots. Upon this should be applied from three fourths to one gallon of good asphaltic oil, the amount varying to meet special conditions, and then immediately cover it with about four inches of earth. If sand or fine gravel is readily available, employ this material, as it gives a better body to the artificial bitumen. Then compact by rolling the earth upon the oil, and care for your roadway with a drag and grader as previously outlined. By all

give your road a chance to show its efficiency by properly caring for it.

Oil on Alkali.—Where the roadway is composed of earth containing alkali or lime a different plan must be followed. It is now known that the asphalt of the oil is disintegrated by either material into two substances, petroleum and asphaltene, neither of which taken separately has any road value. Therefore, to obtain an oiled road of any reasonable life we must cover the alkali soil with some material with which the oil must be incorporated.

Gravel Roads.

The almost universal plan of making gravel roads in California is by dumping on the road unscreened gravel and allowing the travel to spread and pack it down. A change is here necessary for oiling purposes. First make a sub-grade of the given cross-section evenly compacted by wetting and rolling, and then apply four or five inches of the larger and heavier part of a screened gravel. Roll this well with about a ten-ton roller, and then apply about a gallon of oil to the square yard of surface. Upon this apply about three inches of fine gravel and sand, and then thoroughly roll again. Under such a plan there is no reason why gravel roads should not produce a very excellent road of good wearing quality.

Road materials in this state are so distributed that no section need be without some form of rock road. The streams of the valleys contain extensive beds of gravel which may be used to construct oiled graveled roads of durability.

in the case of gravel or macadam, with mixed oil and fine gravel, or fine crushed rock. On oiled earth roads the rut should be cut out, oil poured in, and then the excavation filled with about three inches of soil or preferably sand. Thoroughly tamp all material placed for repairs and in all cases make the fill slightly above the road surface to allow for settlement. The vertical sides to the excavation give shoulders beyond which the traffic can not shove along the new material or scatter it from its position.

In the appendix to this report are given two sets of oiled road specifications—one for streets in Los Angeles city and the other for streets in Santa Monica. The latter consists of a departure from the plan outlined and suggested above, but as yet this Department has no actual knowledge of its results. The result of road oiling throughout California, after a very large expenditure by the counties, has not proven satisfactory, except in a few counties and localities. With this in mind it is earnestly believed an appropriation from the state for experimental and object-lesson oiled roads, to be applied in about five sections under different existing conditions, would prove highly beneficial to those having charge of county roads.

From the data collected by this Department there seems to be little doubt of the extreme importance of oil in making roads, and I therefore recommend that an appropriation of \$7,000 be made for experimental, object-lesson oiled roads.



TANK STEAMER "W. S. PORTER" AND TUG "NAVIGATOR" IN MID-OCEAN

Macadam Roads.

What applies to the sub-grade for gravel roads is also applicable to macadam construction. On the sub-grade from four to six inches, according to foundation, of crushed rock should be applied and thoroughly wet and rolled. On this apply one gallon of heavy asphaltic oil per square yard of surface, and then cover with two inches of finely crushed rock. Upon this should be placed about one inch of screenings. This material must then be thoroughly rolled and cared for until the oil has reached or nearly reached the surface of the screenings. Wherever there is a tendency for oil to collect on the surface cover it with more screenings.

In all instances where oil is applied beneath the real surface of the roadway, there is a tendency for it to rise and not to penetrate downward in direction to any great extent. This is due to the weight above forcing the material down, and the oil ascends, filling the interstices. It is my firm belief that this plan, if properly followed out, will give exceedingly gratifying results. If the top rock is hard the oil will extend its wearing life very materially by acting as a lubricant in prevention of the grinding process, and by having a depth of oil, say four inches, in the road gives an elastic binding which takes up the weight and shocks of travel, reducing the wear and the raveling of the ordinary macadam road.

Repairs to Oiled Roads.

Whenever a weak spot or rut shows in an oiled road it should immediately be repaired by cutting out a section with vertical sides, which shall be filled,

OIL PRODUCTION OF CALIFORNIA FOR 1906.

From figures gathered for the Pacific Mining & Oil Reporter, the production of mineral oils in the State of California for the year ended December 31st, 1906, shows a decline of 5,133,000 barrels. The total production for the year was approximately 30,538,000 barrels against 35,671,000 barrels the preceding year.

The greatest decline was in the Kern River and Los Angeles fields, while a slight gain was recorded in the production of Santa Maria, Sunset and Arroyo Grande—hardly sufficient to warrant mention. The other districts of the state showed a corresponding slight decrease or remained stationary. No new districts were opened up during the year. The Arroyo Grande field had one producing well at the close of 1905 and is accredited with a second producer and a production of 10,000 barrels during 1906, which was used locally for fuel as was also the output of the Midway field.

The decline in the production of the state is attributed wholly to curtailment, occasioned principally by prevailing low prices for oil at the wells. Many wells were shut down, while drilling operations ceased almost altogether. Under favorable conditions the production of the state should have increased by at least 6,000,000 barrels during the year ended as above. With higher prices now prevailing, which has greatly stimulated drilling operations, a 10,000,000-barrel gain is promised for 1907, which amount is urgently required to supply the greatly increased demand for local and foreign consumption.

Stocks were drawn upon heavily in all of the fields of the state and, with

the exception of Kern River, were practically exhausted. At the close of 1906 Kern River showed up alone with a storage of 14,000,000 barrels which represents the amount of stock oil now in the state, with the possible exception of small amounts here and there amounting possibly to 1,000,000 barrels. This is a decline in field stocks of approximately 2,600,000 barrels from the amount shown at the close of 1905.

The accompanying table shows the production by years and districts since 1902. We only claim approximations, final figures being reported by the State Mining Bureau and the Department of Commerce and Labor.

DISTRICT	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels
Coalinga	500,000	2,138,058	5,114,000	8,869,000	8,500,000
Santa Maria	116,500	208,890	670,500	5,300,000	5,400,000
Kern River	8,872,115	16,342,100	17,500,000	14,000,000	11,000,000
Los Angeles	1,047,300	793,765	1,200,000	3,000,000	1,700,000
Sunset	144,200	353,100	400,000	400,000	500,000
Midway	50,000	29,200	910	5,000	5,000
McKittrick	639,500	1,353,500	1,875,925	720,000	500,000
Newhall and Ventura	626,540	683,500	663,100	500,000	400,000
Fullerton	1,195,015	1,427,700	147,500	1,750,000	1,700,000
Whittier	687,030	878,015	748,000	660,000	750,000
Summerland	94,550	131,000	120,000	75,000	56,000
Sargents			35,090	20,000	15,000
Halfmoon Bay			1,000	2,000	2,000
Arroyo Grande				5,000	10,000
Total	13,973,500	24,337,828	28,476,025	35,671,000	30,538,000

CECIL RHODES ON MINING.

The following is an extract from a speech by Cecil Rhodes, of London and Africa, the maker of an empire, and the world's most successful miner:

"Mining is the only business on this earth that increases the wealth of the world without robbing or infringing on the rights of others. The miner is a man who finds wealth; he creates wealth, if you please, without juggling it out of some one's else pocket into his own. Mining has always been the quick road to fortune, and of late it has become the sure and most certain road to great wealth. A country of great mines always becomes a country of great wealth, influence, and power, and what you can say for nations you can say for men.

"I have made a great study of this question, and have had statistics, not only of Great Britain and Africa, but of the world, carefully compiled relative to this proposition, so that I might not be in error. This investigation shows that mining has always offered greater inducements than any business in the world to make quick and great wealth and that every private fakir and adventurer has sought that field, like the counterfeiter seeks to imitate the best coin.

"In the business of the world, mining is the best of all coin, and mining, as conducted today, readily eliminates the fakir or adventurer, and is as safe a business as the old-time real-estate business in a country neighborhood.

"This investigation further shows that farming is more risky than mining; that 32 per cent more people lose money and fail in farming than do in mining; that 29 per cent more people lose money and fail in mercantile business than in mining; that 41 per cent more people lose money and fail in the manufacturing business than in mining; that 17 per cent more people lose money and fail in banking than in mining, and that more men lose money and fail proportionately in any of the professions than in mining.

"Mining is the backbone of all wealth and the spinal column of all certainty. I can see a score and a half of men and women in this hall tonight who a few years ago invested in a mining company at my suggestions, and some of them only invested a few pounds, because they only had a few pounds to invest. These persons have cleared anywhere from 5,000 to 110,000 pounds sterling.

"Of course you can lose your money in mining if you put your money in a mine that is worthless, that has no mineral in it, and in the same way you can lose it if you invest in a store which contains no merchandise, or in a bank which contains no money. Investigate your mining company as you would any other business. This is easily done, and you will then make no mistake. Good business men who would not buy a store without invoicing the goods at least twice will buy a mining stock without even knowing the country the mine is in, nor what kind of a mine it is, and then wonder that they lose money. It is not uncommon for a good mine to pay the holders of the stock pounds for every shilling that they invest. Often £100 (\$500) invested in good mining stock will pay the fortunate holder more than £20,000 (\$100,000) could possibly pay him if invested in municipal bonds, railroad bonds, or railroad stocks. You all know men and women who have suddenly sprung into riches, and it is safe to say that 90 per cent of these people became suddenly rich because they invested their little, or part of what they had in a good mining company.

"I see a few white heads before me who went to California, in the United States of America, in 1849. They were known as 'forty-niners.' I know people who put their all in these California companies and who made more than \$1,000 for every dollar they invested. I know an old mother from Warwick who invested her all in California in 1850, which was about £190. In three years it paid her £122,000 (or \$610,000). Just think of it!

"It is my opinion that the richest mining countries in the world are Mexico, Peru and Bolivia—especially Mexico; and while Providence has cast my lot in an opposite section of the globe, I am not blind to the unison of opinion as expressed by scientists and experts that Mexico will one day furnish the gold, silver and copper of the world; that from her hidden vaults, from her subterranean treasure houses, will come the gold, silver, copper and precious stones that will build the empires of tomorrow and make the future cities of this world veritable New Jerusalems. I may not live to see the fulfillment of this prediction regarding Mexico, the land of 'mañana,' but many of you will; and if you are wide awake, as I believe you are, you will avail yourselves of interests and positions in the rising tide of the world's wealth from the mines of that Aztec country in the Western world."

NEW TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

Articles of incorporation have been filed by the Santa Maria Oil & Transportation Company of Santa Maria. The object set forth in the incorporation papers is to do a general oil business, including the transportation of oil.

The company is capitalized for \$100,000, of which \$3,500 has been subscribed. The directors are as follows:

J. F. Goodwin	Santa Maria.
Paul O. Tietzen	Santa Maria.
M. Fleisher	Santa Maria
J. W. Atkinson	Betteravia
B. Sinsheimer	San Francisco
Thomas Hughes	Los Angeles
P. C. Drescher	Sacramento

Several of the principal producing companies of Santa Maria are interested in the new enterprise, among them being the Western Union, Pinal,

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Brookshire, Dome, Rice Ranch, and Pennsylvania. This combination, together with the Union Oil Company and the Californian Petroleum Refineries Ltd., now control practically the entire output of the Santa Marin oil field as well as 95 per cent of its present proven area. It is this condition that has forced the Standard Oil Company to make purchases in other fields, and which has forced up the prices of oil by more than 100 per cent since a year ago. Dollar oil is now freely talked.

BAKU PRICES STEADILY ADVANCING.

English and Indian Market Firm.

(Special to Pacific Mining & Oil Reporter.)

Russian Position.

The quotations on the Baku market during the past fortnight have steadily advanced. This is partially owing to the strikes at the works of several of the smaller companies, which has caused the market to be somewhat unsteady. Two or three firms have resumed work, but the strike has broken out in several more of the smaller companies working at Baku. The larger firms, however, have so far continued work uninterruptedly.

The quotation for crude petroleum for prompt delivery has advanced $1\frac{1}{2}$ copecks to 26 copecks per pood, whilst for forward delivery the quotation has advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ copeck to 26 copecks per pood.

The quotation for residuals, for prompt delivery, has advanced $1\frac{1}{4}$ copecks per pood to $27\frac{1}{4}$ copecks, while for forward delivery there was an advance of $\frac{1}{2}$ copeck to $28\frac{1}{2}$ copecks per pood.

Kerosene for prompt delivery free on rail Baku is now quoted at 28 copecks per pood, or an advance of $\frac{1}{2}$ copeck during the fortnight. There is still no quotation for forward delivery, but for delivery f.o.b. vessel on the Caspian Sea the quotation has advanced $1\frac{1}{4}$ copecks per pood to 28 copecks.

The production of the Baku oil fields during the month of December, old style, amounted to 45,617,397 poods, of which 12,537,941 poods were obtained from the Bibi Eybat field. The production during the first half of January, old style, amounted to only 17,016,663 poods, of which 5,606,769 poods were obtained from the Bibi Eybat field.

English Market Report.

There has been no change in the quotations for Russian and American lamp oils on the London and Liverpool markets during the past fortnight. The market has remained steady, with good demand, and deliveries have been good.

The quotations were as follows:

London—

Russian oil, $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. ex wharf in barrels.

American oil, $6\frac{3}{4}$ d. @ $6\frac{3}{4}$ d. ex wharf in barrels.

Liverpool—

Russian oil, $6\frac{1}{2}$ d. @ $6\frac{1}{4}$ d. ex wharf in barrels.

American oil, $6\frac{1}{2}$ d. @ $6\frac{3}{4}$ d. ex wharf in barrels.

Indian Market Report.

During the past fortnight the quotations for lamp oils on the Indian markets have remained firm and unchanged. The volume of business has been somewhat less than during the previous fortnight, but there is still a steady demand.

The quotations were as follows:

Bombay—

American case oil 4. 8. 0.

Russian case oil 4. 0. 0.

Rupees.

"Elephant" oil, in tins	3.	10.	0.
Sumatra "Rising Sun," in tins.....	3.	10.	0.
Borneo oil, in bulk	2.	10.	0.
Burmah oil, in bulk	2.	10.	0.
Karachi—			
American case oil.....	4.	0.	0.
Burmah oil, in tins	3.	5.	0.
Borneo oil, in tins	3.	0.	0.
Sumatra oil, in bulk	3.	0.	0.
American oil, in bulk.....	3.	0.	0.
Calcutta—			
American case oil	4.	6.	6.
Russian case oil	4.	4.	0.
Burmah oil, in bulk	2.	13.	0.
Borneo oil, in bulk	2.	13.	0.
Sumatra oil, in bulk	3.	3.	0.
American oil, in bulk	3.	3.	0.

SUPERIORITY OF OIL-TREATED TIES.

The Santa Fe officials have found a new use for California fuel oil. After thorough tests covering a period of years, they find that railroad ties thoroughly soaked in oil that has a 75 per cent asphaltum base last over twice as long as the untreated ties. Ties made of pine have a life of about two years, the officials say, while those treated with fuel oil were found to be perfectly sound after having been in use for four years and eight months.

In applying the oil to the tie the company heats it to 180 degrees, and then forces it into the tie under a pressure of 150 pounds to the square inch. A big plant is to be erected so that thousands of ties can be treated in this manner every month. The company figures in big saving annually in the outlay for ties owing to their prolonged life under the new oil process.

BIG COAL CONTRACT.

The Southern Pacific Company has recently made a purchase of 250,000 tons of coal from the Monongahela Coal & Coke Company, to be delivered at the wharves of the former company at New Orleans. It is said that the decline of the Texas fields, together with the greatly increased price of oil in the California fields has been responsible for the coal purchase, inasmuch as many of the oil burning engines on the Texas divisions of the Southern Pacific Company are being reconverted to coal burners. It is believed to be but a general policy of consuming oil on certain districts of the railway that the price may be kept down to a profitable figure for use on other parts of the system. It is said that it is the intention of the railroad company to consume as much oil as it can secure at prices not exceeding \$1.50 a barrel which would be about the relative value of coal.

LIBEL BILL PASSES ASSEMBLY.

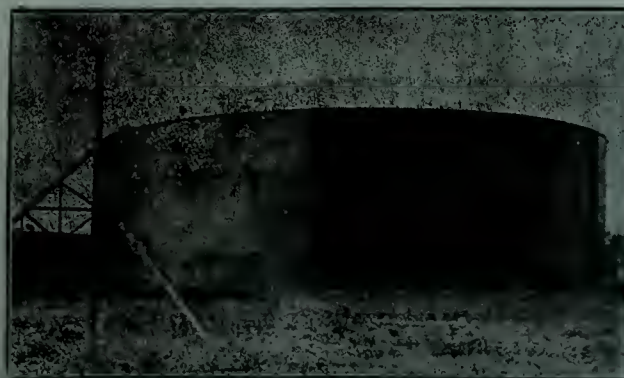
The bill making libel a felony, introduced into the House of Representatives by Samuel T. Kohlman, passed that body, February 25th, by a vote of 21 to 42. The bill was strongly supported by those members of the House of Representatives whose conduct has been such as to call forth newspaper exposure and denunciations.

The measure did not pass, however, without its jest, several amendments fixing the penalty at capital punishment being offered. It is not generally believed that the bill will pass the Senate. It is a pretty raw thrust at the freedom of the press and is believed to be unconstitutional.

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The Oil and Mining Authority of the Pacific Coast

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LACK OF FIXITY IN PURPOSE.

One of the predominating characteristics of human nature is lack of fixity in purpose. From the head of a nation to the lowliest subject, not one man in a thousand shows evidence of a thought beyond the today and its environments.

In a social or spiritual sense such a condition may always result in perfect harmony; but in business life lack of fixity in purpose is usually equivalent to lack of action in that the result in either case is nil.

Take the business firm, whether it be large or small, and if those at the head lack fixity of purpose the same condition can be found to exist in every department, even down to the janitor. There is lack of action. No one can get a subject passed upon for perhaps weeks, while if each department had an executive with authority to act any ordinary subject could be immediately passed upon and action secured.

Many able men in this country fail to get results because their business has never been organized. There are no departments or executive heads. No one acts because they do not have the authority to act. Minute details must go to the firm head, whose time is thus taken up to such an extent that he does not have an opportunity to take up those things that should come only to the chief executive. Everyone does everything and no one does anything. Employees get disgruntled, customers get disgusted, and everyone walks around in an endless circle.

Did you ever notice the completeness of the organization of a railroad company? The writer was employed for a period of seven years on two of our great transcontinental railways and was familiar with practically every department. And the most notable feature was the fact that the higher the department the less there was to do. Everything was boiled down by the subordinate departments until by the time it had reached the general manager of the road a dozen typewritten sheets told the day's progress. And if the trained mind of the said official determined that something was wrong out on the line, he didn't get excited and go out to do it himself, but he

briefly wired the executive of that particular department to get results and he got them, because he had the authority to direct his department. Immediate and final decision could be immediately secured on any part of the great system.

E. H. Harriman was recently asked why he didn't build the Panama Canal. (By the way it was Harriman's system upon which the writer worked.) He replied that he would if he had the chance. "Let me tell you this," he said, "we spend more money every year on improvements in the Union Pacific system than can be expended in any year on the canal. If we ran railways like Panama affairs are conducted there would be a great crop of receiverships in this country."

"The whole trouble in Panama is lack of an executive. How can you expect engineers to carry out work decently when it is impossible to get a decision on important points from headquarters under three or four weeks?"

"You must have an executive head in every department, an executive with a fixed purpose in view. You must have such a system as will enable any part of it to have an immediate and firm decision when any question arises. Then things can be done."

TEXAS CAR LAW KILLED.

The "Texas Car Law," indorsed by this journal and supported by independent shippers throughout the State, has been most maliciously killed in the State Senate. There were few, indeed, who were credulous enough to suppose that the measure would be allowed to become a law, but every opportunity was afforded our august Senatorial body to show its metal—which was found to be railroad steel.

The arguments in opposition to the bill were extremely ludicrous. One Senator said it would work a hardship upon the shippers of his district and he opposed the measure from that point of view. The views of others in opposition were of a like nature.

Senators Miller, Cartwright and Caminetti spoke for the bill, reading from the Garfield report as an authority to show the rascally discrimination in the distribution of cars.

The "Texas Car Law" was killed by the following vote:

For the People—Bell, Boynton, Caminetti, Cartwright, Curtin, Kennedy, McKee, Miller and Sanford—9.

For the Railroad—Anderson, Anthony, Bates, Belshaw, Black, Broughton, Carter, Greenwell, Hartman, Irish, Keane, Leavitt, Lynch, Mattos, McCartney, Nelson, Price, Rambo, Reily, Rush, Savage, Walker, Weed, Welch, Willis, Wolfe and Wright—27.

Dodged—Rolly of Humboldt, Muentner of San Joaquin and Lukens of Alameda.

A LAME EXCUSE.

He must be morally blind who can discover hostility to honest organized wealth in the orderly attempt of the Government to dissolve the Standard Oil Company. The real grievance of the American people is born, not of corporations discharging their legitimate functions, but of holding companies—creatures of legal cunning, existing, not by sanction of the law, but in spite of it.

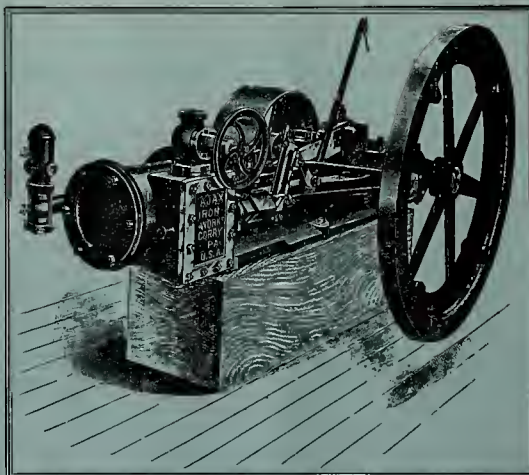
It matters little that Mr. Rockefeller withdrew from active participation in the Standard Oil Company twelve years ago. He may be all that he claims,

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A man who seeks power and opportunities to disburse some of his millions in good works, but the Standard Oil Company is an existing fact, whoever may be responsible for its act.

However plaintive and martyr-like Mr. Rocketteller's attitude may be, however justly he may assert that the constructive side of his life has been belittled and his taunts laughed, the case against the Standard Oil Company, in respect to its baleful influence on American business life and its violation of statute law and public policy, seems to be clear.

The claim that the dissolution of this vast combination into its original corporate constituents will cripple the American refined oil industry is a confession that the Standard Oil Company can thrive only on the ashes of the competitive system. It is strange that the able men who make this claim cannot see that it is a plain argument for socialism.—Pearsons.

PEERLESS SALE A MISNOMER.

News of the sale of the properties of the Peerless Oil Company to the Standard Oil Company, reported "exclusively" in a country daily some few days ago, seems to have had absolutely no foundation in fact. The Pacific Mining & Oil Reporter is in a position to conclusively deny the report. The Peerless Oil Company has never entered into negotiations for the sale of its property, either by stock transaction or absolute sale, and the story can be classed among those having no foundation beyond the inflamed imagination of those in a position to know the least about it.

If there was a likelihood of there being a sale of the Peerless Oil Company's property, there would be no reason for secrecy. It is known as one of the best in the state and can stand upon its own merits. We are reliably informed that the principal stockholders of the company are quite satisfied with the past showing of the property and are content with the prospects for the future. They do not claim that the property would not be sold, but do emphatically deny that any person has attempted to make the purchase.

IMPORTANT RAILROAD SURVEY BEGINS.

Surveys for the San Joaquin Western Railroad, the western terminus of which will be at Santa Cruz, and the eastern terminus at Coalinga or Hanford, has begun and will be hurried on to completion. This line will be but an extension of the Ocean Shore line, and, like the Ocean Shore, will be principally owned by the Southern Pacific Company. They will be operated as a part of the Southern Pacific system.

The purpose of the new line is to provide shipping facilities for a large area of inland territory which, although extremely productive, is shut in from the outer world. It will, it is said, pass from Santa Cruz down through Hollister to Tres Pinos, at which point the present railway ends. From here it will extend southerly through a very fertile valley, finally joining the Southern Pacific Company's branch line at Coalinga, giving that oil field a western outlet at Monterey via Castroville, etc. The new line will be about eighty miles in length.

STANDARD COMPLETES PURCHASE OF SECTION TWENTY-EIGHT, COALINGA.

By the simple process of purchasing a two-thirds interest in the stock of the Independence Oil Company the Standard Oil Company has concluded the purchase of the whole of section 28, 19-15, Coalinga district, or 640 acres, a large portion of which is known to be oil-bearing. The acquisition of the Independence was the last of a series of deals, commencing with the sale of the Hanford Oil Company to the Western Fuel Company, a subsidiary of the Standard, more than a year ago. The Hanford Company owned one-fourth of the section. The recent sale of the Oil City and Twenty-Eight direct to the Standard took all of the remainder of the section with the exception of the Independence, a small but productive property located in the center of the covered tract of oil land. The total sum paid for the 640 acres aggregates more than one million dollars, or nearly \$2,000 an acre.

The action of the Standard Oil Company in purchasing oil land is in direct contrast with its former policy of acting as refiner and shipper only, and is a condition believed to have been forced upon the great monopoly by the refusal of several large producing companies to contract with it except under very favorable terms to the producer. The Standard has always been a bear in the California oil market and the extremely low prices sometimes prevailing have been justly laid at its door. It was in overstepping the mark and depressing prices until no money could be made by the producer that brought about the climax and caused several of the strongest companies to shut down their wells and make preparations for delivering its own production.

But the acquisition of that 640 acres should not in any manner discourage the producers. We do not mean by this that the Standard has bought a gold brick, but we do say that the production is comparatively small and will only afford temporary relief to the monopoly. There are many single wells in the Santa Maria field that exceed in production the output of this entire lease under the most favorable circumstances. The Standard has much at stake in the California oil industry. It has expended many millions of dollars for equipment and must now assure itself of sufficient oil to guarantee adequate earnings upon the same. The purchase of oil lands is apparently but a panacea effort to protect itself from a very compromising position.

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6 5/8 inches	20 lbs.	12 1/2 inches	40 lbs.
8 1/4 inches	28 lbs.		

DRIVE PIPE

Size	Weight
4 1/2 inches	15 lbs

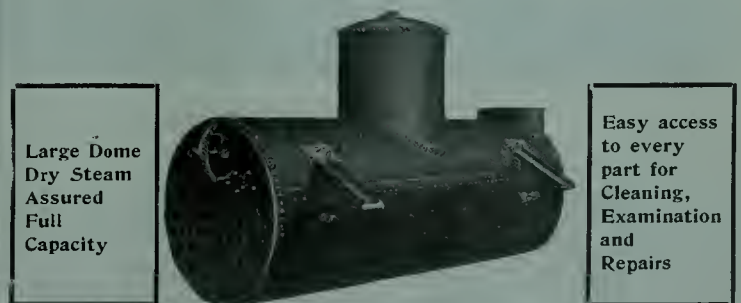
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SOUTHERN FIELDS.

Los Angeles, Cal., March 4th, 1907.

The Amalgamated has twelve strings running in the Salt Lake district, although there are reports of an intention to lay off two or three crews to reduce expenses as results do not justify the present outlay.

The limits of the field to the east seem to be pretty well defined. A public road known as La Brea Boulevard crosses the property east of the greater part of the producing field. There are several wells pumping just along the eastern edge of this thoroughfare and one is being drilled, but efforts to get oil further east have been generally unsuccessful. One well ran into salt water and had to be shut off. In the western extremity a well sunk to unusual depth has yielded a lighter oil than the others.

The Pitcher & Garbutt Oil Company has one rig completed and one in course of erection within a few yards of the flowing well brought in a few weeks since.

The Rancho La Brea Company, whose property is surrounded by the Amalgamated on three sides, has one well finished, one drilling and one rig up. This company is owned by the Hancocks, owner of the land on which nearly all the wells of the district are located.

The Los Angeles Pacific railroad is pumping seven wells just west of the above, while the Pacific Light & Power Company has seven wells pumping and two drilling on the west side of the railroad. M. L. Thorne, formerly superintendent of the Peerless at Kern River, is in charge.

The new holes on this last property are ranged along the western line of the lease, directly opposite those which A. F. Gilmour is sinking on his land to the west. Both are reported to have encountered a hard formation that renders work somewhat difficult but not seriously interfering with progress.

found in the first, and a heavier product of about 20 in the second. No information as to depth is given out but it is certain that it was necessary to drill far down, probably below 3,500.

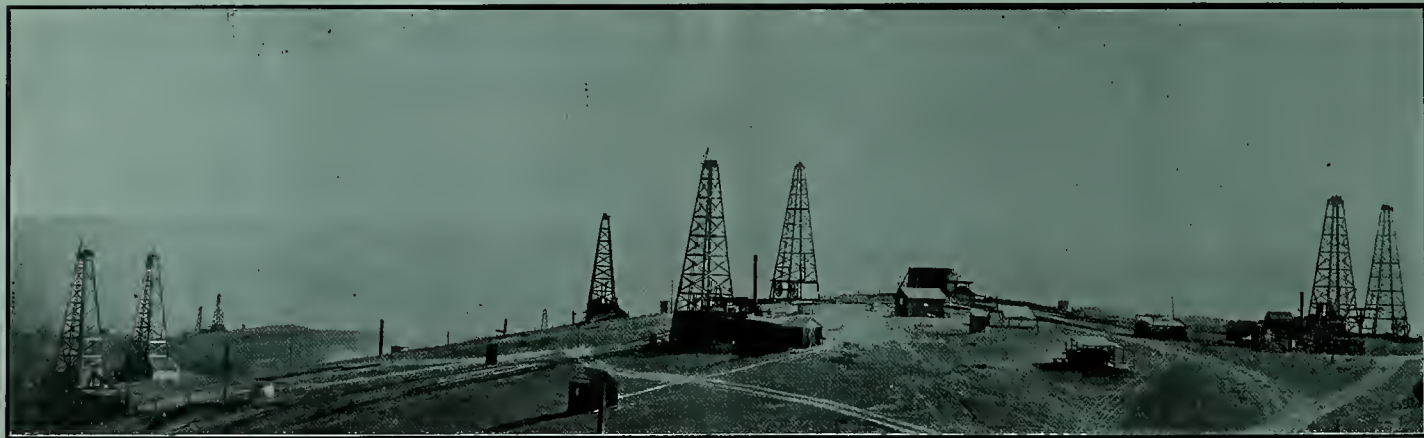
The Murphy and the Union have secured nearly all the land in the neighborhood and the latter is running one string. If oil is found in a few other places nearby, it is likely to mean the bringing together of the Whittier and Fullerton districts into almost a continuous field as the wells are just between the two.

The British-California some time since announced an intention to sink a hole to 3,000 feet or more on its land in the old city field, with a view to ascertaining whether or not the same light oil strata that is found west of the city runs under the city. Oil Inspector Blackmar has submitted to the city council declaring his belief that such action would be fraught with the utmost danger to the city if a gusher should be brought in and once got beyond control. A disastrous conflagration, he declares, would be very likely to result. He urges action to prevent such development and has appealed to the fire commissioners to refuse permits for boilers intended for such work.

UNION ISSUES STOCK.

The Union Oil Company has issued 400 shares of its treasury stock and \$400,000 par value of 5 per cent gold bonds of the Union Transportation Company. These are to be sold to stockholders of record in blocks of ten shares and one bond each at \$3,000 a piece. These funds to be raised are to be used for the general expenses of improvement.

The Central Oil Company of Whittier will hold a directors' meeting next week at which it is expected that the quarterly dividend will be increased from 2½ to 3 per cent.



A PART OF THE COALINGA FIELD RECENTLY ACQUIRED BY THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY

Mr. Gilmour is the owner of his own land on which he was ranching before the discovery of oil. He is the sole operator of five producing wells, one of which he has just brought in at 2,400 feet. It yields some 500 barrels a day, the oil flowing up between the casing before completion. It is a good fuel and road product of 14 to 18 gravity. He has two holes drilling and two rigs up.

Tom Joyce, whose lease is the northeastern portion of the district and somewhat isolated, is running a string on his second hole which is down 1,200 feet.

The Santa Monica Oil, Gas and Mining Company, just incorporated in this city, has sent out nine teams of mules and eighty men to begin work repairing the washed-out roads leading to its property north of Santa Monica, and has ordered rigs to develop for oil. Among those who have taken stock is the well known E. J. (Lucky) Baldwin.

The Santa Ana Oil & Development Company, organized in this city, has struck a bed of heavy shale at 2,000 feet in its "wild-cat" well, near Newport Beach, Orange County. This company was promoted by J. E. Austin, formerly of Bakersfield, who was its first manager but has now severed his connection with it. George Huntington of this city is president. It is said that there have been good indications in the well all the way down.

The Murphy Oil Company's two wells in the Coyote hills have been attracting much attention. They were put down at enormous cost and with the greatest secrecy where few believed there would be any paying quantities found. William Plotts, the Murphy's field superintendent, who has won recognition as an expert whose opinions are worth heeding, was confident, and the result has fully justified his course. Oil of about 33 gravity was

SANTA MARIA.

Santa Maria, Cal., March 4th, 1907.

There is nothing to specialize about in this field since our last review, unless we mention the decided increase in oil deliveries at Port Harford. The Union Oil Company, as we can estimate, has added a 5,000-barrel daily run on the narrow gauge cars to Port Harford in addition to its 11,000-barrel flow through its pipe line, making its daily output about 16,000 barrels, or practically near the half-million barrel mark. All this before completing its second pipe line; and the Standard does not get a single barrel of oil from them, as it all goes into their own tankage at Port Harford from whence it runs into their own vessels or steamers at the landing. When their second pipe line, which is halfway completed, is finished their output will be considerably increased. In field work all their several leases are as busy as the getting of material on the premises will admit of.

The Pinal Oil Company recently announced that there was just 10,000 shares of treasury stock left—the last unissued stock. Shareholders were notified if they wished to purchase it, and with a few outsiders who became aware of it, the shares were so quickly absorbed that before the week was out there was a demand for more, but not to be had. It sold at \$10 per share; we heard offers at \$11 subsequently; but it was refused. The object of selling these shares was for pipe lines and other improvements, looking towards a Port Harford landing when their contract with the Standard should expire, if prices on renewal of contract do not come up to fair values. The Pinal have at present even a production three times greater than the Standard usually takes from them, as they have greatly increased their output, and the Standard with its hard-bound contracts does not allow them

to sell to other companies during the life of the contract. Pinal are boring three new wells, and all very satisfactory wells.

Graciosa are boring new wells, Nos 8 and 9. No 7 is practically finished. They have several others to start very soon, as we learn. Difficulty of getting in material is being felt now more than ever. L. E. BLOCHMAN.

COALINGA.

Coalinga, Cal., March 4th, 1907.

Activity in the Coalinga field is much greater than for a number of years and bids fair to increase as the price of oil increases. The activity of the Standard Oil Company in this field in laying pipes to the west side after securing the first contract from the Independent Producers' has become a great stimulant.

Section 6-21-15 bids fair to become the greatest producer in the field, all caused by the venture of the Lucile Oil Company.

Coalinga Southern Oil Company has its No. 1 rig completed and is spudding in on S. W. 4, N. W. 4, 6-21-15.

The Shreeve Oil Company has received its packer from the east and is now trying to locate the source of the water.

Section Six Oil Company is making excellent progress on its No. 1 well.

Ed. Grnham is just starting to build rig No. 1 on the N2 of N4 of Sec. 6-21-15, just north of Lucile Oil Company.

Within the next week or ten days two or three new companies will be operating. One is St. Francis Oil Company, composed of Bakersfield capitalists, and the other is the Yellowstone Oil Company, on NW4 of the NW4 of Sec. 6-21-15, under leases from H. B. Guthrey. There are 15 different operators interested in Sec. 6.

Twenty-Two Oil Company has completed its drilling and will soon have its No. 1 well producing. It is very promising.

Considerable feeling is being manifested by the jumping of a part of Sec. 10-20-15, by parties who at first pretended that they desired to lease the property. As the original locators were still in possession, had a rig up, and had always done their full assessment work, the marauders will undoubtedly get nothing for their trouble. Such contemptible tactics would not be tolerated in most mining camps.

Wabash Oil Company's well No. 8 is down about 600 feet and is making excellent progress, and its No. 9 rig is ready for duty.

The west side of the Coalinga field is far outstripping the east side in development work.

Our oil supply house in Coalinga has over 150 car-loads of oil well materials on the way, and all sold.

California Diamond Oil Company has landed its 8¼-casing at 2,465 feet in well No. 5, and work is going ahead. Water is being cemented off in No. 3.

NOTES AND PERSONALS.

It is understood that the Southern Pacific Company has made an offer of 37½ cents a barrel for the production of the Tiber Oil Company of the Arroyo Grande district. Well No. 2 of this company was recently completed and a production of probably 500 barrels a day could be delivered. Contrary to reports it is not the shortage of oil in other fields that induced the great transportation company to offer 10 cents a barrel more than is being paid in the interior fields, but the very fact that by purchasing the oil in the Arroyo Grande field for its coast line, it saves a long haul from the oil fields of the



GENERAL VIEW IN THE KERN RIVER FIELD

The Lucile Oil Company will hold its annual stockholders' meeting on the 5th inst., and elect a new Board of Directors. It is expected that the company will at once proceed to put down well No. 2.

The Associated Oil Company have two rigs completed on Sec. 36-20-14, and two more in process of construction. They expect to try the hydraulic process in drilling one of these new wells.

The Inca Oil Company on Section 24-20-14 is putting up two new rigs as fast as materials can be gotten on the ground.

The Commercial Petroleum Company, on SE4, Sec. 12-21-14, is down about 1,100 feet in 8-inch casing, but as another water strata has been encountered they expect to pull the 8-inch casing and run the 10-inch down a little further to cut off this water. They have bright prospects.

West Coalinga Oil Company is making good progress on its No. 1 well, on northeast quarter of Section 12-21-14.

A new company is now organizing to begin immediate development work on the southwest quarter of Section 12-21-14.

Manchester Oil Company is down over 1,250 feet and is making good progress. Considerable oil is showing in this new well, and prospects are flattering, opening up a great extension of the field to the south.

A new corporation, known as the Elaine Oil Company, has been formed to take over the fractional NW4 of Sec. 12-21-14, with capitalization of \$300,000. Directors, A. E. Webb, W. C. Reilly, Z. L. Phelps, John Mills, E. W. Robinson and S. J. Reilly.

W. K. Oil Company's well No. 1 has been brought in as a good producer, and its No. 2 is making fine progress on Sec. 2-20-15.

San Joaquin Valley, which fully warrants the additional price for the Arroyo Grande district. While the production of the coast fields of California is very large, very little of it is suited for fuel purposes until it has been "skimmed" or partially refined to take off the lighter products and bring its gravity down to 16 or 18 degrees. The production of the Tiber Company's wells is about 14 gravity and an ideal fuel and will always bring a higher price than the other fields of the State until its production has exceeded the local supply.

* * *

The San Francisco and Tonopah Mining Exchange, which held its last session the day before the memorable 18th of April last, resumed business in its new building on Bush street, February 25. No formalities were observed. President Kramer called the meeting to order at 9:30 a. m. and trading commenced. Considering the fact that it was the first day's work, business was brisk. The board will hold regular informal sessions from 9:30 a. m. to 2:30 p. m.

* * *

In regard to the Associated Oil Company repudiating the contract with the Los Angeles Gas and Electric Company, the former corporation gives out the statement that it was compelled to take the action that it did on account of the continuous violation of the gas company which made the contract both void and undesirable. The Union Oil Company is now furnishing the oil at a much higher price than that specified in the contract with the Associated.

* * *

It is learned that negotiations are being made with teamsters at Me-Kittrick for the hauling of the pipe for the line of the Standard Oil Com-

pany from Midway. The pipe is said to have been purchased and the rights of way nearly all secured and the actual laying of the pipe line should commence within a very short time. Increased activities are noticeable in all of the West Side fields. While the Standard contract is with companies mostly located in Section 25, Midway, many other companies will participate in the deliveries. Midway oil should commence to move in the early fall.

* * *

The biggest high-pressure pump in the world is installed in the Dry Digings placer fields of Southern Oregon, on Rogue River, and is used to operate a battery of hydraulic monitors in the mines, writes Dennis H. Stovall. This pump is one of the largest pieces of mining machinery ever manufactured, and could never have been installed but for the fact that it was dumped directly from the cars to the foundation prepared for it at the mines. The pump was built by the Byron-Jackson Machine Works of San Francisco, and was one of the last big jobs done by this company before the earthquake and fire. The pump is of the five-step centrifugal type; and it weighs, aside from bearings and gears, just 70,000 pounds. Other pumps have been built that lift as great a volume of water as does this one, but they do not deliver it under such enormous pressure. This pump is tested to withstand a maximum pressure of 250 pounds to the square inch. Its capacity is 13,000,000 gallons per day of twenty-four hours, or 9,000 gallons per minute. This enormous volume is delivered through a half mile of pipe-line, the pipe being of steel, 22 inches in diameter. The water is lifted to a height of 100 feet and forced through two four-inch nozzles, hurling streams a distance of 500 feet. These powerful streams are played upon the mountain walls, to tear down the gold-bearing gravel.

PUBLICATIONS WORTHY OF MENTION.

No, the *Oil Investors' Journal*, is not a new publication, but it is all puffed up over its new yellow cover. At first sight we thought that Brother Reavis had joined the Hearst faction, but upon further investigation we found the yellow to be all upon the cover and, as usual, none in the literature. The *Oil Investors' Journal* is a clean and worthy publication. It has built up an enviable reputation of reliability and integrity and can be classed among the few trade journals of the country whose unbiased news columns are always untainted by the hot-air artist or stock jobber.

The *Eye-Opener* has now issued four numbers, two of which have been devoted almost exclusively to that "Vehicle for Wildcats," the *Denver Daily Mining Record*. And from the nefarious methods of the *Denver* publication in this state, we infer that the *Eye-Opener* can, with a great deal of good to the general community, continue its expose indefinitely. The general experience of California corporations is that, unless tribute money is paid in the way of excessive advertising, the *Denver* sheet mercilessly blackmails them regardless of worth or merit, while, on the other hand, those corporations who are willing to be railroaded into paying "hush money" can find protection, and just as regardless of their intrinsic value. Interested parties should ask for a copy of the *Eye-Opener*.

Map of the Forest Reserves of the State of California, in colors, has just been issued by Louis E. Aubury, State Mineralogist. Forest reserves, proposed reserves and National parks are shown in different colors and is a very neat and attractive map. Same can be obtained from the State Mining Bureau, San Francisco, for 30 cents each unmounted or 50 cents each mounted. Extra postage is 6 and 8 cents respectively.

Self-Propelled Vehicles.—A practical treatise on all forms of automobiles, by James E. Homans, is admirably suited as an educational treatise and will doubtless receive a wide recognition in that field. Newly and completely revised, this popular book fulfills the requirements of the motor vehicle of all powers, confining his space to the discussion of matters fundamental in construction and management. Theoretical matters—important almost wholly to designers and builders—are introduced only where good explanations positively require them, and at no point is the reader's mind burdened with padded material on experimental and obsolete construction. Recognizing that the gasoline vehicle is the typical automobile, considerable space is devoted to its complete discussion; theory, operation, and an extensive chapter on "Gasoline Engine Management," the latter covering, virtually, all forms of difficulty liable to occur under service conditions. Anyone reading this chapter can derive an intelligent conception of the requirements for an expert driver, and will find numerous points of information, usually obtainable only by long and varied experience. All the accessory parts of an automobile, carburetors, igniters, transmission gears, are fully explained by typical examples. The author properly assumes that an adequate knowledge of the principles upon which these devices are constructed will enable the reader to understand variations for himself. To sum up the excellencies of this book, it must be acknowledged that it fulfills the ideal of the practical motor driver's vade mecum. All subjects are fully illustrated; as to its standard of book making, it may be said to be almost unequalled in paper, type-work and binding.

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EASTERN EXPORTS.

Following are the exports of mineral oils from the eastern ports of the United States, for the month of January, 1907.

Articles and Custom Districts	Quantities.	Values.
Crude—	Gallons.	Dollars.
New York	1,600	120
Philadelphia	6,203,724	355,685
Galveston	1,243,570	62,314
Total	7,448,894	418,119
Naphthas—		
Baltimore	300	60
New York	354,242	57,385
Philadelphia	874,697	72,315
Galveston—		
Total	1,229,239	129,760
Illuminating—		
Baltimore	1,208,026	96,650
Boston and Charlestown	4,542	536
New York	31,952,565	2,405,046
Philadelphia	19,156,630	922,843
Galveston	1,156,123	57,806
Total	53,477,886	3,482,881
Lubricating and paraffin—		
Baltimore	344,630	48,414
Boston and Charlestown	28,369	5,579
New York	6,975,221	903,636
Philadelphia	2,227,038	267,950
Galveston	4,224	573
Total	9,579,482	1,226,152
Residuum—		
Boston and Charlestown	12,500	750
New York	3,000	311
Philadelphia	6,153,198	194,986
Galveston—		
Total	6,168,698	196,047
Total mineral oils—		
Baltimore	1,552,956	145,124
Boston and Charlestown	45,411	6,865
New York	39,286,628	3,366,498
Philadelphia	34,615,287	1,813,779
Galveston	2,403,917	120,693
Total	77,904,199	5,452,959

PRODUCTION OF THE MID-CONTINENT FIELD.

Kansas, Oklahoma and Indian Territory.

Comparative statement of pipe line runs by Prairie Oil & Gas Company in 1905 and 1906. These figures do not represent the full capacity of the field, they show the amount of oil actually run from the wells by the Prairie Company, which takes all but a very small percentage of the oil that is handled in the mid-continent field. It is generally believed that the output of the field could have been doubled in 1906 if there had been facilities to care for the oil.

	1905.		1906.
Month	Total bbls.	Daily avg.	Total bbls. Daily avg.
January	793,648	25,601	1,472,214 47,491
February	564,432	20,158	1,352,531 48,305
March	695,908	22,449	1,693,182 54,619
April	549,339	18,311	1,779,251 59,308
May	784,229	25,298	1,741,941 56,192
June	715,397	23,847	1,658,433 56,281
July	1,090,999	35,194	2,022,215 65,233
August	1,212,912	39,126	1,779,262 57,395
September	1,203,362	40,112	1,546,719 51,557
October	1,380,208	44,523	2,099,650 64,827
November	1,355,012	45,167	1,945,195 64,840
December	1,509,325	48,914	*2,100,000 *67,742
	11,854,822		21,190,593

In addition to the foregoing there were shipments in 1905 (including miscellaneous refinery consumption) amounting to 158,673 barrels, making the total production accounted for 12,013,495 barrels. The shipments and runs in 1906, other than those of the Prairie Oil & Gas Company, are estimated at 350,000 barrels, making the 1906 production accounted for 21,540,593 barrels.

*December (1906) runs estimated.

—Oil Investors' Journal.

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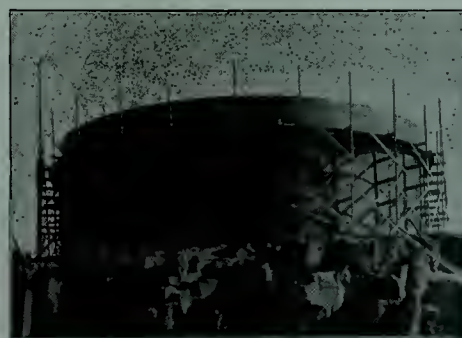
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RECENT PATENTS.

The following patents recently granted, of interest to the oil trade, are reported expressly for the Pacific Mining & Oil Reporter, by J. M. Nesbit, Patent Attorney, Park Building, Pittsburgh, Pa., from whom printed copies may be procured for 15 cents each:

Apparatus for recovering from oil its tarry or asphaltic constituents, with gas as a by-product, Leon P. Lowe, San Francisco, 839,940.

Rod-coupling, Charlie A. Anderson, Cornplanter, Pa., 840,734.

Reamer, Michael Boof, Strassburg, Germany, 840,744.

Apparatus for pumping oil wells, Julien E. Tinker and Jos. Crawford, Jr., Bradford, Pa., 840,972.

Well-drilling apparatus, Geo. D. Loomis, Tiffin, Ohio, 841,259.

THE WILDCAT AND MINING.

A number of eastern magazines seem to take pleasure in terming every mining prospect in the west a wildcat. These prospects are the future wealth producers of the nation and the western prospector and miner take exception to the new name handed them. The tenderfoot muck-raker comes out of the east and goes into the western mining states. He does not know anything about mining. He is sent west for the purpose of getting a sensational story and he gets it notwithstanding the fact that by so doing he is unjustly injuring one of the nation's greatest industries. The term wildcat as applied to mining has a different significance than when applied to oil. In the oil fields of the country, every piece of ground that is not a proven

producer is termed a wildcat. The man who drills for oil upon his unproven ground is called a wildcatter. But, in mining, the terms prospect and prospector, are used and while the prospect and the prospector in mining occupy the same position as do the wildcat and the wildcatter in oil, their meaning is entirely different. It would be rather dangerous for the muck-raking tenderfoot to climb the hill to some prospect being worked by some hardy prospector and call this man a wildcatter. It is very probable that the writer would not be able to follow his calling for some time. The wildcat mining operator or wildcat promoter is detested in the western mining camps, not so much because he is dishonest, but because he makes it difficult for the honest promoter and operator to secure funds for the development of his worthy enterprise. The wildcat promoter is a dishonest promoter and the wildcat mining claim is either imaginary or is located far away from mineral indications. The prospects make the mines and the terms prospector and prospect are cherished and honored in the west.—Bonds and Mortgages.

NEVADA.

GOLDFIELD.

Goldfield, Nevada, March 1st, 1907.

Mr. Homer Wilson, Vice-President and General Manager of the Keane Wonder Mining Company, left for the mine yesterday morning. Nearly all of the machinery is now on the ground for the mill, and work is going ahead rapidly. Mr. Wilson declares his intention to have the mill in operation by the middle of April.

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In addition to the large force engaged in the mill erection, a full crew of miners are rapidly opening the company's large ledges, and several new veins have been opened, all of good size and carrying milling ore. The company already has enough ore disclosed to keep the mill running indefinitely, and in all probability another twenty-stamps will soon be added to the equipment.

The 12-foot vein on the Starlight claim of the Kenue Wonder Company is daily improving, and specimen ore is found in quantity. The development work is showing up the company's property far beyond their anticipations.

Development work on the property of the new Mohawk Mining Company, owning the Mineral Wealth No. 1 and Fanny claims between the Sandstorm and Great Bend, is going steadily ahead. The shaft is at present fifty feet deep, and is being sunk on a five-foot vein, carrying very promising values. Assays as high as \$20 in gold have been obtained, and the prospects for opening a rich ore body are extremely flattering. The formation and character of ore thus far obtained, is identical to that found on the Mohawk, Red Top and Jumbo at the same stage of development. A bunk-house and blacksmith shop have been erected on the ground, and the work is being pushed as fast as possible.

A full crew of miners have been lately engaged in prospecting the surface of the Joe Wonder Mining Company's property in Wonder, with a view to opening the veins that cross this estate, and seeking the junction of three veins that have been opened on its neighbors and traced into Joe Wonder ground. Very good values have already been found in the trenching, and the company are exceedingly flattered with the good showings to date. As soon as development has progressed as far as on the surrounding properties, it is quite evident that the Joe Wonder will open the same rich veins that have been found near at hand, and which trend directly through the property.

Shipping ore has been disclosed on all four sides of the Joe Wonder property. A rich strike on the June Wonder, close to the east end line of the Lucky Joe claim of the former company, was made just a few days ago, and has stimulated the activity in this section of the district, if such is possible. The Joe Wonder hill resembles a beaver colony, so busy are the miners in the search for the precious metal.

The Homer Wilson Trust Company recently took over Lease No. 3 on the Combination, and are pushing operations to the limit. Three shifts are engaged in sinking the shaft as rapidly as possible, and at present the men are making six feet per day.

Day before yesterday a two-foot vein was struck in the bottom of the shaft, and the character of the ore is identical to that of the famous Mohawk at the same level. The shaft is at present 150 feet deep, and no drifting or cross-cutting will be done until the 200-foot level is reached. A station will then be cut, and prospecting done from this level, while the shaft will be continued to 300 feet, when similar operations will be commenced.

A 25-horsepower hoist is in operation, and the company has full equipment for steady operations. While the lease is incorporated, no stock is at present being offered.

Goldfield, Nevada, February 28.

The latest promotion of the brokerage firm of W. F. Bond & Co. goes by the euphonious title of Goldfield Monogram Mining Company. The property consists of four claims and two fractions, approximately 100 acres, adjoining the Goldfield Columbia on the west.

Two veins traverse the group, one of them being about 15 feet wide, and the other one foot in width. The larger vein trends southwest and is apparently an extension from the Sandstorm ledge system. Surface values on the main ledge average in the neighborhood of \$15 gold per ton. The other ledge comes down to the Monogram from due north and displays nominal gold values on the surface.

Development energies up to this time have been confined chiefly to trenches and shallow shafts, but under the direction of the new management work is to begin at once upon a shaft which will sink alongside the big vein on the Silver Gray claim. Engineers who have examined the property for Messrs. W. F. Bond & Co., fiscal agents, predict that at a fair depth the gold contents of the well defined ledge will enhance to shipping proportions.

In the early days prospectors, who were looking for water and who noticed the symptoms of it on what is now the First Placer claim of the Monogram group, sunk a well to a depth of ninety feet and in the bottom of it uncovered sulphides similar to those in the bonanzas of Goldfield district. In the downward course of the well, the country formation through which the bore passed gave up gold values in the neighborhood of \$3 per ton. This is a porphyry, identical in character with that of surrounding properties of note.

Messrs. Bond & Co., who have just closed the deal on the Monogram, announce that they will offer for public subscription 200,000 shares of the stock at 20 cents, there being 250,000 shares in the treasury. All personal holdings are pooled for one year.

The man who gets up the publicity matter for Bond & Co. has hit upon a happy comparison between neighboring mines and the Monogram. He has gone to the trouble of ascertaining the several distances of each of the celebrities in Section 35 from the Monogram, which is situated in that section, and has figured out the percentage of profit accrued by the shares of

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W. F. BOND & COMPANY

each of these mines within the last six months. The result of his labors is here set forth in figures which do not lie:

	Feet distant from Monogram.	Per cent gain six months.
Combination	3,400	25
Esmeralda	1,600	68
Booth	2,600	72
Silver Pick	1,000	143
Red Top	3,200	145
Columbia Mountain	1,400	178
Goldfield Miniug	3,200	203
Mohawk	2,600	284
Goldfield Columbia	Joins	1,188

W. J. Douglas, director of the Tonopah Midway, is president of the Monogram.

Goldfield, Nevada, March 2.

One shipment of last week from Goldfield district went to 1,572 tons. The tonnage was contributed by the Loftus & Davis lease, the Curtis-Frances, the Frances-Mohawk, the Frances dump, Red Top and Jumbo.

There is wind of a merger of Gold Bar, C. O. D. and Victor, three adjoining properties. They are located in the Combination, Blue Bull and Atlanta territory. A consolidation of such bonanzas will amount to a stimulus to adjacent properties.

The Legislature of Nevada will probably enact laws limiting the scope and the baleful influence of wildcat mining propositions. It is to be hoped that such legislation will prove effective in the abolition of unscrupulous operators whose game is to gull the public by well-worded prospectuses and confidential letters. There are so many legitimate and meritorious propositions all over this wonderful mining State that there is no need to chase wildcats.

Another big smelter project is being backed by J. R. Davis, R. O. Hobson, G. H. Hayes, W. O. Manson, Al. Myers, E. H. Wedekind, M. J. Monette and W. H. Whitmore. They have raised \$3,000,000 and will erect an enormous smelter, probably at San Pedro. All the projectors are Goldfield miners who have made their money in Goldfield mines.

The Goldfield postoffice is again to the front with an official statement which is indisputable proof of the marvelous growth of this marvelous camp. Postal receipts for January, 1906, came to \$4,966.04. Postal receipts for last January amounted to \$9,468.57, an increase of almost 100 per cent in one year.

There is no longer any doubt but that Goldfield will be incorporated as soon as the necessary details can be worked out. Following incorporation will come free delivery and such other advantages as go with metropolitan cities.

Cleanliness in Goldfield is following godliness. A number of new churches are being built, and now comes the announcement that a large bath house will be erected at once.

With the building of several new lines of railroad, all headed for Goldfield, much notice has not been taken of the official announcement that the Utah & Nevada Telephone Company is to stretch its wires from Salt Lake to Goldfield, but such is the fact. With Goldfield as a central station, lines will run to all neighboring camps.

There has passed the Nevada Assembly a bill authorizing a bond issue for the construction of a \$100,000 courthouse in Goldfield. The erection will soon begin.

One little evidence of the way they do things in Goldfield comes in the form of the purchase outright of a stone quarry by a mining man who is building a \$150,000 block on Columbia street. The owner was harassed by vexatious delays in obtaining material and solved the problem by buying the quarry.

President John S. Cook, of the Cook Bauk, says that the financial condition and future outlook were never brighter for Goldfield. He anticipates a substantial rise in the stock market for the next two months and there is every indication of a very large investment business, both foreign and local.

Another little exemplification of the Goldfield way is the chartering of a special train to carry 150 Shriners and their friends from Goldfield to the Grand Communication at Los Angeles. The boosters will endeavor to get the next convention for Goldfield.

Another new club has been organized. The promoters of it are leasers who have accumulated fortunes from Goldfield ores and are banding together for social and business benefits.

DUTCH CREEK.

Dutch Creek, Nevada, March 3.

Dutch Creek is rapidly assuming the appearance of a town of stability and permanence. The conflicts that existed over the townsite have all been settled and the owners of mining properties in and around the vicinity are buying lots and erecting good substantial residences. The town now has a population of 500 and each day a stranger or two drop in to take a chance on what will undoubtedly be one of the foremost mining camps of Nevada. The growth of the town has been retarded by the scarcity of lumber. Lumber ordered weeks ago has not arrived as yet.

Now that the spasmodic location fever that was prevalent at the time of the opening of the reservation has subsided, the legitimate prospector and miner have settled down to good hard labor. Many new strikes have been reported that can be verified.

Page, Walsh, Christianson and Knopf have made the richest strike so far. They have a two-foot vein laying in granite and schist that assays \$280 across the ledge. Samples taken from this ledge have assayed as high as \$2,000. The vein trends northerly and southerly and the strike was made about one mile south of the "Old Dutchman's Mine," and the Dutchman Creek of the Nevada Gold Mining Company's ground, on the slope of Mt. Grant, a strike upon the latter going better than \$200. The south extension is owned by the Dutch Creek Leasing and Mining Company and Massey and associates.

The ground to the west is owned by Hanlon and associates and Mitchell. The north extension is owned by E. E. Jeffery and J. S. Daly. The east adjoining ground is owned by Palmer, Stewart and Daly. The ledge crops for about 4,500 feet. Faunings have been found on most of the adjoining ground.

Shipping ore has been uncovered on the claims of Webb, Hall, Jurick, Glesson and Calahan. Sufficient work, however, has not as yet been done to ascertain the extent of the ore bodies. Page and partners have four men at work and expect to make a shipment within the next sixty days.

The Dutch Creek Leasing and Mining Company will put a force of men to work in a few days and expect to be one of the first shippers from Dutch Creek.

Dutchman, undoubtedly, will make a mining camp. The surface showings so far have been sufficient to warrant the expenditure of capital sufficient to ascertain the depth of the gold deposits. All passenger trains stop at Gravel Pit where the launches are moored that connect with Dutchman Creek.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Following are the latest quotations for stocks of oil companies listed on the California Stock & Oil Exchange:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Arline . . . . .	.75		Monarch of Arizona . . . . .	.16	.19
Ass. Oil Stock. Tr. Cer.	41.75		Monte Cristo . . . . .	.65	
Caribou	7.00	10.00	Occidental of W. Va.03	.05
Chicago Crude (old)35		Oil City Pet73	.75

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1,000,000 Shares

**500,000 Shares in
Treasury**

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- ¶ We own two leases on two of the best properties of the "Mule" ledge group in the "Dutch Creek District," Nevada, as well as owning the "Florence" claim of the same group.
- ¶ A strike of \$5,000.00 ore was made recently on the Mule ledge, less than 1500 feet away.
- ¶ We now offer you before a raise in price, which is sure to come, any part of 50,000 shares at TEN CENTS PER SHARE.
- ¶ Think of what profits were made from Mohawk leases and then act QUICKLY.

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San Francisco Office, 1300 Golden Gate Avenue

Chicago Grade (new)08	Peerless	3.50	..
Charenton	1.00	Piedmont .....	.12	..
Columbia Pacific	1.00	Pittsburg .....	.05	..
Four .....	.15	S. F. & McKittrick	1.50	..
Fulton .....	.62	Sovereign .....	.25	..
Home .....	.22	Sterling	1.90	2.00
Independence .....	.20	Superior .....	.09	..
Junction .....	.14	Twenty-Eight	7.25	..
Kern (new) .....	.10	West Shore	2.50	..
Kern River	7.00	Wolverine .....	.40	.50

SAN FRANCISCO STOCK & EXCHANGE BOARD.

Following are the latest quotations for stocks of mining companies listed on the San Francisco Stock & Exchange Board:

California.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked
Boston Gwtr. Cop.....	..	.07	Greenwater Clin .....	.52	..
Brunswick .....	.55	..	Lightner .....	.67	..
Crackerjack .....	.51	..	Nev. Hercules .....	..	.63
Excelsior Mt. Cop.....	..	1.50	S. Eureka .....	.03	..
Greenwater Black Jack.....	..	.50			

Nevada.

Tonopah District.

Belmont .....	..	5.25	Midway Extension .....	.24	..
Boston Tonopah .....	..	.16	Mizpah Extension .....	..	.27
Brougher's .....	.25	..	Montana	3.60	3.72
California .....	..	.17	Montana Midway Extension .....	.12	.13
Cash Boy .....	.09	.10	Montana Pittsburg Ex. ....	.23	.25
Cedric Tonopah .....	.24	.25	Nev. Alpine	1.25	..
Esperanza .....	.01	.02	New York Tonopah Con. ....	..	.15
Eureka Tonopah .....	..	.12	North Star .....	..	.38
Golden Anchor .....	.31	.33	Ohio Tonopah .....	..	.05
Gold Crown .....	.15	.16	Ohio Tonopah Extension. ....	..	.10
Gold Mountain .....	.05	.07	Paymaster .....	.02	.03
Gold Mountain Con. ....	.02	.03	Red Rock Extension .....	.03	.04
Great Western .....	.04	.05	Rescue Consolidated .....	.16	.18
G. Queen Consolidated .....	..	.23	Tonopah Extension	4.80	4.90
Home .....	.10	..	Tonopah Golden West .....	..	.15
Indiana Tonopah .....	.02	.03	Tonopah Home Con. ....	.01	.03
Jim Butler .....	.99	1.00	Tonopah Lode .....	..	.13
Jim Butler Extension .....	..	.10	Tonopah Silver & Gold. ....	.03	..
Little Tonopah .....	..	3.07	Tonopah of Nevada.	16.37	..
MaeNamara .....	.58	.60	West End	1.50	1.55
Midway .....	..	2.05	..	..	..

Goldfield District.

Adams .....	.21	.22	Goldfield Union .....	..	.02
Aloha .....	..	.14	Goldfield Queen .....	..	.15
Atlanta .....	.75	.76	Grandma .....	.27	.28
Baltimore Goldfield .....	..	.10	Great Bend	1.10	1.12
Band .....	..	.40	Great Bend Annex .....	..	.26
Black Ants .....	.11	.12	Great Bend Consolidated. ....	..	.12
B. B. Bonanza .....	.12	.13	Great Bend Extension .....	.34	.36
Black Butte Extension. ....	.14	.15	Hibernia .....	.15	.16
Black Rock .....	.08	.09	Jumbo	4.20	4.25
Blue Bell .....	.30	.31	Jumbo Extension	2.45	2.50
Blue Bull .....	.50	..	Jumbo Leasing and Mining ..	..	.15
Blue Quartz .....	..	.40	Kavan Goldfield .....	..	.15
Brooklyn .....	.04	.05	Kendall .....	.45	.46
Butte Goldfield .....	.11	.12	Kendall Extension .....	.05	.06
Booth .....	.86	.90	Kewanas Extension .....	..	.47
C. O. D. .....	.91	.95	Knickerbocker Goldfield ..	..	.70
Columbia .....	..	.90	Laguna	1.65	1.70
Columbia Mountain	1.05	1.10	Lone Star .....	.32	.33
Columbia Mountain Ex. ....	..	.08	Lou Dillon .....	..	.19
Combination Fraction	5.12	5.25	Lucky Swede .....	..	.15
Common .....	..	.30	Mayne .....	.16	.17
Conqueror23	.24	May Queen22	..
Crackerjack18	.19	Midnight Pawnee10	..
Daisy	2.70	2.75	Milltown40	.42

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Daisy Annex19	.20	Milltown Fraction10	.11
Daisy Extension06	.08	Mohawk	17.75	..
Desert Queen .....	..	.06	Mohawk Annex .....	..	.08
Diamondfield B. B. Con. ....	.47	.49	Mohawk C. Leasing .....	.73	..
Diamondfield Triangle .....	.61	.62	Mohawk Extension .....	.28	.30
Dixie .....	.13	.14	Mohawk Fraction .....	.09	..
Dominion .....	.05	..	Mohawk Junior .....	.09	.10
Eddie Goldfield .....	..	.05	Nevada Boy .....	.19	.20
Empire .....	.16	.17	Nevada Goldfield .....	..	.90
Esmeralda .....	.30	..	Nevada Great Bend .....	..	.10
Fawn .....	..	.10	Oro .....	.47	.50
Florence	3.10	..	Original Velvet .....	..	.20
Florence Extension .....	.31	..	Old Gold .....	.05	.05
Frances-Mohawk .....	.96	..	Palace Goldfield .....	.16	..
Frisco .....	.15	.18	Panyan .....	..	.11
Gold Bar Goldfield	1.00	..	Pennsylvania .....	.03	.05
Gold Bar Fraction .....	.22	..	Potlatch .....	.94	1.00
Goldfield Belmont .....	..	.80	Red Hills .....	.26	.30
Goldfield Bulldog .....	..	.13	Red Lion .....	.14	..
Goldfield Central .....	..	.20	Red Top	4.20	4.30
Goldfield Consolidated	9.87	10.00	Red Top Extension .....	.57	.58
Goldfield Combination .....	.29	..	Red Top Fraction .....	.14	.15
Goldfield Eureka .....	.36	.40	Ruby Goldfield .....	.15	..
Goldfield Fairview .....	..	.08	Sandstorm .....	.65	.67
Goldfield Fissure .....	.06	..	Sandstorm Extension .....	.09	.10
Goldfield Gold Bar Ex. ....	.26	.28	Silver Pick	1.55	1.57
Goldfield Herald .....	.06	.07	Silver Pick Extension .....	.11	.12
Goldfield of Nevada	1.60	1.75	Simmerone .....	.35	..
Goldfield Meda .....	.07	.08	Spear Gold .....	..	.95
Goldfield Portland .....	.30	.40	Spear Fraction .....	.36	.40
Goldfield R. King .....	..	.21	St. Ives	1.85	..
Gold Flat .....	..	.16	St. Ives Leasing .....	..	.10
Gold Hill .....	.02	..	Sun Dog .....	.03	.04
Goldfield Joshua .....	..	.25	Sunnyside .....	.07	..
Goldfield L. Strike .....	..	.14	Treasure .....	..	.17
Goldfield Kewanas	1.65	1.75	Verde .....	.03	.04
Goldfield Rand .....	.05	..	Vernal .....	.22	.23
Goldfield Skylark .....	..	.15	Waverley .....	.22	.24
Goldfield Sovereign .....	..	.15	Wonder .....	.04	.06
Goldfield 3rd Chance .....	.21	.22	Yellow Rose .....	..	.14
Goldfield Trotter .....	..	.20	Yellow Tiger .....	.14	.16

Bullfrog District.

Alliance .....	..	.14	Happy Hooligan .....	.07	.09
Amargosa .....	.05	..	Homestake King .....	..	1.20
Amethyst .....	..	.50	Homestake King Extension ..	..	.20
Beatty .....	..	.10	Lige Harris .....	.04	.05
Big Bullfrog .....	.03	.04	Little Bullfrog .....	.65	.06
Black Spar .....	..	.10	Little George .....	..	.50
Bon Mt. Goldfield .....	.12	..	Mayflower Annex .....	..	.20
Bonnie Claire .....	.40	.42	Mayflower Consolidated ..	.40	.42

Bonnie Claire Extension ..	.14	Mayflower Extension ..	.13
Bullfrog Annex ..	.04	.05 Midnight ..	.12
Bullfrog Banner ..	.77	.07 Montgomery Bullfrog ..	.06
Bullfrog Columbia ..	.05	.07 Montgomery Mountain ..	.31
Bullfrog Combination ..	.10	.10 Mont. Shoshone Extension..	.19
Bullfrog Consolidated ..	.05	.05 New Orleans ..	.10
Bullfrog Daisy ..	.40	.40 Nugget ..	.11
Bullfrog Extension ..	.10	.10 North Shoshone ..	.18
Bullfrog Gold Reef ..	.30	.30 Ohio Bullfrog ..	.10
Bullfrog Jumper ..	.01	.02 Old Sol Bullfrog ..	.20
Bullfrog Midas ..	.60	.60 Original Bullfrog ..	.20
Bullfrog of Nevada ..	.23	.29 Original Gold Bar Ex. ....	.12
Bullfrog National Bank ..	.41	.43 Piute ..	.10
Bullfrog North Star ..	.10	.10 Red Bird ..	.01
Bullfrog Pedestal ..	.10	.10 Red Dog ..	.15
Bullfrog Standpoint ..	.10	.10 Rhyolite Townsite ..	.05
Bullfrog Sunset ..	.12	.13 San Francisco ..	.15
Bullfrog Vietor ..	.22	.23 Shoshone ..	.07
Bullfrog Winner ..	.21	.23 Shoshone National Bank...	.08
China Nevada ..	.15	.15 Skookum Bullfrog ..	.20
Denver Bullfrog Annex ..	.25	.25 Steinway ..	.27
Denver Bullfrog Extension.	.10	.10 Tramp Consolidated ..	1.30
Diamondfield Bullfrog ..	.55	.10 Tecopa Consolidated ..	1.35
Gold Bar ..	1.20	.22 Valley View ..	.20
Gold Annex ..	.11	.11 Velvet ..	.09
Gold Extension ..	.10	.20 Wat White ..	.10
Gold Center ..	.20	.20 Wolverine ..	.03
Golden Bullfrog ..	.10	.10 Yankee Boy ..	.20
Golden Scepter ..	.25	.30 Yankee Girl ..	.12

Manhattan District.

April Fool Extension ..	.03	.05 Manhattan Jackson ..	.10
Atlantie and Pacific ..	.04	.05 Manhattan Jumbo ..	.05
Bulldog ..	.02	.02 Manhattan Little Joe ..	.04
Comet ..	.03	.04 Manhattan of Nevada ..	.13
Double Eagle ..	.04	.04 Manhattan Mammoth ..	.15
Gold Wedge ..	.12	.14 Manhattan Mayflower ..	.50
Granny ..	.22	.22 Manhattan Mohawk ..	.09
Hindocraft ..	.15	.15 Manhattan Monareh ..	.07
Jumping Jack ..	.14	.15 Manhattan Monitor ..	.05
Little Grey ..	.44	.44 Manhattan Oriental ..	.20
Manhattan Astoria ..	.20	.20 Manhattan Piute ..	.12
Manhattan Atlas ..	.06	.06 Manhattan Red Top ..	.03
Manhattan Belmont ..	.02	.03 Manhattan Russ ..	.03
Manhattan Big Four ..	.12	.12 Manhattan Standard ..	.03
Manhattan Black Horse ..	.10	.10 Manhattan Shonbar ..	.15
Manhattan Broneho ..	.13	.14 Manhattan United ..	.15
Manhattan Buffalo ..	.05	.07 Manhattan Verde ..	.05
Manhattan Carson ..	.09	.09 Manhattan Wisconsin ..	.05
Manhattan Central ..	.02	.04 Mineral Hill ..	.05
Manhattan Consolidated ..	.75	.15 Mustang Manhattan ..	.29
Manhattan Extension ..	.14	.15 Mustang Annex ..	.01
Manhattan Combination ..	.08	.10 Mustang Extension ..	.10
Manhattan Crescent ..	.09	.10 Nemo Manhattan ..	.15
Manhattan Cowboy ..	.07	.08 Original Manhattan ..	.23
Manhattan Dexter ..	.28	.30 Pinenut ..	.20
Manhattan Golden Gate...	.22	.22 Seyler Humphrey ..	.09
Manhattan Gold King ..	.03	.10 Taquima Copper ..	.40
Manhattan Golden Nugget.	.06	.06 Thanksgiving ..	.10
Manhattan High Grade ..	.15	.15 United Manhattan ..	.15
Manhattan Ivahoe ..	.25	.25 Whale ..	.09
Man. Hidden Treasure ..	.12	.12 Yellow Horse ..	.08
Manhattan Humboldt ..	.15	.17 Yellow Horse Extension ..	.18

Other Districts.

Alice Won. ....	.20	Mackey ..	1.75
Arcadia ..	.10	.10 Minaz Ped.	1.05
Capital Won. ....	.27	.27 Mt. Cedar ..	.18
Centen. Gld. ....	.41	.41 Moh. John ..	.15
Congress ..	.13	.13 Nv. C. Stock. ....	.25
Cyrus Noble ..	.19	.19 Nev. Cop.	1.40
Clifford ..	.03	.22 Nevada Hills ..	3.70
E. Com. Wonder ..	.22	.22 do. Extension ..	.48
E. Gibraltar ..	.23	.23 do. Flor. ....	.15
E. Jumbo Cp. ....	.14	.14 Nevada Sunshine ..	.50
Eagles Nest ..	.25	.26 Nevada Wonder ..	.28
Fairview Aztec ..	.28	.28 N. S. Wonder ..	.21
Fairview Central ..	.07	.25 Palmetto ..	.25
Fairview G. Boul. ....	.20	.15 Pitts S. Peak ..	1.75
Fairview Hailstone ..	.15	.15 do. Extension ..	.03
Fairview Eagle ..	.35	.35 Ram. C. Wonder ..	.30
Fairview R. Rock ..	.55	.55 Red Wing ..	.33
Fairview S. King ..	.42	.42 Reese R. Gld. ....	.18
Flor G. R. K. ....	.19	.19 do. Stand. ....	.10
Globe John ..	.35	.35 Rock Homestk. ....	.05
Gold S. Peak ..	.08	.08 Round Mountain ..	.95
Golden Terra ..	.14	.14 do. Extension ..	.23
Golden Reef ..	.13	.13 Ruby Wonder ..	.33
Gold Quartz ..	.15	.15 Searchlight T. ....	.30
Ida Mines ..	.21	.21 Silver Peak ..	.18
Ida Mae An. ....	.05	.05 Silver Pick Mayflower ..	.51
Interstate ..	.05	.05 Sphinx Extension ..	.60
Jackpot ..	1.50	.07 7 Troughs C. ....	.11
Johnnie Consolidated ..	.18	.18 The Cotter ..	.11
Kawich Gld. ....	.02	.02 Vulture ..	.75
Kawich King ..	.02	.02 W. L. Hiawatha ..	.10
Kawich of Nevada ..	.02	.02 Wonderland ..	.16
Lucky Wonder ..	.20		

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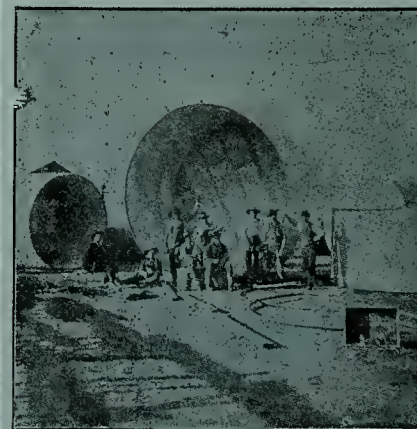
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PACIFIC MINING & OIL REPORTER

Vol. VIII. No. 10

San Francisco, Cal., March 20, 1907

Price, 10 Cents

PETROLEUM STATISTICS FOR 1905.

Bulletin 70, just published by the bureau of the census, contains a report on petroleum refining prepared by Charles E. Munroe, professor of chemistry in George Washington university, expert special agent. This bulletin, which forms part of the census of manufactures of 1905, contains statistics covering the calendar year ending December 31, 1904.

The statistical discussion of the bulletin is followed by a brief comparison of the kinds of petroleum found in the different parts of the country and a description of the processes of refining—by settling, by filtration, and by distillation—and of the varieties of stills in common use. The classification of petroleum products is also carried out much more technically than was practicable in the statistical tables, and the uses of the different products as well as the methods of transportation are described at some length. Two appendices conclude the report, the first furnishing a bibliography of the subject and the second a digest of the United States patents relating to petroleum refining.

Refined Petroleum.

In 1905 there were 104 petroleum refineries in operation. Their total capital was \$136,280,541; they employed 16,770 wage-earners; paid in wages \$9,989,367; used materials costing \$139,387,213; and manufactured products to the value of \$176,005,320. As compared with the totals for the industry at the census of 1900, these figures represent increases as follows: In number of refineries, 38.7 per cent; in capital, 43 per cent; in number of wage-earners, 37.5 per cent; in amount of wages paid, 48.7 per cent; in cost of materials, 35.5 per cent; and in value of products, 41.2 per cent.

Leading States.

The refineries reported in 1905 were distributed among 13 states. Pennsylvania, with 43, ranked first, a position which the state has held since the statistics for this industry were first collected, in 1880. California, with 19 refineries, ranked second, displacing Ohio and New York, which jointly held this rank in 1900. Ohio ranked third with 12 refineries; New York, fourth, with 9; Texas, fifth, with 7; and New Jersey, sixth, with 6. In none of the other states were more than two refineries in operation in 1905.

Products.

The number of products which may be derived commercially from petroleum is so great as to make it impracticable to obtain returns for each of them separately, and therefore a somewhat arbitrary but well recognized classification has been adopted. The principal products, together with the value of each, were as follows: Burning oils, including the different grades of both illuminating and fuel oils, \$100,571,825; residuum, \$3,138,361; paraffin oils, \$6,210,279; paraffin wax, \$10,007,274; reduced oils, \$16,794,789; naphtha and gasoline, \$21,314,837; neutral filtered oils, \$1,942,153; and "all other products," which includes coke, carbon points, and black naphtha, \$15,025,802.

The total volume of refined products for which quantities were reported in 1905 was 50,638,490 barrels of 50 United States gallons each. This included 34,344,522 barrels of burning oils and 5,811,289 barrels of naphtha and gasoline, the former product representing 61 per cent of the total quantity and the latter 10 per cent. These classes also included the principal products when rated by value, forming, respectively, 57.5 and 12.2 per cent of the total.

The various classes of products show substantial increases in value between 1900 and 1905, with the single exception of neutral filtered oils, which decreased 13.9 per cent. Burning oils increased 22.3 per cent in total value; naphtha and gasoline, 23.3 per cent; reduced oils, 136.3 per cent; residuum, 289.1 per cent; and all other products, 355.9 per cent.

Crude Petroleum.

According to the reports of the United States geological survey, the total quantity of crude petroleum produced in the United States in 1904 was 117,063,421 barrels, of which 2,647,053 barrels were exported and 66,982,862 barrels used by refineries in this country. This leaves 47,413,500 barrels which were added to stocks of crude oil, or lost by fire, leakage, etc., as compared with only 2,257,846 barrels to be thus accounted for in 1900. This large difference may be partly due to the increased use of crude oil for fuel and for other purposes.

The proportion of the crude petroleum refined was 57.2 per cent at the census of 1905, as compared with 81.8 per cent in 1900; 66.9 per cent in 1890, and 66.3 per cent in 1880.

At each census crude petroleum has steadily increased both in quantity

and total cost, the increase between 1900 and 1905 being, in quantity, 14,971,857 barrels, or 28.8 per cent, and in value \$27,062,884, or 33.7 per cent. It has formed, also, the largest proportion of the cost of materials used in petroleum refining. In 1880 it formed 46.2 per cent; in 1890, 66.1 per cent; in 1900, 78.2 per cent; and in 1905, 77.1 per cent.

Exports.

In 1904 the volume of refined products exported was 18,218,795 barrels, or 36.6 per cent of the total production for that year, and the total value at the ports of shipment was \$74,273,525. Although the quantity was greater in 1901 and in 1902, this value is the largest ever reported for exports of refined petroleum. It exceeds the value reported for 1899 by 25.8 per cent; that reported for 1889 by 57.5 per cent; and that reported for 1880 by 134.1 per cent. Of the total value of exports, illuminating oils formed more than 70 per cent.

Imports.

Comparatively small quantities of mineral oils and paraffin are imported into the United States, and it is probable that the imports are special articles, and that the paraffin is largely from sources other than petroleum. The value of the mineral oils imported in 1904 was only \$494,221, and that of the paraffin only \$73,435, which were, however, increases over the value imported in 1903 of 76 and 12.9 per cent, respectively.

ASSOCIATED OIL COMPANY ISSUES ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Remarkable Progress Made by the Big Marketing Company—Large Surplus on Hand and Future Deliveries Fully Protected.

Following is the annual report of the Associated Oil Company, exhibiting the business transacted for the year ended December 31, 1906:

ASSETS.

Stock in treasury and discount on treasury stock sold	\$17,974,443.80
Bonds in treasury	3,033,000.00
Oil lands and leases	17,629,755.53
Personal property and sundry investments	6,154,068.65
Stock in other companies	5,119,026.90
Cash on hand	86,195.56
Accounts receivable	750,134.48
Oil on hand in field, tanks and refinery, including cost of transportation	1,386,954.56
Undivided surplus of affiliated companies	380,926.07
Total assets	\$52,514,505.55
Since January 1, 1907, we have redeemed bills payable amounting to \$476,500.	

LIABILITIES.

Treasurer's account: Capital stock	\$40,000,000.00
Bonds authorized	4,625,000.00
Bills payable, to bank	788,250.00
Bills payable 1907, on purchase of property	576,500.00
Bills payable 1908, on purchase of property	1,147,500.00
Audited vouchers (since paid)	634,262.27
Amount due for oil and vessels purchased	217,938.04
Freight	36,423.10
Accrued interest on bonds (since paid)	32,895.85
Depreciation Reserve—	
1903, 4 and 5	\$ 540,364.38
1906	\$222,374.49
1906 affiliated companies	106,377.60
Surplus 1902, 3, 4 and 5	2,777,286.58
Less dividends No. 1, 2 and 3	1,102,309.39
Balance of 1902, 3, 4 and 5 surplus	\$ 1,674,977.19
Earnings year 1906	1,911,542.63
	\$ 3,586,519.82
Total surplus	3,586,519.82
Total	\$52,514,505.55

LOSS AND GAIN.

Gain, including earnings of affiliated companies.....\$ 6,509,786.45

CONTRA.

Production, transportation, administration, purchase
of oil, interest, taxes, etc.....\$ 4,190,548.55
Interest on bonds 78,943.18
Depreciation reserve 328,752.09

4,598,243.82

Net gain for year 1906\$ 1,911,542.63

EXPLANATORY REMARKS FOR THE INFORMATION OF STOCK-HOLDERS.

Quick Assets of Associated Oil Company.

Cash\$ 86,195.56
Accounts receivable 750,134.48
Accounts receivable (from affiliated companies) 150,000.00
Material on hand 119,420.86
Bonds and stock 198,328.61
Oil on hand including cost of transportation..... 1,386,954.56

Total\$2,691,033.53

REAL ESTATE OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY ASSOCIATED OIL COMPANY AND AFFILIATED COMPANIES CONSISTS OF:

Kern River field (in fee simple, 4,097 acres; Kern River field (leasehold), 200 acres; McKittrick field (in fee simple), 2,880 acres; Coalinga field (in fee simple), 2,630 acres; Santa Barbara field (in fee simple), 358 acres; Santa Barbara field (leasehold), 25,523 acres; San Luis Obispo field (in fee simple), 2,200 acres; Los Angeles field (leasehold), 1,800 acres; mineral locations held by Associated Oil Company and affiliated companies, 14,960 acres. Total, 54,648 acres.

PERSONAL PROPERTY OF ASSOCIATED OIL COMPANY AND AFFILIATED COMPANIES CONSISTS OF:

227 producing wells, total production 1906.....5,500,000 bbls.
Steel storage tanks and reservoirs, capacity.....4,000,000 bbls.

Eighteen distributing stations in California, Oregon, Washington and Hawaiian Islands.

Material on Hand.—Oil on hand in field and distributing plants, 3,637,000 bbls. (An increase of 2,040,000 as compared with December 31, 1905.)

Pipe Lines.—One hundred and ten miles from Coalinga to Monterey. Land tankage and wharf at Monterey. Thirty-five miles from Santa Maria to Gaviota. Refinery at Gaviota, daily capacity 9,000 bbls.

Ships.—Steamship W. S. Porter, steamship Rosecrans; ship Marion Chilcott, ship Falls of Clyde; schooner Santiago, schooner Roderick Dhu, and schooner Monterey; ocean going tug Navigator, tug Milton; barges 1, 2, 3 and 4.

Oil Purchases.—We have purchased enough oil to cover all our contracts for future delivery and will not have to call upon the production of our territory for any oil to fill existing sale contracts.

Acquisition of New Territory.—During the past year we acquired 2,630 acres of land in the Coalinga field, which by recent development has proven to be first-class oil land.

Through subsidiary companies we acquired control of a large acreage of valuable oil land in the Santa Maria field.

We have paid on account of purchase of real and personal property \$1,931,000, the greater portion of which sum was on account of purchase of Matson properties, consisting of four oil ships, pipe line from Coalinga field, re-

finery, etc., and the business of the National Oil and Transportation Company, Coalinga Oil Transportation Company and Pacific Oil Transportation Company.

The company is in excellent financial condition. The price of oil has advanced both to the producer and to the consumer and the depression in price that existed for the past few years is apparently over. The future of the business and its prosperity is unquestionable.

The following officers and directors were elected for the ensuing year: J. A. Chanslor, president; W. S. Porter, first vice-president and general manager; W. F. Chandler, second vice-president; B. E. Green, treasurer; O. Scribner, assistant general manager and secretary; W. A. Sloan, assistant secretary. Directors—F. H. Buck, C. A. Canfield, W. F. Chandler, J. A. Chanslor, E. T. Dumble, Burton E. Green, W. F. Herrin, Wm. G. Kereckhoff, W. S. Porter, O. Scribner, M. A. Whittier.

COALINGA.

Coalinga, California, March 17, 1907.

A person who has not visited the Coalinga field for several months would be surprised at the increased activity in evidence. Companies that have been shut down, or partially shut down for months or years, have taken on new life and are putting their properties in the best shape possible to get results. Much more work would be done if it was possible to get rig timbers and get them hauled to the field. The hope that Coalinga will have a new railroad in the near future has caused the price of town lots to go up and real estate offices begin to have the aspect of a bargain counter on a bargain day.

Section 6-21-15 has practically all changed hands during the last five months, the Lucile Oil Company's 40 acres being the only property that remains in the hands of the parties that held it six months ago. Much of the development on this section can be laid directly to the efforts of Mr. H. B. Guthery, a man with many years' experience in the oil business, for he it was who bought up the large portion of the land and leased it to companies that will drill it. Mr. Guthery is a thorough oil man and we wish him success.

Section Six Oil Company is down 1,000 feet with very good success.

The Associated Oil Company has four rigs up and will put up another as soon as possible. One of these wells will be drilled by hydraulic pressure and much interest is felt as to the outcome, as it is the first hydraulic drilling ever done in this field.

National Thirty Oil Company (Associated) has four wells producing. Its No. 5 is down 900 feet in ten-inch casing.

The Wabash Oil Company has its Well No. 8 down 900 feet. No. 9 is spudding in and the rig is being built for its No. 10 well.

The Blue Diamond Oil Company is deepening its Well No. 2 and it is hoped will be brought in a good well.

The Kern Trading and Oil Company is installing two 40-horsepower boilers on 25-20-14 and one 40-horsepower boiler on 31-19-15. All its wells are producing.

The Home Oil Company, which recently bought twenty acres in Section 14-20-14, has all its cottages erected and is spudding in on its Well No. 1. Mr. W. A. Gray is superintending the work.

The Coalinga Western Oil Company is making a good amount of oil.

The Inca Oil Company spudded in its No. 6 well on the 15th and is making good progress. The rig is up for its No. 7 well.

The Coalinga Petroleum Company brought in a good well at its No. 3 and is rigging up for its No. 4 well.

The Standard Oil Company is putting in an eight-inch line from its Station 1 to the Wabash and connecting up the rest of the west side with branch lines.

Exports of Domestic Mineral Oil From the Pacific Ports of the United States, and Shipments to Alaska and Hawaii, During January, 1907

CUSTOMS DISTRICTS AND COUNTRIES	MINERAL OIL, CRUDE		MINERAL OIL, REFINED OR MANUFACTURED							
			NAPHTHAS, ETC.		ILLUMINATING		LUBRICATING, ETC.		RESIDUUM, ETC.	
	Gallons	Dollars	Gallons	Dollars	Gallons	Dollars	Gallons	Dollars	Gallons	Dollars
Domestic Exports—										
Alaska.....					450	105				
Puget Sound.....					1,441	236	1,749	530		
San Diego.....					4,450	842	143	48	735	44
San Francisco.....					7,426,402	341,509	11,520	4,241	2,850	428
TOTAL DOMESTIC.....	319,216	6,822	310	61	7,432,743	342,692	13,412	4,819	3,585	472
Shipments to Alaska—										
From Puget Sound.....	25,200	360	31,907	6,008	37,227	8,475	4,959	1,964		
Shipments to Hawaii—										
From San Francisco.....	365,400	8,700	27,751	3,673	167,060	33,960	50,602	16,534		

The Shawmut Oil Company is installing three 80-horsepower boilers. Section Seven Oil Company is drilling its wells down to the second sand and expect to greatly increase its production.

The Cypress Oil Company has its No. 3 well down 750 feet in ten-inch casing. Its rig for its No. 4 well is nearly completed.

The Mercantile Crude Oil Company is drilling its Well No. 3 into the second sand and will commence its rig for its Well No. 5 soon.



RECEIVING TANKS AND PUMP STATION OF LUCILE OIL COMPANY, SEC. 6-21-15, COALINGA.

The S. W. & B. Oil Company is drilling on its Well No. 3. Its rig is finished for its No. 4 and will commence building its No. 5 soon.

The Standard Oil Company, on Section 28-19-12, has one rig up and engines on the ground and will start drilling as soon as possible. More rigs will be put up soon and it is intended to keep six strings of tools running all the time until the property is all drilled. Mr. Waters, a man of long experience, is its superintendent.

The California Oilfields Limited will take out all its engines on its new property and put in the Reed gas engines. This engine is the most extensively used gas engine in the California oil fields.

Twenty-two Oil Company has shut off the water on its Well No. 1 with cement and is now carrying it into the sand.

The Pittsburg Oil Company is down 3,340 feet in 4½ special casing and expect to bring in a good well soon.

The Turner Oil Company is rigging up for its No. 1 well and will spud in soon.

The W. K. Oil Company's Well No. 1 is doing nicely. No. 2 is down 900 feet. No. 3 will spud in within a week.

Tim Spellacy of Bakersfield was in town last week.

The Associated Oil Company is breaking ground for its office and store house on its newly purchased land in the western part of the town.

William Graham is drilling two wells on Section 2-19-15 and has his derrick up for his Well No. 3. He is also building a rig on his new property on Section 6-21-15.

The Commercial Petroleum Company has its No. 1 well on Section 12-21-14 down 1,300 feet in ten-inch casing. It is reported that two more wells will be started soon.

The Shreeves Oil Company is pulling its 4½-inch casing and will then try to shut off the water with cement.

The South Coalinga Oil Company is down 200 feet in 12½-inch casing.

The Lucile Oil Company's well still continues to be a very good producer.

The West Coalinga Oil Company has Well No. 1 down 1,000 feet with very good success.

The M. K. & T. Oil Company has 1,500 feet of its special 18-inch casing in No. 2 well and is now waiting for another order of 1,000 feet of the same size pipe to come from the East.

The New San Francisco Crude Oil Company has its No. 5 on the pump with indications that it will be a good well.

Cheney Brothers have bought a complete standard rig including engines and tools, and while it is not determined as yet what will be done with it, it is expected that it will be sold to some of the new companies operating in that section.

John A. Bunting, of the Bunting Iron Works, has been in town for the past few days looking over his plant and many oil interests in this section.

Several companies will be operating on what is commonly known as the Kreyenhagen sands in the near future.

Bunting and Brix Oil Company is making preparations to finish drilling Well No. 2.

The Bunting Iron Works has moved its boiler plant to a more central location and it is expected will go into the boiler making business on a much larger scale than in the past.

The California and New York Oil Company's Well No. 3 still continues to improve with the result that it is as good as Well No. 1.

The California Monarch Oil Company's wells on Section 31-19-15 are all doing about the same as usual. Its Well No. 14 on Section 26-19-15 is making a good amount of oil.



WELL No. 1 OF SECTION SIX OIL COMPANY, SHOWING TOWN OF COALINGA IN DISTANCE AND PROPERTY OF LUCILE OIL COMPANY IN NEAR BACKGROUND.

The Manchester Oil Company has its Well No. 1 down nearly 1,400 feet and present indications are that oil will be struck in the near future.

The Zin Oil Company has finished repairing its wells and is now getting a good production. No. 7 will be commenced in the near future, it being the intentions of the company to put down two more wells before the first of June.

The Michigan Oil and Development Company is under-reaming at its No. 1 well. The management intends to keep quite a distance ahead of its casing in case the oil that is now encountered in small bodies should prove to be in paying quantities to shut off the water as far back as possible.

SANTA MARIA.

Santa Maria, California, March 18, 1907.

The past month has shown a great increase of activity in the Santa Maria field and its tributaries. The principal companies now building and preparing to build new derricks are: Union, Western Union, Graciosa Pinal, Brookshire, Rice Ranch, Dome, Laguna, etc. The new rigs in course of construction at present clearly show how the future oil market is regarded by producers.

The lack of transportation, which has been and still is the chief drawback to this field, will soon be remedied to a large extent. There are now one 8-inch line and one 6-inch line from wells to Port Harford; one 8-inch line, wells to Oilport; the Union Oil Company's new 8-inch line to Port Harford will be finished within a month, and the new 8-inch line of the Associated Oil Company, Divide to Gaviota, is well under way. With all these avenues of transportation to tide-water open, besides car shipments and other pipelines which are in contemplation, together with the clamor for oil by consumers, and steady advance in the price of crude, prospects for the producers certainly seem to be more brilliant now than they have been for many years.

In the Arroyo Grande district, where new oil companies are being created at the rate of nearly one a day, development is greatly hampered by the lack of rig builders, and the delay in shipments of rig lumber, rig irons, tools and machinery, and the shortage of casing on the coast. That the people of this section have not lost faith in the oil industry is very strikingly manifested by the manner in which the stocks of these new companies are bought and paid for in cash within a few days of their formation.

The Santa Maria Gas and Power Company has just completed its main gas line from the wells of the Brookshire Oil Company to the city of Santa Maria, a distance of eight and a half miles. The distributing system in Santa Maria is about completed, and within a few days Santa Maria will have the only ideal fuel.

Mr. Hardee, of the National Supply Company, has sold his entire interest in the Palmer Oil Company to Mr. H. C. Stratton, who is supposed to represent very wealthy Oregon capitalists. It is understood that the fuel oil is to be used in the manufacture of cement near Portland, Or. Three strings of tools will be started immediately on the property, which comprises the Palmer lease on the Blockman tract, the old Rice Ranch property and the Stendall tract, all in Cat Canyon.

New Pennsylvania Petroleum Well No. 3 will be spud in next Monday, and their tankage, consisting of two 1,500-barrel tanks, will also be constructed during the coming week. No. 4 will be built immediately and two strings of tools operated on the property.

Hall & Hall are down about 2,500 feet on their No. 2, and progressing very nicely. Timbers have been ordered for their No. 4.

The Recruit Oil Company will start again on the Williams tract in Cat Canyon; they expect to commence operations about April 15.

The machinery and materials for the Buel Ranch Oil Company, near Los Alamos, one of the subsidiary companies of the Associated, will also begin drilling during the coming month.

The Santa Barbara-California Oil Company, which is a large English syndicate, recently obtained 10,000 acres near Los Olivos, are also pushing the work very strenuously, and will be drilling within a very short time. This company is supposed to be owned by the Rothschilds, whose American representative is Mr. H. J. Crocker, of San Francisco.

The Los Alamos Oil and Development Company, whose well is supposed to be the deepest producing oil well in the world, are drilling still deeper with good promise of success. The well is now close to 4,600 feet.

Mr. Cole, formerly superintendent of the Western Union Oil Company, has been succeeded in that capacity by Mr. William Dunn, formerly with the Recruit Oil Company.

Machinery is being moved to the Martin tract, just north of the Pennsylvania property, and work will be commenced within a short time. This company is composed mostly of stockholders in the Rice Ranch Oil Company, and our present Superior Judge, S. E. Crow.

Recruit Well No. 2 on the Escolle tract, is being deepened with good prospects.

The Heller Oil Company, who have property in the Suey district, have purchased their machinery and will soon be drilling near the well now being sunk by the Laguna Land Company.

It is reported on very good authority that the Tiber Oil Company of Arroyo Grande have sold their entire output to the Southern Pacific Company for 37½ cents per barrel. This output is at present estimated by them at 500 barrels per well. They have two wells producing. This oil is about 14 gravity, and, although it is necessary to heat it to pump into cars, it is said to be an excellent fuel oil.

The Associated Oil Company is reported to have purchased the Dorn tract, which adjoins the Tiber property, and they intend to begin operations immediately.

SOUTHERN FIELDS.

Los Angeles, March 19, 1907.

The Los Angeles Gas and Electric Company has carried out its threat to sue the Associated for alleged violation of the contract for furnishing oil for gas purposes. The suit has been filed in the Superior Court of Los Angeles and some \$4,000 damages are claimed to date for failure to supply oil during the last two months. The allegation in the complaint is that the contract runs until September, 1910, just as first published, and flatly contradicts the statement that it had only a short period to run when deliveries were stopped. The complaint also says that the contract price was 30 cents, which seems preposterously low. It was generally supposed to be about 45 cents.

The Canadian Pacific Oil Company has just been organized here with a capital of \$2,000,000 and has bought the lands and wells of the Fidelity Oil Company, twenty acres and seven wells, in the Whittier field adjoining the Central. The price is \$175,000, the first payment on which has been made. The production is 7,000 barrels a month, but there is room for an enormous increase by development. A five years' contract for the sale of all the output to the Union Consolidated Refinery has been made, as also a contract with the Union Oil Company, by which the latter's pipe line will be extended right into the refinery and the oil delivered. The new company claims to start business upon a dividend basis.

The directors and officers of the new corporation are: H. M. Russell, president and general manager; A. C. Way, of the First National Bank of Los Angeles, vice-president; W. E. Watson, of Toronto, Canada, secretary. The name was chosen in consequence of the presence of Canadian and Pacific Coast capital among the incorporators.

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Iron Works
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Steel Tanks
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Highest
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**Stills
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Agitators
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**SALES AGENTS
Herman Nieter
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New York.**

The Fidelity Company still maintains its corporate existence as the sale was a transfer of the property from one corporation to another, not a stock transaction. It is understood that it will look around for other property to purchase and resume business. The chief stockholders of the Fidelity are Santa Barbara people, and R. T. Harris of that city is president.

The Central Oil Company is about to start two strings in addition to the five already running at Whittier. Two rigs are also to be started at once, making a total of nine wells to be added. At present the well, No. 49, which is down about 2,400 feet in the northern part about a mile and a quarter from the old producers, is in oil. It is the intention to go 3,000 feet or more. A good well here will extend greatly the area of the Whittier field which, there is good reason to believe, is much larger than the present development has shown it to be. There is a great tract several miles to north, south and east where a few shallow wells were put down in the early days and abandoned as methods of deep drilling were almost wholly unknown. The oil belt may very probably extend clear to Fullerton, a theory which seems to be confirmed by the two wells which the Murphy Company brought in in the Coyote hills.

The Columbia Oil and Asphalt Company has brought in a 300-barrel well on the Higgins ranch at Carpinteria at 3,006 feet. The oil is a 37 gravity and gushed up to within 300 feet of the top of the well. The discovery means the opening of another district where prospects have been considered good for several years.

The Los Angeles Gas and Electric Company has been endeavoring to secure oil lands of its own since its rupture with the Associated. The Puente Oil Company was approached on the subject but the price demanded was considered too high. It is said that this amounted to \$1,000,000. Since the Standard found troubles of its own through the loss of its crude oil supply at Coalinga, the Puente has found more rosy prospects and is getting more business.

The last remark also applies to other refineries. A number of excellent customers have begun taking local refined products of late. Unfortunately the chief advance in prices has been in gasoline and kerosene, which are very little made here, engine and stove distillates having advanced barely enough to cover the rise in crude.

A recent attempt was made to purchase several carloads of 33 gravity oil from the Murphy Company. It is said upon the authority of parties close to the would-be purchaser that the price demanded was \$1.75 a barrel and everything less was absolutely refused. The Murphy Company has always stood for high prices and being a strictly close corporation can afford to wait indefinitely.

The Fulton Oil Company of Sunset has withdrawn its offer to furnish the county of Los Angeles with road oil at 25 cents a barrel at the well, giving as a reason the inability to get cars. While this is, without doubt, a reasonable excuse, cars being about as plentiful as hen's teeth in that district, there is a wide-spread belief here that the real reason is the formation of a combine among the Sunset men to stop cutthroat competition.

RUSSIAN MARKET REMAINS STRONG.

No Change in English or Indian Markets.
(Special to Pacific Mining & Oil Reporter.)

London, England, February 27, 1907.

Russian Position.

During the past fortnight the quotations on the Baku market have advanced with the exception of the quotation for kerosene.

Crude petroleum for prompt delivery has advanced to 26½ coopecks per pood, or an advance of ½ coopeck during the fortnight, and for forward delivery crude petroleum is now quoted at an advance of ½ coopeck per pood, namely 26½ coopecks per pood.

For residuals, for prompt delivery, the quotation is 27¾ coopecks per pood, whilst for forward delivery the quotation, after having advanced to 29 coopecks per pood, has fallen back to 28½ coopecks.

There have been few buyers for kerosene, and consequently the price has dropped; the quotation for prompt delivery, free on rail Baku, being 27½ coopecks per pood, or a drop of ½ coopeck per pood.

There was no quotation for forward delivery, but for delivery f. o. b. vessel on the Caspian Sea the quotation, after having advanced to 28¼ coopecks, has fallen back to 27½ coopecks per pood.

The strike still continues, and has now spread to the workmen of the Societe Worotan and the Societe Petrole. It is mostly confined to the Armenian firms, and it is hoped that shortly everything will be settled with the workmen by the payment of a gratuity of four to six months' wages.

English Market Report.

During the past fortnight the quotations for Russian and American lamp oils on the London and Liverpool markets have remained unchanged. The demand has been good, but the deliveries have fallen off somewhat. The quotations were as follows:

London—Russian oil, 57½d. ex wharf in barrels; American oil, 6½d. @ 65½d. ex wharf in barrels.

Liverpool—Russian oil, 6½d. @ 6¼d. ex wharf in barrels; American oil, 6½d. @ 6¾d. ex wharf in barrels.

Indian Market Report.

The quotations for the different lamp oils on the Indian markets have been unchanged during the past fortnight. The deliveries increased considerably and the demand is good. The quotations were as follows:

	Rupees.		
Bombay:			
American case oil	4.	8.	0
Russian case oil	4.	0.	0.
"Elephant" oil in tins	3.	10.	0.
Sumatra "Rising Sun" in tins	3.	10.	0.
Borneo oil in bulk	2.	10.	0.
Burmah oil in bulk	2.	10.	0.
Karachi:			
American case oil	4.	0.	0.
Burmah oil in tins	3.	5.	0.
Borneo oil in tins	3.	0.	0.
Sumatra oil in bulk	3.	0.	0.
American oil in bulk	3.	0.	0.
Calcutta:			
American case oil	4.	6.	6.
Russian case oil	4.	4.	0.
Burmah oil in bulk	2.	13.	0.
Borneo oil in bulk	2.	13.	0.
Sumatra oil in bulk	3.	3.	0.
American oil in bulk	3.	3.	0.

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PACIFIC MINING & OIL REPORTER

The Oil and Mining Authority of the Pacific Coast

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THE GOLDFIELD STRIKE.

As we go to press this issue, Goldfield as a mining camp in particular, and the various other Nevada mining camps in general, are in the throes of a great labor strike which may, and very likely will exceed in magnitude any labor war ever waged in the West. Two great labor organizations, the I. W. W. and the American Federation of Labor, have locked horns in a fight to the finish.

General public sentiment is with the American Federation of Labor and the sympathy has gone to such an extent as to close down practically every mine in the Goldfield and Tonopah districts, and mercantile houses have closed their doors until all employees shall have severed all affiliations with the I. W. W. Armed citizens patrol the streets, determination of purpose marked upon their faces. They will shoot to kill if necessary to preserve order. In the meantime the American Federation of Labor is daily gaining ground and indications point to a strong probability of the I. W. W. being forever driven from the mining camps of the West.

Meanwhile all Nevada stocks have slumped to the very low water mark. Frenzied speculators are dumping their holdings upon the market regardless of worth or merit, the shrewder investor just as rapidly gathering them in for profit when the market regains a normal condition. Even mines with high grade shipping ore have had their securities beaten down to half their worth by the ceaseless panical spirit always prevailing during a strike.

But the mines of Nevada have not depreciated in value. They are just as rich today as they were six months ago and by six months hence they will have advanced to a price far exceeding the high mark of last January. All of the labor organizations of the world together with all the strikes they could possibly inaugurate could not shake the richness of a Mohawk, a Red Top or a Jumbo, or a hundred other rich mines of the district. A few weeks will suffice to see the rich mining camps of Nevada again booming along, the present difficulties forgotten in the mad rush for gold.

STOP THE "WILD CAT" EVIL.

The wholesale flotation of stock certificates on "any old kind of prospect hole" has brought about a state of public feeling which demands that some check be put upon this species of fraud. The Legislatures of many of the mining States now in session are seriously considering the problem and it is to be sincerely hoped that some suitable law will be framed to throttle this evil. As long as it exists so long will there be a serious hindrance to the healthy development of legitimate mining investment. "Wild catting" on a wholesale scale has attended every notable boom in mining activity. The extraordinary developments in the Nevada gold fields have produced an immense crop of fakirs. Since the opening up of Tonopah they have been flooding the entire country with flamboyant advertisements offering stock at cheap prices, because cheap prices catch the most people and tempt the gullible. Issues in these "wild cats" have no intrinsic merit; in many cases no visible foundation in mines or other prospect than mere holes in the ground where no mineral has been found, and probably never will be. In very many cases the promoters of the schemes have no title whatever to the ground they claim to own. Shiploads of worthless shares have been circulated all over the country and thousands of poor people, or people of limited means, victimized through the most ingenious methods of misrepresentation that the shrewd and unscrupulous promoters are capable of devising.

The principal bait employed is the cheapness of the stocks, ranging from 3 cents up to 10 to 12 cents per share. The craze to buy is incited by glittering tales of what the investors in certain legitimate ventures, like the Hays-Monnette lease on the Mohawk, for example, have gained by investing a few dollars in the original stock when it was cheap and before the bonanza ore came in. All sorts of fraud and deception are practiced to induce buying.

The Wall street curb in New York holds a swarm of people, or did during the height of the excitement, every day, where the fakirs are in force pushing the alleged merits of their several ventures. Outside of Wall street, however, thousands of agents are canvassing the cities and country towns all over the country. It is not by any means a new proposition, nor is it confined to any one mining section or State. Much the same kind of furore prevailed during the exciting speculative period which followed the discovery of Cripple Creek. But it is time this practice should be stopped by stringent laws. The injury done to legitimate mining and other enterprises is almost incalculable. If the Legislatures fail to meet the emergency the various stock exchanges, to safeguard their business, should frame rules to protect their patrons.

TO CONSTRUCT LARGE ASPHALT REFINERY.

Another large deal in oil property in the Midway field has been consummated, by the terms of which the Monarch Oil Company, controlled by the Spreckels interests in San Francisco, becomes the owner of the entire holdings of the Occidental Oil Company in the Sunset and Midway fields.

The properties of which the Monarch Company is the owner, consists of about sixty acres in the Midway fields in Sections 2, 11 and 24, and 400 acres at Sunset, on Sections 7, 32 and 23.

The Monarch Company is about to begin the work of constructing the largest asphalt refinery in the State on the property just acquired.

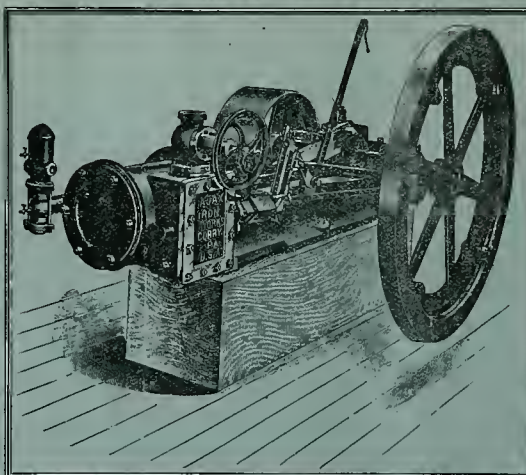
The new refinery will be located on the railroad, and work is to begin at an early date. Plans and specifications have been drawn, and it is said the capacity of the refinery will be greater than that of any similar institution in the State.

Have You Seen

THE LATEST MODEL

of the

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The Strongest,

Quickest and Most

Economical

Drilling Engine

Made

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LOS ANGELES BAKERSFIELD SANTA MARIA

GOULD LINES TO BURN OIL FUEL.

On good authority it has been announced in steamship circles that the Western Pacific Company has decided to operate a fleet of as fine vessels as sail the Pacific in connection with its "coast to coast" and "through to the Far East" system of railroads. To compete with the Hill line steamers of England and the several companies that operate vessels from this port, the Gould people will cause to be constructed at least three and perhaps five ships that will equal the great liners of the Hamburg American, Cunard and other corporations that maintain floating palaces on the Atlantic between New York and Europe.

Both the Western Pacific and its connecting steamship line will burn petroleum oil in all of its engines, creating at once a greatly increased consumption of the commodity.

The building of the largest drydock in the world at Hunters Point is the forerunner of preparations for handling the great trans-Pacific business of this port, together with the immense army and navy contingent that is to serve as a protector of coast and island commerce.

The Government realizes that a great naval fleet will have to be maintained, and in addition to this San Francisco harbor is to be the depot for the entire Pacific Coast of the army transport service, to maintain which the War Department has set aside an appropriation of three millions of dollars for docks and facilities at Fort Mason. Enlarged drydock facilities will be necessary to handle the extraordinary business that is expected to concentrate here.

Another reason given for the proposed expenditure of over \$1,250,000 for a great drydock is that it is expected that the trans-Pacific business of the various steamship lines running out of this port will be greatly increased with the advent of the Western Pacific Railroad.

In event of the maintenance of a great naval fleet on the Pacific side there is no doubt that this port will be selected as the base of supplies. The fact of the transport service being concentrated here and the harbor being the best protected and the most easily defended on the Pacific Coast make it sure that the navy will demand extraordinary service both from Mare Island and the repair works on this peninsula.

The general trend of all improvements by individuals, corporations and the Government is toward preparing for the business of future years, which may be augmented by the serious necessity of disposing war material or by the handling of the great commerce of the port, which, notwithstanding the fire of April, has given signs of surprising activity.

STRUCTURAL MATERIAL REQUIRED FOR GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

San Francisco, February 27, 1907.

To the Producers of Structural and Industrial Materials of California:

In a short time the Government will construct several buildings in this State, and in order that California materials may receive proper recognition, and so far as possible enter into the construction of these buildings, I beg leave to suggest that you send to Supervising Architect J. K. Taylor, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., an average sample of your product and of sufficient size to enable him to make the necessary tests to determine its adaptability.

In the proposed buildings, some of the following substances will probably be required: Granite, sandstone, marble, serpentine, slate, limestone, tiling, terra cotta, cement, glass, plaster of paris, brick, mineral paint, magnesite products, and possibly asbestos.

Complaint has been made to this department that while other States have furnished the Government architects with samples of their products, California producers have been lax in this respect. Therefore, in any future work proposed by the Government in this State, if samples of our products are at hand from which selection can be made, our producers may be given opportunity to supply the material instead of having the same furnished by another State or foreign country.

Trusting this matter will receive your attention, I remain, yours very truly,

L. E. AUBURY, State Mineralogist.

Have you seen our

CALIFORNIA DIAMOND BX

Casing and Drive Pipe? It's the thing for deep wells. Made in following sizes and weights, and carried in stock at all our stores

CASING

Size	Weight	Size	Weight
55/8 inches	20 lbs.	95/8 inches	33 lbs.
6 1/4 inches	20 lbs.	11 5/8 inches	40 lbs.
65/8 inches	20 lbs.	12 1/2 inches	40 lbs.
8 1/4 inches	28 lbs.		

DRIVE PIPE

Size	Weight
4 1/2 inches	15 lbs

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Made of best Flange Tested Steel. Tubes of best American manufacture and of standard gauge; Rivets of best quality; Fixtures heavy and durable. Every boiler complete, including following fixtures and fittings: Half arch front, complete with fire and ash doors 17x17 inches, with draft dampers; anchor bolts for front gates and bearers; rear arch bars; cleanout door and frame; wall plates and rollers; smoke stack and guy wire; pop safety valve; steam gauge and syphon; water column of large capacity, complete with water gauge and three gauge cocks; blow-off cock; feed valve and check valve with nipples.

Portable outfits and everything required for drilling or boring Test Wells. Brass Goods, Fittings and Valves of all descriptions.

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNION OIL COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.

NOW THE LARGEST MARKETING AND PRODUCING COMPANY IN THE WORLD.

Conservatism in Policy, Honesty in Purpose, and Ability in Management.

The Union Oil Company of California, over the signature of Mr. Lyman Stewart, its president, has issued the following report to the stockholders. As it presents many features of particular interest, the company having gained an international prominence, we take the liberty of presenting it in its entirety:

To the Stockholders of the Union Oil Company of California:

We are thankful to be able to report that the past year, in the way of substantial progress in the Company's business, has been the most satisfactory of any in its history, notwithstanding disappointment in the amount of net earnings, resulting from a depressed market, inadequate transportation facilities, deplorable labor conditions, etc., following the earthquake and fire.

Among the causes for gratitude we have special reasons for thankfulness that the Lord has kept your Company from business entanglements and unlawful alliances.

For your general information we beg to furnish you the following data:

Compilations from Annual Report of the Company's Auditor, Mr. C. F. Iredell.

Total outstanding stock for 6 mos. to June 30, '06—67,392 shares..	\$6,739,200.00
Average par valuation outstanding.....	66,561 shares.. 6,656,100.00
Total outstanding stock for 6 mos. to Dec. 31, '06..	71,447 shares.. 7,144,700.00
Average par valuation outstanding	70,068 shares.. 7,006,800.00
Average par valuation outstanding year 1906.....	68,314 shares.. 6,831,400.00
Net earnings, 6 months, to June 30, 1906	264,620.76
Monthly average net earnings	44,103.46
Rate per cent of net earnings on outstanding stock..	7.95 per cent
Net earnings, 6 months, to Dec. 31, 1906.....	764,857.55
Monthly average net earnings	127,476.26
Rate per cent of net earnings on outstanding stock..	21.8 per cent
Net earnings, 12 months, 1906.....	1,029,478.31
Monthly average net earnings	85,789.86
Rate per cent of net earnings on outstanding stock....	15 per cent
Dividends paid 6 months to June 30, 1906	248,843.00
Dividends paid 6 months to Dec. 31, 1906	312,266.25
Total dividends paid 12 months, 1906	561,109.25
Surplus after paying dividends 6 mos. to June 30, 1906 ..	15,777.76
Surplus after paying dividends 6 mos. to Dec. 31, 1906 ..	452,591.30
Surplus after paying dividends 12 months, 1906. Used for betterment and increase of plant	468,369.06

Comparative Statement.

Year	Per cent of Net Earnings on outstanding Stock	Depreciation on Plant	Net Earnings	Dividends	Surplus
1902	5.7	\$ 47,351.77	\$ 299,048.42	\$ 215,119.30	\$ 83,929.12
1903	6.2	55,068.37	333,387.46	151,112.50	182,274.96
1904	9.4	67,407.03	520,838.62	153,769.00	367,069.62
1905	15.8	96,724.49	1,001,397.11	392,556.60	608,840.51
1906	15.0	187,348.27	1,029,478.31	561,109.25	468,369.06
Total 5 yrs..	10.4	453,899.93	3,184,149.92	1,473,666.65	1,710,483.27
Total dividends paid by the Company to Dec. 31, 1906.....				\$2,427,017.65	
Present rate of dividend on par value, 9 per cent.					

	Bonds authorized and Issued	Bonds owned by Union Oil Co. Redeemed.	Bonds Outstanding of Cal.
Mission Transportation & Refining Co.....	1000	50	888
Union Transportation Co.	3000	...	569
Union Steamship Co	1000	100	900

Bonds.—The Union Oil Company has no direct bonded indebtedness, but has guaranteed bonds, \$1,000 each, as follows:

The United Steamship Company has issued \$350,000 in bonds, but these are not guaranteed by the Union Oil Company.

It is not deemed wise to publish a full financial report, but to assure you that the Company's floating indebtedness is not very formidable, will state

that the cash value of its stocks of merchantable oil and supplies at their respective locations, its bills and accounts receivable, would liquidate the entire amount, including the deferred payments on the properties purchased.

Corporations in Which Your Company is Interested.

The Union Oil Company owns stock in the following corporations, either directly or through other holding companies:

Name of Corporation	Authorized Capital	Shares Issued	Owned by U. O. Co. of Cal.
Mission Trans. & Refining Co.	\$2,500,000.00	25,000.00	Practically all
California Industrial Co.	2,500,000.00	14,855.00	One-third
Union Transportation Co.	3,000,000.00	30,000.00	Practically all
Mission Transfer Co.	250,000.00	2,500.00	Practically all
Newlove Oil Co.	1,500,000.00	6,744.00	Seven-tenths
Pitechr & Garhutt Oil Co.	500,000.00	487,060.00	Four-tenths
John Irwin Oil Co.	30,000.00	140.00	One-half
Old Keystone Oil Co.	100,000.00	935.00	Nine-tenths
Pioneer Pipe Line Co.	50,000.00	310.00	Practically all
Syndicate Oil Co.	250,000.00	118,357.00	One-seventh
Western Iron Steel	1,000,000.00	4,407.00	One-fifth
Union Steamship Co.	5,000,000.00	*50,000.00	Practically all
United Steamship Co.	1,000,000.00	8,000.00	One-half
Santa Maria Oil & Gas Co.	500,000.00	416,822.00	Practically all
California Coast Oil Co.	200,000.00	2,000.00	One-half
Claremont Oil Co.	500,000.00	447,859.00	Over one-half
Surf Oil Co.	500,000.00	250,000.00	Practically all
Los Angeles Oil Co.	50,000.00	10,000.00	Six-tenths
Union Well Supply Co.	100,000.00	750.00	Practically all
Union Oil Tool Co.	100,000.00	1,000.00	Over one-half

(*) Only a few shares of the Union Steamship Company stock have been issued. The Union Oil Company of California holds a stock-order for the balance of the stock.

The subsidiary companies which your Company controls have no outside indebtedness other than the bonded indebtedness herein stated, with the exception of current monthly vouchers and the small loans carried by the Union Well Supply Company and Union Oil Tool Company. The Union Well Supply Company is a jobbing house which also handles supplies for this Company. It owns 51 per cent of the stock of the Union Oil Tool Company, which latter company manufactures various kinds of oil well tools, gas engines, etc. The Union Well Supply Company owns shops and locations in Los Angeles, Orentt and Coalinga.

From the Report of the Company's Engineer and Geologist, Mr. W. W. Orcutt.

	Oil lands and oil rights in fee. Acres.	Lease. Acres.	Mining Claims. Acres.
Ventura County	71,871.21	9,609.20	2,330.00
Los Angeles County	4,138.26	300.90	
Orange County	3,553.64	2,536.00	
Santa Barbara County	73,904.37	5,779.26	
Fresno County	400.00	160.00	1,760.00
San Benito County	2,726.30		640.00
Humholdt County	3,168.20		
San Luis Obispo County	1,459.35		4,320.00
Kern County	40.00		
Total acreage	161,261.33	18,385.36	9,050.00
Total land controlled by Union Oil Company of California, 188,696.69 acres.			

Note—In the above are included all oil lands held by the corporations which your Company controls.

You will understand that large portions of these lands will be too lean to render operations thereon profitable at prevailing prices for crude oil, and a still larger area may possibly be entirely barren. Your Company is sure, however, that it has many thousands of acres that are very rich, and to give you some criterion for judging of values, beg to say that it has one tract of forty acres which has produced already over 60,000 barrels per acre, and is still producing at the rate of 10,000 barrels per acre per annum. It has also one well in the Santa Maria field that produced during the first eighteen months of its existence over 1,500,000 barrels of oil, and is still producing at the rate of about 100,000 barrels per year. This, however, is an exceptional well, and is the best that the Company has ever had.

Pipe Lines.—The Company has pipe lines as follows: One 6-inch line connecting the Santa Maria and Lompoc oil fields with tidewater at Port Harford; a 4-inch line connecting the Ex-Mission, Ojai, Sespe, Bardsdale and Torrey Canyon fields with tidewater at Ventura; a 6-inch line connecting

Los Angeles with tidewater at San Pedro, with smaller lateral lines connecting same with Fullerton and Whittier oil field; a line connecting the Coalinga field with the railroad at Orin Station; two 8-inch lines, each about three miles in length, connecting portions of the Kern River field with the railroad; and fifty-one miles of 8-inch pipe running across the Isthmus of Panama, which will be operated in connection with the Company's line of

S. S. Whittier 14,000 barrels
Barkentine "Fullerton" 16,000 barrels
Ship "Santa Paula" 8,200 barrels
Schooner "Wing and Wing," Barge "9," Barge "42,"
Barge "1905," Tug "Transit," Launch "May," Launch
"Dorothy."

Refineries.—The Company's refineries at Oleum and Bakersfield have been run to their full capacity during the year. The two plants now have a capacity for handling 5,000 barrels of crude oil per day.

PROGRESS DURING THE YEAR.

Oil Properties Secured.—During the year the Company has purchased in the Whittier-Fullerton oil fields, in fee, 2,562 acres; in the Santa Maria field, through the Newlove Oil Company, 3,350 acres, a large portion of which is now proven oil territory; 648 acres in the Lampoe field, which is also proven territory; and under lease in the Fullerton district, 2,536 acres, and in the Santa Maria field 101 acres.

Oil Development.—It has drilled 75,000 feet, the major portion in Santa Barbara County, and has completed twenty-seven producing wells, the most of which are fine producers.

New Storage.—It has added to its storage plant for crude oil, steel tankage amounting to about 700,000 barrels, including 300,000 barrels on the Isthmus, and to its covered reservoir storage 500,000 barrels.

Water Frontage Increased.—It has secured water front properties at Avila and Port Harford.

Bond Redemption.—Your Company commenced the redemption of the bonds guaranteed by it, and has during the year taken up \$150,000.

Electric Lighting.—It has installed an electric lighting plant at Orentt, which supplies the wells with light, thereby reducing the danger from gas explosions to a minimum.

Water Plant Extensions.—It has also made extensive additions to its water plant in Santa Maria oil fields, thus assuring the Company an ample supply for its future operations therein.

Telephone Lines.—Adequate telephone facilities have been added in different portions of the field to aid intercommunication.

Marketing Refinery Products.—We quote from report of Mr. John Baker, Jr., Manager of the Manufacturing, Sales and Marine Departments, as follows:

"During the year we have undertaken the marketing of our refined oils, and we have been, and are, providing the necessary facilities, including storage tanks, drums, tank wagons, etc.

"**Seattle.**—We are about completing the erection of a large warehouse and five tanks for the storage of oil.

"**Portland.**—We have contracted for the erection of five tanks and are about to contract for a warehouse.

"**Stockton.**—The installation of this plant is well advanced, which includes beside five refined oil tanks, a tank for fuel oil, and a brick warehouse. We expect this plant to be ready for service early in February.

"**Distributing Facilities and Stations.**—Since the April 18th disaster, we have erected at our San Francisco plant seven tanks, one of which is for fuel oil, and the balance are for refined oils.

"We are now operating in San Francisco a number of refined oil tank wagons, and have all the business which they can handle.

"**Foreign Business.**—During the year we closed contracts for delivery of a considerable amount of oil in foreign countries, and expect to deliver the first cargo during the month of February.

"With the vast increase in our refining, transportation and distributing facilities, we are prepared to handle a large increase in our business, and I predict that our earnings for 1907 will prove the wisdom of our expansion policy.

"Our Company, in the short space of twelve months, has risen from local to national prominence, and at the present time occupies a leading position in the oil business of the world, for our transportation facilities, together with our Panama line, enable us to reach the markets of the world. We are constantly in receipt of inquiries from foreign countries, which is the result of the prominence given our Panama line by financial, commercial and technical journals."

To Mr. Baker belongs the credit of the Isthmian pipe line. His fertile brain conceived it, and his plan was successfully executed under the able supervision of Mr. R. W. Fenn, a tried and true man, who for six years served your company in the capacity of engineer and geologist. The line is now com-



WELL OF THE UNION OIL COMPANY IN THE SANTA MARIA FIELD WHICH FLOWED 1,500,000 BARRELS OF OIL IN ONE YEAR.

steamers both on the Pacific and Atlantic. It is also constructing an additional 8-inch line from the Santa Maria field to Port Harford, the 6-inch line (having a capacity of only about 14,000 barrels per day) proving inadequate. With the two lines the daily capacity will be some 35,000 barrels, which, it is believed, will be ample for the Company's requirements from that field.

Water Front Properties.—The Company owns water front properties at San Francisco (valued at \$500,000), at Oleum, at Port Harford, at Avila on Port Harford harbor, at Point Sal, at Ventura, at San Pedro (through affiliated corporations), at Portsmouth (Portland, Oregon), and at San Diego.

Water Front Storage.—The Company has storage connected with water transportation at the following points: Seattle, Astoria, Portland, San Francisco, Stockton, Oleum, Port Harford, Ventura, San Pedro, San Diego, Panama, Colon, Honolulu, and Kibei.

Shipping.—The total fleet of vessels now owned by the Company is as follows:

Vessel.	Carrying capacity.
S. S. Santa Maria	52,500 barrels
S. S. Santa Rita	52,500 barrels
S. S. Lansing	50,000 barrels
S. S. Argyll	30,000 barrels
S. S. Roma	29,000 barrels
S. S. Washtenaw	29,000 barrels

pleted, tested, and ready for business. The completion of this Isthmian line marks the beginning of a new era in the oil industry of California, as it will provide an outlet for the surplus, thereby steadying the market, encouraging producers to maintain their output, insuring consumers against a fuel famine, and securing for them more uniform prices.

Additions to Water Transportation.—It has converted (through the United Steamship Company) the large steamers Minnetonka and Minnewaska (now named the Santa Maria and the Santa Rita) into oil tankers, and in addition to its ocean-going vessels has added, for service on San Francisco Bay and Sacramento River, the small tug Transit, the Bay Tank Barges Nos. 9 and 42, and the Schooner Wing and Wing. It has also put a small barge in San Pedro harbor for supplying oil to steamers.

Tank Cars.—The Company has also added eight cars to its refinery equipment.

Refinery Enlargement.—The refinery at Oleum has been enlarged to four or five times its former capacity, more land purchased, wharf improved, warehouse built, canning plant purchased, etc.

Handicaps.—In the great fire following the earthquake, your Company lost its San Francisco office furniture, correspondence and papers.

In July an employee went upon the Company's large storage tank at Portsmouth, Oregon, with a lighted oil lantern, though electric lighting was provided. This caused an explosion, resulting in his death, the destruction of the storage plant, wharf, and electric lighting plant at that point, and involving a loss, directly and indirectly, of approximately \$50,000.

The Company also had four fires in its oil fields, resulting from gas explosions, in each of which the drilling outfit was practically destroyed.

Delay at Refinery.—The enlargements in the Oleum refinery, which we had hoped to have in operation by the middle of the year, were not ready for use until December, owing to deplorable labor conditions resulting from the earthquake and fire. When ready to operate, the refinery was greatly restricted in its output through inefficient railroad service.

Delay of Tank Steamers.—As stated in our annual letter of January 29, 1906, we expected that the large steamers which were being converted into tankers would be in commission by the middle of the year, but the Santa Maria only began carrying oil in December, and the Santa Rita arrived in San Francisco in January, 1907, from Newport News, where she was converted.

Oil Production Restricted.—By reason of the delay of these large tankers, a number of the Company's wells were kept shut in because the oil could not be moved. In fact, the Company's wells in the Lompoc district have been shut in for practically two years, thereby greatly limiting the Company's earnings.

Trouble at Sea.—On her voyage to this coast, the steamer Santa Rita encountered a severe storm, which caused her cargo to shift, thereby jeopardizing the vessel and necessitating the jettisoning of a portion of her cargo. The cargo was insured, but the detention of the vessel was a considerable drawback.

Organization.—Your Company has been fortunate in securing able and reliable men to handle the business of its several departments, and some of them have thoroughly allied their interests with it by investing their means in its shares. It is not over-stating the case to say that there are among them men of unusual executive ability, who have such a grasp of the corporation's affairs that any officer might drop out without serious impairment to the efficiency of the organization.

Stock Holding.—Your Company has no stock in either the Union Provident Company or United Petroleum Company.

Neither does it hold stock in either the Associated or Standard oil companies. The two latter companies do not own stock in any of the companies hereinbefore mentioned.

The United Petroleum Company was organized for the purpose of insuring a stable policy in your Company, and for some years held the direct control of its issued capital stock, but through the sales of treasury stock by your Company, it lost this direct control. It holds stock in several other corporations.

Union Provident Company.—To allay the fears of a number of the stockholders in your Company, who were anxious lest its control should fall into the hands of improper parties, the Union Provident Company was organized June 20, 1905, with a capitalization of \$5,000,000.00 (50,000 shares of the par value of \$100 each), and its purposes were limited (aside from an investment fund of \$6,250 for expenses) to the holding of shares in your Company, for which it was to exchange its holdings, share for share, so that each of its shares would be of the exact value of the shares of your Company, with the possible added value resulting from holding its control.

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FREE SUBSCRIPTION

We will give five years' free subscription to the Pacific Mining & Oil Reporter to any person sending us, at our expense, complete back numbers of the Pacific Oil Reporter from November 1, 1902, to April 18, 1906.

All of our records were destroyed in the conflagration of April 18, and we wish these back numbers to complete our files.

PACIFIC MINING & OIL REPORTER,
1300 Golden Gate Avenue San Francisco, California

PETROLEUM

A TREATISE ON

THE GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND GEOLOGICAL OCCURRENCE OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS; THE PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES, PRODUCTION, AND REFINING OF PETROLEUM AND OZOKERITE; THE CHARACTERS AND USES, TESTING, TRANSPORT, AND STORAGE OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS; AND THE LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENTS RELATING THERETO; TOGETHER WITH A DESCRIPTION OF THE SHALE OIL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES; AND A FULL BIBLIOGRAPHY

By

SIR BOVERTON REDWOOD

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PACIFIC MINING & OIL REPORTER
Pacific Coast Agents San Francisco

SEND FOR MY MARKET LETTER

If you read my Market Letter of last week and followed my advice on St. Ives you should have made money. You don't have to take my word for it, but go to anyone who is receiving my private advices for the past few months and see if I haven't been right in my predictions of the market. My next Market Letter will contain some more facts. To get it your name will have to be on the mailing list. I give you the facts as best I know them and these facts I secure through my Goldfield office and by personal visits to the Nevada Camps.

Send your name and address for my private Market Letter. It costs you nothing.

A. J. MOORE,

ROOMS 29 & 30 BACON BLOCK

OAKLAND, CAL.

To provide the investment fund to cover the expense of paying dividends, 12 1/2 cents per share, in the way of a bonus, is collected from those who exchange their Union shares for those of the Provident. Our largest stockholders have generally converted a large part of their Union shares into Provident, and we recommend this course to those intending their investment to be permanent.

Policy.—The Company will continue its policy of seeking to further strengthen its advantageous position, and will necessarily be somewhat aggressive. In the past it has been obliged to "build from the ground up," that is, it had to lay foundations all along the line. These it now has, and it will only be necessary to add here and there to the superstructure, as the needs of the business may demand.

To do this, however, will doubtless require a considerable larger expenditure than can be provided from the surplus, if the proposed plan, which is being considered, of paying one-half of the net earnings each month in dividends, should be adopted.

In pursuance of this line of policy, as well as the payment of the present floating indebtedness, the Company will probably offer you in the near future 2,000 or 3,000 shares of its treasury stock, together with 300 or 400 of Union Transportation Company bonds.

It has been the policy of the Company, while seeking to aid other independent producers in the marketing of their products, to keep its field work in such active state of development that any combination formed against it could not seriously interrupt its business. In carrying out this line of policy, several of its large tracts of land will doubtless be developed during the present year.

Commissioner Garfield's Report.

Some newspapers having stated in prominent headlines that your Company had been guilty of accepting rebates, it is due you to know the facts. We are opposed to the rebate system and have not knowingly accepted them. When Mr. Garfield and his assistants came, we gave them free access to everything in the Company's office, and were greatly amazed when we learned that they had found that in some local shipments (in this county of Los Angeles only) the Company had been given rates which were not open rates. Of course, under the circumstances, Mr. Garfield could not say that your Company had not received rebates. The following letter from Mr. H. S. Botsford, the Company's Sales Agent for Southern California, will explain the matter and show that we sinned in ignorance:

"Replying to your inquiry as to 'special rates,' which are cited in the report of Commissioner of Corporations on the Transportation of Petroleum, it will be seen that these special rates, so called, developed under two conditions, namely:

"First:—Where the original rate was inconsistent, either by reason of being higher than to points beyond, or excessive as compared with other rates for similar distances.

"Second:—Where it was discovered that other shippers were securing lower rates than ourselves.

"These two conditions virtually cover the items set forth in Mr. Garfield's report, and we certainly should not be held responsible if the railroad companies failed to publish the rates given us, a failure on their part of which we were not aware until after expense bills covering the various shipments had been rendered.

"The total amount of the overcharges refunded by the railways was only a few hundred dollars, and is mentioned in Mr. Garfield's report as being inconsiderable."

The Directorate of the Company is as Follows:

Lyman Stewart	Wm. R. Staats	William L. Stewart
John Baker, Jr.	J. S. Torrance	W. F. Botsford
Jas. H. Adams	Frank A. Garbutt	F. C. Bolt
	Giles Kellogg	Edwin T. Earl

Officers:

Lyman Stewart	.....President.
William L. Stewart	.....First Vice-President.
John Baker, Jr.	.....Second Vice-President.
J. S. Torrance	.....Treasurer.
Giles Kellogg	.....Secretary.
Leon V. Shaw	.....Assistant Secretary.

Prospects for 1907.

As it is the unexpected that occurs and circumstances beyond our control are always likely to arise, we realize that it is somewhat hazardous to venture a forecast even for one year. At the annual meeting we made the statement that if conditions should continue normal we believed that the Company's net earnings would be more than double those of any previous year. We, of course, were only expressing our opinion (without giving the data on which such opinion was based), recognizing the fact that you were entitled to know

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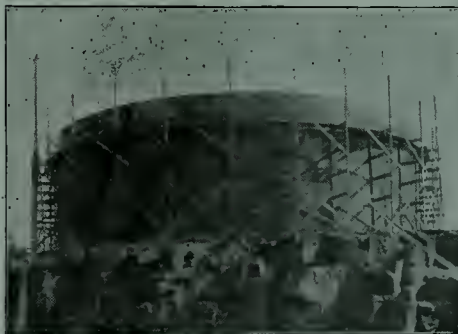
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how we regard the present outlook. Our opinion was founded not so much on the improved price for oil as upon the fact that your Company's transportation facilities would be doubled and its capacity for making refined oils practically quadrupled for this year's business.

Respectfully yours,
LYMAN STEWART, President.

RECENT PATENTS.

The following patents recently granted, of interest to the oil trade, are reported expressly for The Pacific Mining & Oil Reporter, by J. M. Nesbit, patent attorney, Park Building, Pittsburgh, Pa., from whom printed copies may be procured for 15 cents each:

Device for generating gas from crude oil, Michael G. Norton, Gibsonburg, O.; No. 843,692.

Machine for reviving gas wells, Wm. D. Van Arsdale and David R. Spearman, Pendleton, Ind.; No. 844,060.

Clamping ring for pipe couplings, Jas. Clarke, Bradford, Pa.; No. 844,250.

Pressure regulating system, John Lavelle, Uniontown, W. Va.; No. 845,424.

Oil well cleaner, Reuben H. Bare, Orcutt, Cal.; No. 845,677.

Means for controlling gas engines, Evan Evans, Butler, Pa., assignor to the Evans Manufacturing Company, same place; No. 845,732.

Means for gripping and lifting pipes and other cylindrical objects, Alfred J. Edwards, Auckland, New Zealand; No. 845,936.

Pump, James P. Montgomery, Wichita, Kans.; No. 845,965.

Rope grab for oil or other drilled wells, Lawrence Stephens, Macksburg, Ohio; No. 846,157.

Well drilling machine, George N. Thomas, Pacific, Mo.; No. 846,165.

Well pump and well tube, Augustus L. Medlock, Midland, Tex.; Nos. 846,225 and 846,226.

AMONG THE MINES.

BULLFROG.

The Bullfrog Miner says that if the Bullfrog Banner and Midas properties, a mile east of Beatty, do not make tremendous mines it will not be due to John T. Overbury or Harry MacMahon. It will not be due to any lack of splendid equipment of men, machinery and money. And as it could not be due to any lack of splendid ore bodies, a great success is doubly assured in every respect.

These kindred groups of claims are being systematically developed in duplicate by great double compartment shafts, each with a 25-horsepower hoist and 60-horsepower air compressors, each driving 12 Burley drills for heavy blasting powder. They have torn through 1,000 feet of underground workings in the past 60 days. The main ledge on these properties is from 30 to 60 feet wide at surface and traceable for 2,000 feet along the outcrop. Shoots exposed average from \$15 to \$25, and average samplings at some places go as high as \$113 in gold, copper and silver, the better metal predominating. The main ledges trend east and west. Great cross-cuts are being driven north and south, and from the heavy mineralization now showing in face of workings, sensational values are likely to show up even sooner than expected.

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CALIFORNIA

A big cut at one point on the surface shows a full breast of \$10 ore of the character of the green and yellow, due to copper silver leachings. A cross-cut from the old shaft at a depth of 70 feet shows 22 feet of \$25 ore and three feet of shipping values. The new shaft from which cross-cuts are being run is down 185 feet.

These companies have commodious field buildings, an up-to-date laboratory and assay office. They have good auto roads right to the workings, and are only a half mile from the Las Vegas railroad, and also the building Bullfrog and Goldfield Railway. These railways, by short branch lines, will afford first-class shipping facilities for both the Bullfrog Banner and the Midas mines.

A great gold strike that is enough to set any man wild has been made in the Bullfrog West Extension, near Rhyolite, so recently that its announcement now through The Miner will be news to more than 90 per cent. even of the people of this city. Great blocks and broken chunks of the ore brought in are riveted and bound through with rich ramifying bands of the yellow metal and dense seams and blotches of native silver. It would seem that no strike ever made in Nevada could be superior to this dense enrichment they are tearing into on the West Extension with the feverish haste of three shifts, night and day. Twenty-five men are being crowded into these new compartments in the level 150 feet west from the bottom of the prospect shaft on the Delaware No. 1 claim of the West Extension property. The vast extent of values encountered mystifies even the chief owners, Messrs. Hoggatt and McGarry. The whole West Extension property seems to be literally loaded with ore in all the levels. The company stocks are all withdrawn from the market and thousands of shares have been bought back by the L. P. McGarry firm at a big figure. But these heavy owners are proud to let the mining world know that the Bullfrog district is now surpassing the greatest propositions known. Their West Extension property is open to the world's inspection. They say that if any of the men who rose to great wealth and fame on the vaunted Mohawk mine at Goldfield will come this way they will be shown things surpassing the best ever known at Goldfield.

Messrs. Hoggatt and McGarry, because of their patriotism in behalf of the Bullfrog district, are going to take a great collection of this ore to Los Angeles, Salt Lake, Denver and Eastern cities to attract capital for development of the ponderous ore tonnage of this camp. A small slab of this ore now at the L. P. McGarry office, and which one could put in his pocket (if nobody was looking) contains evidently over \$100 in free gold. The ore is of beautifully variegated colors, due to iron, copper, silver leaching and gold permeation. It is turquoise, amethyst, emerald, cream and scarlet, in fact, all the colors of the rainbow, with values as substantial as government coin.

This great strike is entirely new and apart from the one spoken of last week in the same property. Its presence was first detected through the widening of a parallel working tunnel, and now big shipments will be made to show the whole world the richness and magnitude of ores in the great Bullfrog district.

The Gibraltar will continue its shipments without regard to the progress of the railroad. If the railroad company can be prevailed upon to run its cars down to the end of the rails the ore will be loaded there, otherwise it will be hauled to the depot. About forty tons have been sacked and piled up at the mouth of the tunnel.

This consists of ore taken from the lower workings, valued at from \$100 to \$1,000 per ton. The ore came from high grade streaks taken out in drifting on the main ledge, and is quartz, abundantly mixed with manganese. This ledge is 60 feet wide, with high grade on both walls.

Superintendent Nelson states that in prospect work on the surface he can show 600 feet of ledge matter that will pan. Several hundred feet of workings in the main tunnel, in fact, all but about 30 feet, will pan.

The Gibraltar has five distinct ledges, four large ones and one small one. All of these have been thoroughly opened up to the level of tunnel No. 1. It is as impossible to estimate the value of the bodies already blocked out as it is to say what is below, but it is set at many millions.

At 62 feet in the winze from the fourth level of the Denver the miners broke into the vein again. Some of the ore is very rich, while all of it is of a splendid milling grade. Much of it shows free gold. Mr. Blackmer was agreeably surprised to catch the vein again so soon.

The vein left the vertical diggings before the 50-foot point was reached. Here, however, a slip was encountered and 12 feet further down the vein reappears, richer than ever. The theory of Mr. Blackmer is that the body of ore was thrown west about 10 feet by the volcanic slide. It is similar in character and angle to the vein above. The ore body is from five to six feet wide.

It is the purpose to continue sinking to the 100-foot point and then to do much lateral work, although the shaft will be sunk to a great depth.

As soon as power is available the Tramp Company will install an electrical hoisting plant on the Denver. In fact, workmen are now blasting out for the foundation.

On account, no doubt, of the washout on the Salt Lake road, no returns have been received from the Tramp ore shipment recently made to the smelter.

The south drift on the Eclipse ledge is looking better than it has for months. It is a strong vein of milling ore.

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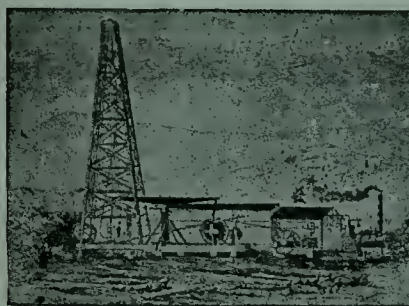
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CALIFORNIA.

Underground development has continued rapidly of late on the Murchie Gold Mines Consolidated at Nevada City. The shaft has been continued to the 900-foot level and drifting commenced both east and west on the vein which is showing up stronger and richer than any of the upper levels. In sinking from the 800 to the 900-foot level an entirely new ore chute was encountered that shows up exceptionally good values in free gold and sulphurets. The Murchie is in exceptional good shape for continued large returns.

The Murchie Extension Gold Mining Company is going ahead with development at the Union shaft with good results. Sinking on the inclined vein continues as well as drifting both east and west. A large amount of good milling ore is being taken out. It is the intention of the company to erect a 10-stamp mill in the near future, sufficient high grade ore having already been exposed and blocked out to warrant the venture.

Good progress is being made in reopening the Canada Hill Consolidated mine near Nevada City, which was formerly known as the Charonnat. The damage done by the flooding of the workings resulting from the cave at the Greenman mine on the 8th of last month has been repaired and the mass of timbers, driftwood and other debris washed down into the shaft by the waters that came pouring in from the drain tunnel have been cleared away.

This week the sinking of the shaft from the 1,300-foot level, which was in progress at the time of the disaster, was resumed and fine headway is being made. At each hundred feet new levels both north and south are to be driven on the vein.

A rich 2-foot vein shows in the bottom of the shaft and is looking better as it is descended on. Some of the ore is of high grade and it all averages well.

In the upper levels of the mine there are also numerous large bodies of ore that the Charonnat family left there when they worked the property more than thirty years ago, deeming that with the crude methods of reduction then in vogue that it would not pay. By use of later gold-saving appliances it has been demonstrated that ore of this grade will yield profitable returns and these reserve blocks will along with the higher grade quartz be put through the ten-stamp mill which is to be erected on the claim during the coming summer.

Superintendent Hicks who is opening the Lincoln mine on Little Deer Creek has recently exhibited some large blocks of ore taken from a foot ledge that has just been found in the claim at a depth of sixty feet and twenty-five feet east of the shaft. The strike is one of the most important made in the district for some time. The ore is lively with high-grade sulphurets and shows considerable free gold when pauced. Tests of average samples have been made with care and indicate the pay chute to carry values of at least \$200 a ton.

The Lincoln was formerly owned by Ed Moore, who is serving a life term in the State prison at Folsom for the murder a few years ago of Night-watchman Kilroy of Nevada City. Moore worked it in a small way for many years and took out a good deal of gold. When he was sentenced it passed into the hands of former State Senator John R. Tyrrell and others from whom the Resartus Company secured an option. The Resartus Company has been operating there for some time in a quiet way, the work being directed by

Mr. Hicks, who was formerly superintendent of the Morning Star at Cherokee and is an experienced miner. It is the intention of the corporation to thoroughly and systematically open up the ground, and if the indications continue to be as favorable as at present to erect a complete and modern plant, including a mill.

* * *

Within the past two weeks several miners from Nevada have landed in Truckee for the purpose of making inquiries regarding certain pieces of float found in that section during the past two years. The rich find made on the west side of the Summit and the mine purchased by George Wingfield for the sum of \$110,000 have created considerable talk and interest among the people of eastern Nevada county and the new comers who are making inquiries concerning the discovery west of Donner Lake a mile or so this side of the Summit.

W. A. Bucknam, one of the pioneer citizens of Truckee, who in partnership with his brother, owns a mine on the south side of the American River, opposite the mine purchased by Wingfield, tells the Republican that the reports regarding that particular section are not exaggerated in the least. He has specimens of ore from his mine that glitter with gold. Some of them contain sheets of gold as large as a two-bit piece and would assay as high as \$50,000 to the ton. Mr. Bucknam is now in San Francisco endeavoring to interest parties in that city to develop his property. The difficulty to contend with is water. Mr. Bucknam asserts that it would require at least \$25,000 worth of machinery to develop his mine and at the same time keep the water drained from the tunnel.

A ledge has been found on the east side of the Summit that assays \$15,000 to the ton in copper, silver and gold. The parties owning it will commence just as soon as the snow melts away, to develop their property.

* * *

The strike in the Washington mine at French Gulch, reported in Wednesday's Searchlight, turns out to be, from exposure thus far made, one of the richest gold discoveries ever made in that district. Specimens brought to Redding the following day by Charles Gilzean, one of the fortunate bonders, will run from \$6,000 to \$8,000 a ton in gold. The width of the strike has not yet been determined, but enough has been disclosed to show that the old Washington, which has produced more than \$3,000,000 since its discovery, is still one of the richest gold mines in the state.

"It is one of the best showings I ever saw," said Mr. Gilzean, who was nevertheless inclined to minimize the importance of the discovery, probably through fear of overestimating it.

The specimens shown by Mr. Gilzean to his friends in this city attracted crowds. Among the specimens were two pieces of quartz worth from \$20 to \$40 a piece, that came from the small vein of the expired Webb lease, which will require about thirty feet more to tap. When Webb's lease expired this vein, from two to eight inches wide, was producing from \$10,000 to \$12,000 values, and it was getting richer and wider. This vein, it is certain, will be encountered when the bonders drive for it.

The specimens taken from the discovery just made on the main Webb ledge, whose extent has not yet been determined, is so rich that it will easily run \$6,000 to \$8,000 a ton.

"Our bond on the Washington is for \$30,000," said Mr. Gilzean. "We made a payment of \$5,000 about a year ago. From present indications we will be able to pay for the mine out of its own ore in a few months."

Charles Webb, who made a small fortune leasing on the Washington, is

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- † A strike of \$5,000.00 ore was made recently on the Mule ledge, less than 1500 feet away.
- † We now offer you before a raise in price, which is sure to come, any part of 50,000 shares at TEN CENTS PER SHARE.
- † Think of what profits were made from Mohawk leases and then act QUICKLY.

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now mining at Deadwood. According to Mr. Gilzean, Webb said that the last fifty feet of this shot was richer than any preceding it and that the last twenty-five feet was still richer. The specimen from the new discovery below the old workings indicates still greater values.

The headers also cut the old north and south ledge of the Washington. This also is richer—so good, in fact, that Joe Porter, one of the company, is reported as saying that he would rather have it than the richer shoots, the size of the ledge accounting for the preference. At any rate, the Washington discovery is a big thing for the Gulch district and for the county as well. In all probability fortunes await the owners. —Redding Searchlight.

The first echo of a big Mojave desert mining excitement reached Bakersfield when J. R. Redd, the constable at Mojave, filed 29 placer claims on locations near the southeast corner of Kern county. Together with this is the announcement that all the desert prospectors are busy staking out claims along the course of the old stream bed which can be followed from the vicinity of Red Rock southerly to the border line of San Bernardino county. It is said that a total of twenty-five square miles along the course of this stream has already been staked out in placer claims, and that these will be recorded in a few days.

This country has always been known to be of wonderful richness, but until recently there has been no way of working it. Now comes the news that an immense dredging outfit, now working farther north on the east, intends to move to the desert and develop its resources, and this news has caused the flurry among the desert mining men.

Water will have to be developed as operations advance, but it is believed that this will not prove a great difficulty, as there are subterranean streams but a short distance below the surface throughout this portion of the desert.

Several of the old stream beds near Red Rock, which feed into the great water course, have already been worked, and many surprisingly rich finds have been made in their auriferous sands, but up until the present time it has always proved impossible to work the main course.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Following are the latest quotations for stocks of oil companies listed on the California Stock & Oil Exchange:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Arlene	.75		Monarch of Arizona	.16	.19
Ass. Oil Stock, Tr. Cer.	41.75		Monte Cristo	.65	
Caribou	7.00	10.00	Occidental of W. Va.	.03	.05
Chicago Crude (old)	.35		Oil City Pet	.73	.75
Chicago Crude (new)	.08		Peerless	3.50	
Claremont	1.00		Piedmont	.12	
Coalinga Pacific	1.00		Pittsburg	.05	
Four	.15	.20	S. F. & McKittrick	1.50	
Fulton	.62		Sovereign	.25	
Home	.22	.28	Sterling	1.90	2.00
Independence	.20	.23	Superior	.09	
Junction	.14		Twenty-Eight	7.25	
Kern (new)	.10		West Shore	2.50	
Kern River	7.00	8.00	Wolverine	.40	.50

SAN FRANCISCO STOCK & EXCHANGE BOARD.

Following are the latest quotations for stocks of mining companies listed on the San Francisco Stock & Exchange Board:

CALIFORNIA.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Argonaut	4.80		Furnace Creek Ex.	.15	
Brunswick	.45		Greenwater Clinton	.52	
Crackerjack G. M.	.28				

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California	.15	Midway	1.80
Cash Boy	.10	Mizpah Ex.	.36
Cedric Tonopah	.28	Montana	3.35 3.40
Esperanza	.01	Montana Midway Ex.	.07 .08
Golden Anchor	.25	Monarch Pittsburg Ex.	.20
Golden Crown	.12	North Star	.25 .30
Gold Mountain	.06	Ohio Tonopah	.05 .06
Gold Mountain Con.	.02	Paymaster	.02 .03
Great Western	.03	Red Rock Ex.	.02 .03
Gypsy Queen Con.	.23	Rescue Con.	.12 .13
Home	.08	Tonopah Ex.	3.75 4.00
Indiana Tonopah	.02	Tonopah Home Con.	.03
Jim Butler	.94	Tonopah of Nevada	16.00
Jim Butler Ex.	.10	Nest End	1.25 1.30

Goldfield District.

Adams	.16	Great Bend Fraction	.03
Atlanta	.55	Hibernia	.10
Baltimore Goldfield	.04	Jumbo	3.25 3.60
Black Ants	.08	Jumbo Ex.	1.45 1.50
B B Bonanza	.08	Kavanaugh Goldfield	.15
Black Butte Extension	.10	Kendall	.31 .33
Black Rock	.06	Kendall Extension	.05 .06
Blue Bell	.22	Kowana Extension	.46
Blue Bull	.36	Laguna	1.45
Brooklyn	.04	Lone Star	.23 .24
Butte Goldfield	.10	Lou Dillon	.16 .17
Booth	.65	Lucky Swede	.15
C O D	.75	Mayne	.15 .18
C O D M & L	.07	May Queen	.22
Columbia	.70	Midnight Pawnee	.09
Columbia Mountain	.76	Milltown Mining Co.	.32
Columbia Mountain Ex.	.06	Milltown Fraction	.04 .06
Combination Fraction	3.75	Mohawk	16.00
Conqueror	.19	Mohawk Annex	.05
Crackerjack	.14	Mohawk Con. Leasing	.78 .80
Daisy	2.00	Mohawk Extension	.20 .22
Daisy Annex	.20	Mohawk Junior	.08 .09
Daisy Ex.	.06	Mohawk Fraction	.11
Diamondfield B B Con.	.34	Nevada Boy	.15 .16
Diamondfield Triangle	.40	Nevada Goldfield	.42 .45
Dixie	.10	Oro	.38 .39
Dominion	.05	Original Velvet	.20
Empire	.12	Old Gold Mines	.05
Esmeralda	.20	Palace Goldfield	.17
Federal	.12	Panyan	.07
Florence	3.10	Pennsylvania	.02 .03

Frances-Mohawk	1.15	Potlatch	.90
Frisco	.15	Red Hills	.24
Gold Bar Goldfield	.80	Red Lion	.15
Gold Bar Fraction	.10	Red Top	3.25
Goldfield Bull Dog	.05	Red Top Extension	.40
Goldfield Con. Mines	7.50	Red Top Fraction	.11
Goldfield Eureka	.30	Ruby Gold Mining Co.	.10
Goldfield Fissure	.06	Sandstorm	.49
Goldfield Herald	.05	Sandstorm Ex.	.08
Goldfield M Co N.	1.50	Silver Pick	1.12
Goldfield North Star	.12	Silver Pick Extension	.11
Goldfield Portland	.33	Spearhead Fraction	.25
Goldfield Red King	.20	St. Ives	1.37
Gold Hill	.02	St. Ives Leasing	.09
Goldfield Lucky Strike	.14	Sun Dog	.03
Goldfield Kewauos	1.05	Sunnyside	.07
Goldfield Skylark	.15	Treasure	.10
Goldfield Sovereign	.15	Verde	.02
Goldfield Union	.01	Vernal	.15
Grandma	.20	Wonder	.04
Great Bend	.83	Yellow Rose	.08
Great Bend Annex	.19	Yellow Tiger	.14
Great Bend Con.	.10	Yellow Top	.07
Great Bend Extension	.24		

Bullfrog District.

Amargosa Gold Mining	.05	Homestake King	1.05
Amethyst	.37	Homestake Extension	.10
Big Bullfrog	.04	Lige Harris	.03
Black Spar	.09	Little Bullfrog	.03
Bonanza Mountain Gold	.09	Mayflower Annex	.20
Bonnie Clare	.35	Mayflower Con.	.37
Bullfrog Annex	.03	Midnight	.10
Bullfrog Banner	.60	Montana Bullfrog	.06
Bullfrog Con.	.05	Montgomery Mountain	.21
Bullfrog Daisy	.32	Montgomery Shoshone Ex.	.14
Bullfrog Extension	.14	New Orleans	.10
Bullfrog Jumper	.02	Nugget	.08
Bullfrog Mining Co. N.	.23	Original Bullfrog	.17
Bullfrog National Bank	.39	Original Gold Bar Ex.	.12
Bullfrog North Star	.10	Piute	.15
Bullfrog Pedestal	.09	Pride Gold Mountain	.09
Bullfrog Sunset	.11	Red Bird	.03
Bullfrog Victor	.19	Red Dog	.15
Bullfrog Winner	.20	San Francisco	.10
Denver Rush Annex	.05	Shoshone	.07
Diamond Bullfrog	.05	Shoshone National Bank	.03
Gold Bar	.97	Skookum Bullfrog	.20
Gold Bar Annex	.09	Steinway	.15
Gold Bar Extension	.10	Tramp Consolidated	1.05
Gold Center	.20	Tecora Consolidated	1.00
Goldfield Bullfrog	.07	White Water	.08
Golden Seepre	.21	Yankee Girl	.08
Happy Hooligan	.08		

Manhattan District.

April Fool Ex.	.03	Manhattau Humboldt	.09
Atlantic & Pacific	.03	Manhattan Jackson	.20
Bull Dog	.05	Manhattan Jumbo	.04
Comet	.02	Manhattan Little Joe	.04
Double Eagle	.01	Manhattan Mining Co. Nev.	.12
Gold Wedge	.11	Manhattan Mammoth	.08
Granny Gold Mining	.20	Manhattan Monarch	.08
Hindocraft	.17	Manhattan Monitor	.04
Indian Camp	.18	Manhattan Piute	.10
Jumping Jack	.21	Manhattan Red Top	.03
Little Grey	.45	Manhattan Russ	.01
Manhattan Belmont	.02	Manhattan Standard	.03
Manhattan Big Four	.12	Manhattan Shonbar	.11
Manhattan Broncho	.12	Manhattan United	.15
Manhattan Buffalo	.06	Manhattan Wolfone	.30
Manhattan Carson	.08	Mustang Manhattan	.26
Manhattan Central	.01	Mustang Annex	.02
Manhattan Consolidated	.65	Mustang Extension	.10
Manhattan Combination	.06	Nemo Manhattan	.12
Manhattan Crescent	.08	Original Manhattan	.18
Manhattan Cowboy	.06	Pine Nut	.18
Manhattan Dexter	.20	Seyler Humphrey	.06
Manhattan Giant	.09	Thanksgiving	.12
Manhattan Golden Gate	.20	Whale	.08
Manhattan Gold Nugget	.04	Yellow Horse	.06
Manhattau High Grade	.20	Yellow Horse Extension	.20
Manhattau Ivanhoe	.25		

Other Districts.

Alice of Wonder	.15	Lynx Creek	1.70
Areadia	.10	Minaz Pedraz	1.05
Clifford Mining Co.	.03	Mohawk Johnnie	.15
E. Com. Wonder	.20	Nevada Con. Stock	.15
Ely Gibraltar	.18	Nevada Hills	3.50
Eagle's Nest	.24	Nevada Hills Extension	.15
Fairview Central	.10	Nevada Tule Gold	.35
Fairview Hallstone	.05	Nevada Wonder	.25
Fairview Eagle	.80	North Star Wonder	.14
Fairview R. Rock	.47	Pittsburg Silver Peak	1.62
Florence Leasing	.25	Rex Wonder	.30
Gold Reed Mines	.08	Round Mountain	1.00
Goldyke Reef	.13	Round Mountain Extension	.20
Gold Quartz	.15	Ruby Wonder	.25
Ida Mae Annex	.04	Silby Consol	.75
Jack Pot	1.50	Silver Peak Mining Co.	.18
Johnnie Consolidated	.11	Silver Peak Mayflower	.45
Kawich Mining Co. N.	.02	Sphinx Extension	.60
Lucky Wonder	.20	Wonderland Mining Co.	.25

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Agent

Wells Fargo & Company
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NEW MAPS

OF

COALINGA

SUNSET

MIDWAY

McKITTRICK

KERN RIVER

READY ABOUT APRIL 1st

Write for prices and particulars.

PACIFIC MINING & OIL REPORTER

San Francisco

PACIFIC MINING & OIL REPORTER

Vol. VIII. No. 11

San Francisco, Cal., April 5, 1907

Price, 10 Cents

SANTA MARIA FIELD ACTIVE.

Shipments Exceed Those of Any Month for a Long Time and Drilling Operations Continue Uninterruptedly—Union Pipe Line to Be Completed in April.

Shipments of crude oil during March have exceeded those for several months past, being fully 700,000 barrels, of which the Union Oil Company's share is at least 450,000 barrels. In April the new eight-inch line of the Union Oil Company undoubtedly will be in operation, and this will give them transportation for at least double their March shipments.

There are thirty-nine strings of tools now running in this field, as follows: Union Oil Company—Newlove tract, Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6 and 9; Folsom lease, No. 8; Fox lease, Nos. 6 and 7; Hobbs lease, No. 10; California Coast, No. 8; Hartnell, No. 4; Kaiser, No. 4 and deepening No. 2; Squires, No. 8. Pinal Oil Company, Nos. 13, 15, 16, 17 and 18. Graciosa Oil Company, Nos. 7, 8 and 9. Western Union Oil Company, Nos. 31, 32 and 33. Rice Ranch Oil Company, No. 3. New Pennsylvania Petroleum Company, No. 3. Hall & Hall, Nos. 2 and 3. Coblenz Oil Company, No. 1. Brookshire Oil Company, No. 6. Dome Oil Company, No. 2. Escolle (Recruit Oil Company), No. 1. Associated Oil Company (Divide), No. 1. Claremont Oil Company, No. 1. Radium Oil Company, No. 1. Laguna Land Company (Suey), No. 1. Los Alamos Oil and Development Company, No. 3. Laguna Oil Company, No. 1.

The Meridian Oil Company will soon start up again, and are fully determined to give their property a fair chance.

The Hong Kong Oil Company, composed mostly of Chinese merchants, has acquired property just north of the Hall & Hall and Pennsylvania properties, and it is their intention to start drilling as soon as materials and machinery can be hauled on the premises. The Diamond Oil Company, and the Santa Maria Crude Oil Company expect to begin operations on their property, which is near the Hall & Hall, immediately.

In the Arroyo Grande field, there are twenty-four companies, some of which have derricks up. Last month this field had nine rigs drilling, and by the time we go to press there will be at least five more strings in operation. Several of the drilling wells report good seepages, and gas, and most of the operating companies feel encouraged by the outlook.

In the Huasna district, the drill is showing some seepages of oil, with gas puffs, but paying quantities of oil have not yet been struck.

During last month the Standard Oil Company had more steamers than in February, which relieved somewhat the tankage in stock.

The Independent Companies' transportation corporation is going ahead and the surveyors for their line to the coast have been at work for some time. Some pipe has already been shipped for this line to Port Harford, and tank sites, etc., are being secured and put in readiness for use at the earliest possible date. We also understand that the tankage has already been ordered, and that the work will be rushed through to completion. It has certainly been found necessary for producing oil companies to be able to transport their crude oil to tide water independent of the larger distributing companies, and this fact seems to be thoroughly realized now, and these independent companies mean to be in a position to compete for the large business, both foreign and local, without being compelled to pay big profits to the "middle-men," who, in this case, would be the corporations now controlling all the avenues of transportation at present open to the coast.

It is practically the same situation as existed in the Bakersfield and Coalinga districts before there was an independent pipe line, and as soon as these producers showed their intention of getting to market themselves, prices began to advance, and now contracts are being filled at rates which promise a good return to the producers.

During March the washouts, wrecks and cave-ins on the Southern Pacific railway have interfered seriously with shipments of oil by cars, and at this writing no oil is being shipped north, and only a limited amount is moving south, as there are only a few empty oil cars obtainable. This is a further incentive to the producers to hurry their independent pipe lines, so as to avoid such delays, and at the same time have such inestimably cheaper transportation, as is afforded by pipe lines.

COALINGA.

Associated Oil Company has five rigs completed on Section 36 and will begin spudding in a few days.

W. M. Graham has his rig on Section 6 nearly ready to begin spudding in.

Section Six Oil Company is now down in 10-inch to a little over 1,400 and making good progress.

Michigan Oil and Development Company is again at work after two weeks' delay from bad roads that prevented hauling.

Coalinga Southern Oil Company is making excellent progress with No. 1 well and is still in 12½-inch casing.

Manchester Oil Company is still going down and is now about 1,600 feet. They expect to encounter their sands in about 200 feet more.

West Coalinga is making excellent progress with its No. 1 well and it will be but a short time now with present progress when they will be in the producer's column.

Several new rigs will soon go up in the new field south of town and it is expected that it will develop much new territory.

The Lucile has been cleaned out and is now astonishing its best admirers. The well is doing better than 2,000 barrels. This lends great impetus to the east side development. The present great flow of the Lucile is of a much lighter grade. It is thought that the cleaning out has started the flow from the fine body of high-grade sand that was known to have been passed through.

New Home Oil Company is making good progress with its No. 1 and the new rigs on the Inca and Wabash are ready for spudding in.

The west side of this great field never looked brighter than now.

A realty company has been formed, consisting principally of Coalinga people that will do much toward raising the price of land to a point far above that of any other field in the State. This company is composed of experienced oil men and it is expected that much will be done to promote the interests of the town in general. It is known as the Coalinga Realty Company and is now doing business in the Bank Building in the little town which is rapidly taking on new life.

Doubtless there is no field in the State that has so few abandoned wells as Coalinga. A person could count all the wells that have been abandoned in the main field on his fingers. Of course we find a great many abandoned wells that were drilled to a comparatively shallow depth in the northeast corner of the field, but we feel confident that had these wells been drilled deeper oil would have been found in paying quantities.

One thing noticeable in several localities in this field is the carelessness of some companies in neglecting to shut off the water in abandoned wells, thus letting the water in on the oil sands and damaging wells that are located nearby. We would urge the necessity of being more careful in this work or the field will be producing as much water in a few years as is the Kern River field at the present time.

Much interest is centered in the M. K. & T. Oil Company's well No. 2, which is down 1,500 feet in 18-inch casing. The company already has 75 tons of casing in the hole and it is intended that another 1,000 feet of the same size casing will be put in. The company has some of the best drillers in the field. The next string of casing to be used in this well will be a special 15-inch size, which will be carried as near as possible to the oil sands. If finished up as now planned this will be the largest well in diameter in the State, and, judging from well No. 1, which was finished up with a very small casing and is now producing 150 barrels a day, the results should be more than satisfactory.

It has been asked several times why it is that the Standard Oil Company is taking the west side oil in Coalinga when the time was that only oil of a very light gravity would be taken and that was frequently rejected as being "refractory." From the best information now obtainable it seems that the oil taken from the west side Coalinga does not more than offset the difference in the amount of fuel oil that was formerly taken from the Kern River field. This explanation may help to correct the impression that the Standard is going into the fuel oil business more extensively.

A property of considerable merit in this field is the Zier Oil Company. This company has six wells and is getting a very good production of the good fuel oil. Its wells are shallow, averaging in the vicinity of 800 feet, costing comparatively little to drill and making good producers. This company has repaired its old wells. One in particular which was thought to be nearly a dry hole was shot a few days ago and is now considered as good as any on the lease. It is understood that two new wells will be put down before the first of June.

KERN RIVER.

A general show of activity is apparent throughout the Kern River field. Companies that have done very little development work during the past few years have sprung up anew and will resume active operations.

A great deal more activity would be apparent were it not for the lack of rig timbers, the lumber companies claiming that it is impossible for them to get cars to bring the material in; while this may seem a very good excuse to them, the majority of oil men cannot understand why it is that the company doesn't operate its mill which is situated within a short distance of Bakersfield in a region that abounds with lumber and is equipped with machinery for this kind of work. But it is not the small companies alone that feel the shortage of lumber, as some of the largest companies in the field are unable to get material enough to carry on their present development work.

While the water is troubling some sections of the field at an alarming extent it seems to be confined to comparatively small localities. This is doubtless caused by the neglect of some companies in pumping the wells that have gone to water, thus keeping it off from the sands of its neighbors' properties as well as its own near-by wells.

We would urge upon all companies the necessity of keeping these wells pumped and keeping the waters off the sand as much as possible, for this is the only way to keep the field from ruination sooner or later.

Probably the company that is doing the most development work in this field is the Kern Trading and Oil Company which intends to put down 58 wells within the next few months. The company already has several strings of tools running and will doubtless put more into use soon.

Thirty-three Oil Company has just brought in its No. 55 well with indications of a good producer. It has its derrick up for its No. 56 and will commence drilling at once.

The Associated Oil Company which has the largest holdings of any company in this field has several strings of tools running and is rushing its development work as fast as possible. It is expected that this company will put down about 50 wells along its boundary lines during the next year.

The Petroleum Development Company, operated by the Santa Fe, is doing no active development work though its property is being kept in the best possible shape. One of its wells is being redrilled.

The Apollo Oil Company has one derrick up and expects to commence drilling soon.

The Federated Oil Company has one well drilling on what is known as the May lease.

The West Shore Oil Company has two strings of tools running and one derrick up.

The Potomac Oil Company is redrilling one of its wells and putting its property in general in the best possible shape.

The Acme Development Company which recently purchased the Gillis & Carmichael property has commenced drilling on its well No. 1.

The Continental Oil Company is redrilling one of its wells but is not doing any new development work at present.

The Sacramento Oil Company, one of the best companies in the field, is not doing any active development work, though it is getting a very good production.

The Sovereign Oil Company has one well redrilling but has not as yet made any plans for new work.

The Sterling Oil & Development Company has one well redrilling and two new derricks up.

The Eastern Consolidated Oil Company has its derrick up for its No. 7 well and will commence drilling soon.



PROPERTY OF MONTE CRISTO OIL COMPANY, KERN RIVER DISTRICT.

The Imperial Oil Company has two strings of tools running and two new derricks up. Current report has it that this company will put down 60 wells during the next year.

The California Kern Oil Company will double the capacity of its refining plant within the next few months.

The Junction Oil Company will drill two wells as soon as material for same can be obtained.

The Alma Oil Company will commence active development work within a few weeks and it is expected that about ten wells will be drilled on its property.

The Black Jack Oil Company intends to put down several wells in the near future.

The Kern River Oil Company will commence active development work within the next few weeks.

The Monte Cristo Oil Company is running one string of tools but it is not definitely known whether any large amount of development work will be done or not, although locations have been made for several new derricks.

The Del Rey Oil Company is planning to commence development work soon.

The Piedmont Oil Company has one string of tools running.

The Mecca Oil Company will start one string of tools within the next few weeks.

The Linda Vista Oil Company is putting in a 60-horse power boiler at its pumping station. Its rig is up for its No. 5 well and drilling will commence at once.

McKITTRICK.

Very little active development work is being done in these fields at present though plans have been made for quite a good deal of new work during the next year.

One of the freaks of this field is the hot water well situated on the McKittrick Oil Company's property. This well produces salt sulphur water of 110 degrees and is considered as being very beneficial for bathing purposes. People coming from some distance to bathe in these waters claim that it gives immediate relief from rheumatism and other diseases of a like nature.

We found a great many leases closed down on account of the inability of the producer to sell his oil at a price that would pay him to pump his wells.

A few companies have been more fortunate in making contracts and have kept their properties running during nearly the whole period of low prices throughout the state.

Among these companies we find the most active to be the Reward Oil Company which has five wells producing with a monthly production of 20,000 barrels. Its No. 4 well is considered the best producing well in the McKittrick field.

The Southern Pacific has kept its property producing with satisfactory results, and it is generally reported that development work will commence soon.

The Fearless Oil Company, which has been working for about a year on a well that it is trying to put down by hydraulic pressure, is still endeavoring to bring in a producer, but it can not be ascertained just what progress is being made.

It is understood that the Associated Oil Company will start active development work in this field within the next few weeks.

Several other producers that have only kept a watchman on their properties are negotiating for the services of competent men to put in charge of their property, with the intention of putting down new wells as fast as possible.

The Delaney Oil Company will start up as soon as the Associated will take the oil. It is understood that a contract has already been made.

The Kern River Oil Company is a very active company, and while it is not doing any development work is getting a very good production.

We feel sure that with the coming in to this field of the proposed branch of the Standard Oil Company's pipe line to Midway that this field will show an activity that will remind one of the good old times when practically all the companies in the field were working on a paying basis.

The Monarch Oil Company which was recently purchased by the King Keystone Refining Company is being put in shape and will help to supply the new refinery which will be erected in the near future by its present owners.

The Sunset Road Oil Company has put up a new boiler plant on its J. B. B. lease and will put its present wells in the best possible condition at once.

The Reynolds Oil Company will start active operations soon.

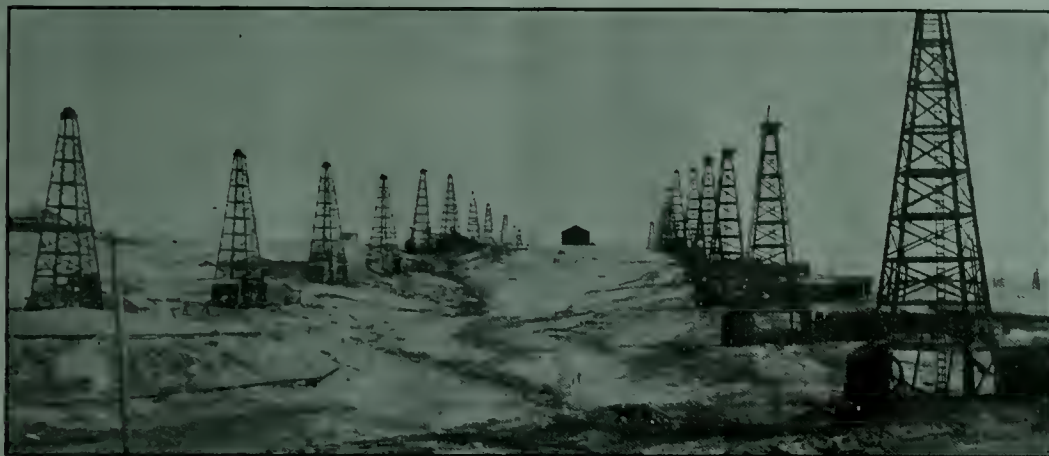
The Fulton Oil Company has made arrangements with Los Angeles parties to erect a new refinery on its property. The company will be known as the

Sunset Oil Refining Company, and it is understood that the old Obispo Refining Company is backing it. This will practically settle the question of what will be done with the oil in the Sunset field, as the three refineries should be able to handle all the production for some time to come.

The Maricopa Oil Company has all its wells flowing and is getting a very good production.

The Adeline Oil Company has its wells in very good shape, and with them all flowing as they have done for some time past, should be getting a very good production.

The Fulton Oil Company's wells are all producing as usual.



PROPERTY OF PEERLESS AND KERN RIVER OIL COMPANY, KERN RIVER DISTRICT.

SUNSET-MIDWAY.

A much different feeling was manifested throughout the Sunset-Midway field where general activity was shown on all sides. The new contract with the Standard Oil Company for 3,500,000 barrels of oil at 37½¢. has caused a feeling of prosperity unsurpassed by any other field in the state.

While all companies are as yet undecided just what development work will be done, each voices the sentiment of the other in saying that they will commence new development work at once.

The Standard Oil Company is actively engaged in preparations for its new pipe line and it is understood that the pumping station will be erected on the flat, a few miles east of Midway. Five hundred thousand bricks have already been ordered for its pumping station, and it is understood that the material is already on its way.

The Midway Oil Company of Oregon is repairing its wells, has two derricks up, and expects to commence drilling soon.

The Chanslor and Canfield property which is operated by the Santa Fe has not as yet determined what will be done in the line of new work. It has one well drilling which is nearly completed.

The Mascot Oil Company is actively engaged in putting all its wells in shape, and as it has one of the best quarter sections in the Midway field we shall expect much activity to be shown by it.

The Altoona-Midway has a very good well of probably the lightest oil in the field but has been obliged to hold its oil on account of the poor shipping facilities in the past. It will commence pumping soon.

OIL AND MINING NOTES.

The first shipment of pipe for the new line of the Standard Oil Company to the oil fields of the Midway and McKittrick districts was received at Bakersfield, April 2, and work will be started at once. The building of the line, which will be sixty-eight miles in length, is the result of the contract recently signed



PROPERTY OF THE ALTOONA-MIDWAY OIL COMPANY, MIDWAY DISTRICT.

by the independent producers of the Midway fields by which the Standard obtains the oil of the district for 30 cents a barrel.

By contract, the line must be ready to handle the Midway oil in six months.

This will give employment to between 300 and 500 men. An eight-inch pipe will be used, and pumping stations will be established at McKittrick and Midway. The capacity will be about 150,000 barrels. The building of the line has induced a mild boom in the districts affected, and work on two refineries has been started within the past ten days, one being controlled by the Spreckels interests, while the other is managed by a Los Angeles concern.

* * *

Platinum, which is more valuable than gold, is, according to members of the Geological Survey at present in the city, being discovered in quite a number of counties in this State. They state that the Survey Department has issued a report on the subject. It is in the form of a bulletin on the investigation of black sands which was conducted on this coast and elsewhere more than a year ago. The inquiry was started for the purpose of locating deposits of platinum.

The report indicates that California may become one of the principal sections of the country for the industry of platinum production. The investigation developed that there is platinum in 120 localities in the United States, but that some of the largest and most profitable fields for commercial exploitation are in Del Norte, Siskiyou, Humboldt and Trinity counties. Platinum is also found, the bulletin says, in considerable quantities in Plumas and Butte counties. The future supply of platinum is likely to come in large part from California and Oregon, the bulletin finally states.

* * *

The steamer Santa Rita cleared San Francisco, March 28, for San Jose de Guatemala, via Port Harford. At the latter port the vessel will load 45,000 barrels of crude oil in bulk, valued at \$45,000.

* * *

The tauk barkentine Fullerton cleared Port Harford, March 28, for Honolulu, with 15,000 barrels of crude oil in bulk, valued at \$9,000.

* * *

The Sperry Oil Company, which has been drilling a well about twelve miles east of Sunset, is reported to have struck some oil of a light gravity. As yet nothing definite can be learned concerning the truth of this report as a guard is stationed at the well to keep all spectators away.

* * *

The Recruit Oil Company has a force of twenty men working for them getting out gypsum, which abounds throughout the whole range of hills that connect the Coalinga and McKittrick fields. This company has also dug three wells in what is known as Erome Land.

* * *

A survey has been made by the Acme Cement Company for a railroad to its large beds of gypsum near the Larcara.

* * *

It is reported that a company, backed by English capital, has bought and located lands from the Coalinga field clear through to McKittrick and will operate the same for both oil and gypsum as soon as necessary arrangements can be made.

Several parties have made arrangements to commence operations in what is known as the Kreyenhagen district and it is expected that three wildcat wells will be started soon.

* * *

Work has already been begun on the eight-inch pipe line of the Associated Oil Company between Gaviota and the Santa Maria field. The refinery at Gaviota is being enlarged by the addition of twenty stills and a 55,000 barrel tank is under the course of construction. The Daniels Contracting Company of San Francisco has been awarded the contract for laying the pipe and this

company now has two camps, one near the refinery and the other in the Gaviota Pass. The company is laying an eight-inch pipe and when completed the line will be about twenty miles long. After crossing the Santa Rita hills it will go through the Santa Rosa rancho for a distance of seven miles, then down the Las Cruces Canyon, through the Gaviota Pass on lands belonging to the Hollister estate and from a point about a mile from the beach it crosses over the hills to the refinery. It is the purpose of the company to establish several pumping stations along the line to drive the oil over the grades. For nearly half the distance the oil will flow by gravity.

* * *

It is claimed that oil has been discovered within three miles of Beatty, Nev., which would mean more to southern Nevada than if gold had been found there. Oil in this district means a complete solution of the fuel problem for this end of the State and signifies that it will be possible to develop districts which heretofore were impossible of development. Experts who have been making tests in the newly discovered oil district report that the belt covers several miles and that there is a strong pressure of natural gas with abundant evidences of asphaltum.

* * *

Assistant General Manager W. H. Avery of the Japanese Steamship Company, Toyo Kisen Kaisha, returned from England, April 3, where he went some several weeks ago to assist in contracting for turbine engines, furniture, doors and windows and other equipment for the two new steamships the company is building in Japan for its San Francisco service.

The new steamers are to be about the same size as the Korea and Sihieria of the Pacific Mail Company. One will be ready for service next December and the other one a year from next May. They are to be oil burners and will use California oil. They will be the first steamers in the trans-Pacific service between this coast and the Orient to use oil and have turbine engines.

Mr. Avery sails for Japan on April 10.

The long threatened strike of the miners at Treadwell occurred April 3, the men being formally called out at the mine by J. O. Thorpe, secretary of the union. The union is a branch of the Western Federation of Miners, and numbers over 1,000 men, all of whom are out. All work has ceased.

The strike came after the mine management refused to arbitrate. It was brought about by the refusal to permit the men to board elsewhere than at the company's mess, which has been a big dividend payer to the corporation owning the Treadwell mines. The men also ask the abolishment of the black-list.

Emil J. N. Ott, assayer of the Treadwell, says the trouble had its origin in the refusal of Mess Steward Ferris to give a discharged miner a meal. Enraged at this the miner shot at Ferris, the bullet passing through the steward's face and into the head of a Japanese, killing the latter. The miner, a Slavonian, was arrested. His countrymen insisted on Ferris' discharge, which was refused.

The Treadwell property is being guarded by soldiers and Deputy United States Marshals.

* * *

There will be no prosecution of the Standard Oil Company or of the Southern Pacific Company for alleged violations of law in Southern California, as reported by James R. Garfield when he was Commissioner of Corporations. The San Francisco fire came to the rescue of both companies, and such evidence of illegal manipulation as existed was destroyed in the big conflagration last April, it is declared. Representatives of both corporations have so advised the office of United States District Attorney Lawler, and the latter says that in the absence of proof to the contrary he will be forced to accept the statements made to him.

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In the Garfield report several distinct offenses were alleged to have been committed by the Southern Pacific, as well as by the Standard. Rebating and similar violations of law were proved.

As a result the District Attorney's office was ordered to bring the offenses complained of before the Grand Jury, and when Lawler sent for witnesses who could have given the testimony that he desired, he found himself up against a stone wall. Witnesses insisted, when pressed to refresh their memory with certain records in the possession of the two companies accused, that such records were at the San Francisco headquarters. Officials higher up stated that all papers of both corporations had been burned.

DUTCH CREEK WILDLY EXCITED OVER NEW STRIKES.

Dutch Creek, Nev., April 3, 1907.

Another strike of rich free gold ore on the Dutelman Creek of Nevada Gold Mining Company's Day Star claim and a strike of 17 per cent. copper on their Riverside claim, are the latest items of interest that is now exciting the Reservation camp. A few days ago T. A. Massey, the superintendent, brought in some ore that assays over \$800 a ton, which was taken from No. 2 tunnel. This is the second rich strike that has been made on the property within the last two months and no doubt they will be shipping ore, running \$500 or better within the next sixty days. The pay streak in the ledge of the last strike is 22 inches wide and is widening as depth is reached.

The Ihex Gold Mining Company have put a force of men to work and will probably strike the ledge that runs through the above property within the next two weeks. The Dutch Creek Leasing and Mining Company have uncovered the Mule ledge running through their Florence claim and assays have been obtained running as high as \$302.65 per ton in gold alone. The Mule ledge outcrops through the above company's property and the recent strike of Harry Paige was made on this ledge, which outcrops for over 4,500 feet. Many prospectors are returning from some of the newer districts and many new faces are seen every day in the camp, which is now assuming to be quite a town. Every one predicts great things for Dutch Creek as soon as the weather clears and men can again work in the hills. This winter has been the most severe one ever known in the history of the Reservation.

LATE NEWS FROM THE GOLDFIELD STRIKE.

Late news from our special correspondent at the scene of the Goldfield strike is substantially as follows.

Goldfield, Nev., March 27, 1907.

Pacific Mining & Oil Reporter, San Francisco:

Relations between operators and I. W. W. strained to highest tension. First real break likely to occur tomorrow, when one of the big mines, the Kewanas, will probably resume operations with miners all belonging to the Western Federation of Miners, but having foresworn allegiance to the I. W. W. This mine has just installed one of the finest plants of machinery in the district and is determined to run even though defying the hitherto absolute power of the I. W. W. Picked men have been chosen for the ticklish job of beginning work contrary to orders of the agitating leaders and every one of them has signed away all affiliation with the outlaw organization. Louis Schloss, general manager of the Kewanas, makes this exclusive announcement, which is authoritative information that interference on the part of the I. W. W. is expected and a general fight may ensue. Everybody is ready for the issue. The law-abiding citizens, including a majority of the miners, are confident of victory over the outlaw organization.

(Signed)

Goldfield, Nev., March 28, 1907.

Pacific Mining & Oil Reporter, San Francisco:

Kewanas failed to resume today; miners weakened at last hour. No mine

working in the district. I. W. W. meets tonight. No results expected. Their only following now is miners, and most miners are sick of their leadership. Unless settlement very soon citizens will run St. Johns, anarchist leader, out of town. That would be beginning of the end for the I. W. W. Wonder miners struck for \$6 a day, failed and went back to work for \$5. (Signed)

Goldfield, Nev., March 29, 1907.

Pacific Mining & Oil Reporter, San Francisco:

Western Federation of Miners have committee canvassing among their numbers for joiners of independent union to buck the I. W. W. Large number have joined. Believe they will win. Will make headquarters at Columbia, one mile north of Goldfield. Would mean death of the Industrial Workers of the World. Miners now their only following left. Miners are broke, hungry and cold, and are beginning to think of and for themselves. Most of them bitter against Anarchist St. Johns. Believe trouble will be settled before the National Convention in May. All good Goldfield stocks bound to advance.

(Signed)

Goldfield, Nev., March 30, 1907.

Pacific Mining & Oil Reporter, San Francisco:

Grand Jury indicted Preston, murderer of Silva, and Smith, accessory. Secretly indicted four other I. W. W. officers. Names withheld for fear the criminals will escape. The I. W. W. is paying Preston and Smith \$5 a day for time spent in jail. Open air meeting of miners this afternoon failed to accomplish anything. Another meeting tomorrow afternoon, will result in same lack of action. Operators will not wait much longer. Either independent union will be organized here or outside men will be brought from Arizona and other States.

(Signed)

Goldfield, Nev., March 31, 1907.

Pacific Mining & Oil Reporter, San Francisco:

Another mass meeting; nothing accomplished except insult of the American flag by the Western Federation of Miners. Not a miner resented insult. Another meeting tomorrow. May be something doing. Believe outside men will be brought in. Situation most critical.

(Signed)

Goldfield, Nev., April 1, 1907.

Pacific Mining & Oil Reporter, San Francisco:

Mass meeting called off on account of fear of riot. Smith and Preston held to answer two indictments each; one for attempt to murder employe of Silva and one for murder of Silva. They are in the State Penitentiary to be tried jointly about the middle of April. Mine-owners have issued statement repeating that fight is not against Western Federation of Miners, but that I. W. W. must die. Stocks hold up bravely here.

(Signed)

Goldfield, Nev., April 3, 1907.

Pacific Mining & Oil Reporter, San Francisco:

Committee of miners chosen to meet in conference with operators. From fact that committee does not consist of officers of miners' union it is expected that satisfactory terms leading to resumption of operations will be arrived at. Miners anxious to go to work. Disgusted with rule of anarchist leaders. Speedy settlement of the strike now looked for.

(Signed)

Goldfield, Nev., April 4, 1907.

Pacific Mining & Oil Reporter, San Francisco:

Situation practically unchanged. Announcement of terms leading to settlement of strike looked for hourly. Understood that operators will soon resume operations taking back all miners who hold union cards not stamped with "I. W. W." No compromise effecting the outlaw organization will be accepted by the operators who insist that anarchist organization must be forever driven from the camp. When the war is ended there will be the greatest and most lasting boom the camp has ever seen. Other Mohawks will be developed this year if the I. W. W. can be annihilated in time.

(Signed)

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THE GOLDFIELD STRIKE.

Foremost in the minds of the investing public of San Francisco at the present time is the Goldfield strike which, at the time we go to press, seems as far from being settled as it did two weeks ago or at any time, in fact, since the first trouble began. The effect on the stock market has been most appalling. Fortunes have been lost by the unwary, and almost to a man among the speculators (not investors) in Nevada stocks have suffered in an immeasurable degree.

The unfortunate strike has not, however, been without its lesson—it has segregated the speculator from the investor. There has been a practice here, as well as probably every other great stock center, of brokers purchasing stocks for reliable parties who would advance but a small percentage of their market value, the broker "carrying" them for the balance. In this manner people were enabled to purchase much more stock than they could pay for in full. If there was an advance the stock could be sold and the profits taken. But, of course, if the stock should go down the speculator must put up more money or lose altogether what he had put in—a gamble pure and simple. The broker made more because he gets a commission on the number of shares and not the amount. He also gets interest on the money "loaned" the speculator which neither he or anyone else ever puts up.

It was in this condition that the present slump caught the San Francisco brokers and their protege. Those who could "cover" completed the purchase of their stock or advanced sufficient funds to cover the deficiency, but many there were who could advance no more and their all went with the sale of their stock.

The legitimate investor in Nevada stocks may feel the strength of a Gibraltar. With the settlement of the strike, which is certainly inevitable, all securities in worthy propositions will go to their former quotations and then advance according to the actual worth thereof. The value of a share of stock is based on naught but the worth of the mine. Market values have little significance except from a purely speculative point of view. They rise and fall at the

will of the manipulator who, however, cannot control them in a crisis like that being enacted at the present time.

Investors who hold their certificates of stock need not feel alarmed at the present condition of the market. Every share of stock in worthy mines retains its intrinsic value just as much as it did a few weeks ago. And now that a price has been reached that is so low that it could not well go lower, an opportunity offered for investment rarely afforded in any market. Our advice is to hold all the stocks now in your possession without entertaining a moment of fear, and to make what further purchase you can at the existing low price.

THE BAKU OIL SITUATION AS IT IS.

At the annual meeting of stockholders of the Schihaieff Petroleum Co., an English corporation, the president of the company, Mr. C. J. Cater Scott, said in part:

During the last 17 months to which I have been referring you have heard at times, I have no doubt, of the disturbances in Russia; but I venture to think you have no idea of what those disturbances really have been. The 17 months began in November, 1904. In December we had a serious strike, and following that we had most unusual snowstorms which further disorganized the business; in February, two months afterwards, we had Tartar-Armenian massacres; in May, three months later, we had another strike; in August, again, Tartar-Armenian massacres, in September Tartar-Armenian massacres, in October Armenian and Jewish fights, and then in December, 1905, another very serious strike. Now, just think what this means. In those 17 months, 74 weeks, we had 18 weeks of strike, during which our oil fields were absolutely idle; and, remember, the damage done to our property is not limited to the time of the strikes, because as the men are willing to resume work there is always a certain amount of damage to be made good to the wells, and very frequently there is a large amount of water to be pumped out before we can get back to our normal production of oil.

Taking the weekly returns which we have, I find that in addition to these 18 weeks, or one-quarter of the time that we were absolutely idle, we had 14 further weeks when we were very little better than idle; so that for 32 weeks out of a total of 74 weeks, or not very far short of one-half of the entire period, we certainly were not anything like earning our working expenses, to say nothing of the fixed expenditure which a company always has to meet, and in addition to that there were many heavy extra expenses incurred. When work is put on one side altogether and stopped in this way, of course, anyone must know that the production must fall off.

I will give you the total production of Baku. In 1904 it was 614,000,000 poods; in 1905 it was 410,000,000 poods; so that between the two 12 months there was a reduction of over 33 per cent, and the result of that has been to bring the production at Baku much below the demands for Russia. I do not know whether it is any satisfaction to you to know, but I think it shows that we are not neglecting our property, that although the average reduction was over 33 per cent, our production only fell off by a little over 30 per cent.

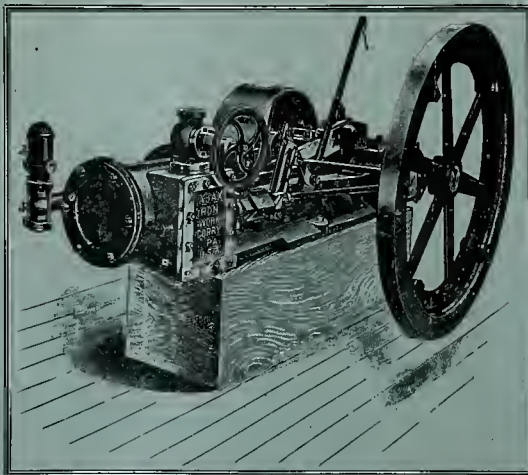
But these constant strikes have created what is really an intolerable position there. It is intolerable for any people to attempt to carry on their business when you never know from day to day what members of your staff may be threatened or injured, or how soon your work is going to be stopped altogether. It is no use minimizing this. We know it is so, and it is only right that I should tell it to you. It threatens the whole position of the Russian liquid fuel trade, and I do not think people in England quite

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realize how important the fuel trade is to Russia. It is almost as important to Russia as the coal trade is to England. The whole of the navigation of the Caspian Sea, the River Volga and its tributaries, and many of their waterways and rivers of Russia depend on liquid fuel as their motive power. Then, in addition to that, a very large mileage of the Russian railways—I think more than one-half—equally depend on liquid fuel, to say nothing of the enormous number—I think I may say the bulk—of factories in Russia and private houses which also depend on liquid fuel. I cannot understand how the Russian government, who are also largely interested in the trade—they receive very heavy royalties—have allowed this position to continue.

We, as companies, of course, were absolutely powerless to cope with all these unruly elements, but the Russian government have certainly failed absolutely. They have never really, I think I may say, made a serious effort to deal with these troubles, and for a long time I may say there was no government whatever on the oil fields. How long that is going to last I cannot say. During the last five months I think the position has been distinctly better, and I am perfectly certain that if order were restored we could look to the future with every confidence. I do not want people to think that I want to have any restoration of order by methods such as we have seen in St. Petersburg and Moscow. We have had enough of massacres in Baku—massacres of Tartars. I believe that all that is necessary is that the Government should show that they are absolutely in earnest and intend order to be maintained. It is known perfectly well who the agitators are—there are not a large number of them—and if they were plainly told that they must cease from fomenting disturbances, otherwise they will be deported from Baku, I believe that in a very few weeks you would see order absolutely restored again and the trade of the place productive and prosperous.

PUBLICATIONS WORTHY OF MENTION.

Professor A. S. Cooper is now working on an exhaustive treatise of oil and gas in California which will be completed in the near future. Professor Cooper is a well known authority on the subject and his forthcoming volume is looked forward to with a great deal of interest by all interested in the petroleum development of the State. We are promised excerpts from the manuscript from time to time for publication in The Pacific Mining & Oil Reporter.

* * *

Hamilton Wright has just completed "A Handbook of the Philippine Islands," covering a period of time dating from the early occupation by the Spaniards down to the present date. Mr. Wright spent considerable time in the Islands and has made a most thorough research of their civic and political government, agricultural and mineral resources, together with conditions as they exist at the present time. The volume should be in the hands of all interested in our Insular possessions.

GOLDFIELD.

Facing a labor war at home and having seen all but a panic on Wall Street, it is not surprising that the market has been sick the past two weeks. Even so the last day of trading was the best of the six. Prices were stronger and the demand was larger. Consolidated is the barometer and it measured the lassitude by selling as low as \$7.75. Other shares followed in about the same proportion.

All things considered, the demoralization on Wall Street, occasioned by liquidation, was not equalled in seriousness by conditions on the Goldfield Exchange. Naturally the metropolitan stampede was felt in the Nevada mart and in addition there were the home influences favorable to bears; but at no time were the bulls buffaloed. All men who appreciate values realize that securities are now being offered far below intrinsic worth and the wise ones are buying.

The industrial strife in Goldfield is purely among different factions of working men. The struggle is primarily between the allied forces respectively of the Industrial Workers of the World and the American Federation of Labor. With the former there have been lined up the Western Federation of Miners and several branches of unskilled labor, while among the American Federation adherents are the majority of unions of skilled laborers.

Harassed by the constant turmoil incited by the anarchistically inclined leaders and paid agitators of the Industrial Workers of the World, whose unskilled minority has in every test outnumbered and outvoted and absolutely controlled the miners belonging to the Western Federation, the business men and mine operators have taken affairs in hand. Every mine and lease and every store in the city is closed down and will remain so until such time as the miners shall accomplish a complete divorce from the I. W. W., who are the disturbers.

The miners, themselves, are anxious to disassociate themselves from the un-American band of aliens and the only delay to a settlement will result from their deliberations as to the best method of separation. Meanwhile, though every precaution is being taken, no violence is expected. Within three weeks from today, and possibly sooner, the fight will be over and the I. W. W. will be no more. When a settlement is reached it will be of such a firm nature and upon such a solid foundation that no such trouble can mar the prosperity

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of the glorious camp again. All previous adjustments have been temporary and superficial. This will be permanent.

It may be that before the annihilation of the I. W. W. the general spirit of uneasiness and unrest will result in share prices even lower than those of the present; but it is the firm conviction of the operators that with the arrival of peace there will come an up-tending reaction that will carry quotations to the record high-water mark.

Just before the close-down of the mines there had never been a time when activity was greater and conditions healthier at the diggings. What was doing is here briefly told:

AMETHYST.—New 25-horsepower hoist awaiting installation. Indications are that three well defined veins extend to Amethyst from the Red Butte, Daisy and Great Bend, neighbors.

ATLANTA.—Shafts are being sunk by the Du Quesne and the Nelson Goldfield Leasing Companies.

COLUMBIA MOUNTAIN.—Hoist has been set in place at the lease on the Nelson Goldfield.

COMBINATION EXTENSION.—Bottom of 240-foot shaft is all in ore. This working will go to at least the 500 level and possibly to the 1,000.

COMBINATION FRACTION.—A railroad spur has been built to the Morton-Beasley workings. In the absence of cars to care for the product the ore is being sacked on the dumps, the entire output to be handled by a local reduction company.

CONSOLIDATED.—On account of present differences among the labor classes all properties are closed down pending settlement. All outstanding shares of Mohawk stock may be exchanged for shares of Consolidated. On February 25 the number of outstanding shares of Mohawk amounted to about 21,000 and at present the number is about 11,000. Two shares of Consolidated are exchanged for one of Mohawk. Senator Nixon has arrived from Washington.

DIXIE.—After permanent peace has been restored in Goldfield district the campaign of development at Dixie will be more energetic and more far reaching than ever before. Definite plans will be adopted for the treatment of the vast stores of rich milling ore which have been blocked out at a depth of 360 feet.

FLORENCE.—Shaft on the Pollard Florence lease is apparently nearing the Little Florence ledge. Drift on the January Jones Cornishman lease on the 175-foot level has run into a breast of ore that averages across a width of 5 feet \$662 per ton. The Little Florence vein is hoped to be cut in the old Rogers lease on the Red King claim. Another lease on the Red King claim, which hopes soon to enter the shipping class, is that of the Florence Goldfield Red King Claim Leasing Co. The revelations the last two weeks at the Little Florence lease tend to indicate that the Florence mine is even a greater property than either Mohawk or Combination Fraction. Inches of the ore run as high as \$60,000 per ton, and four feet of it gambols around in the thousands, while fourteen feet of the ledge breaks clean across at better than \$100 per ton. The first shipment was made late in last week. It consisted of five tons that ran about \$10,000 per ton. Grading will begin at once for the mill to be erected by the Florence company.

GOLD BAR.—Just the day before the close-down that was occasioned by labor trouble, company workings ran into sulphide ore running \$4,000 per ton.

JUMBO EXTENSION.—Friday morning the Higginson lease ran into another vein of high grade ore. It is a coincidence that the Higginson people started work on Friday, first struck ore on Friday, and encountered high grade on Friday. Jumbo Extension was located on Friday. A station has been cut at a depth of 225 feet in the workings of the Jumbo Extension Leasing and Mining Company on the Poleverde claim. Two cross-cuts have started on that level for the ledge which was opened up on the 165. The Mohawk Ledge Company is drifting northward toward the Higginson lease.

KEWANA.—A pump is to be placed in commission at the Bouneau lease. The Kewana Leasing Corporation will furnish air to several adjoining leases. The Williams lease is closed down. On the 285-foot level on the Maginnis lease there has been struck a small vein of sulphide ore.

MOHAWK EXTENSION.—Shaft has reached a depth of 255 feet. Drifts and cross-cuts will run on the 300, expecting to pick up the Ish-Sheets lead.

MONOGRAM.—Together with all other properties in Goldfield district, Monogram is temporarily closed down. The loss will not be so great for the reason that Monogram is expecting the arrival soon of a hoist and work has been prosecuted at a disadvantage awaiting its coming. There is no one of the juvenile bonanzas in Goldfield which at a relative stage of development gives promise of a brighter future. Not only is the property exceptionally well located, but within its own lines it can boast of a mineral showing by which may be augured an area of production to come with sufficient depth.

NEVADA KEYSTONE.—Permanent shaft has started sinking on this group which adjoins the Dixie.

RED TOP EXTENSION.—The fact that a strong flow of water has been tapped in the Colburn lease is taken as an indication that the ore body is near by.

SIMMERONE.—Double compartment shaft has reached a depth in excess of 200 feet and values continue to increase. Laterals will run on the 250-foot level.

SKYLARK.—By the time the present labor flurry has passed away, it is probable that a hoist will have been installed at the Skylark shaft, and with the complete timbering of the diggings the management will be prepared for the campaign of deep development outlined. Up to date the physical showing at the property is most encouraging.

ST. IVES.—Rich sulphides appear in substantial quantity at a depth of 300 feet. John Erickson has taken up his option on 233,000 shares of St. Ives belonging to Thomas Lockhart and has gone to San Francisco to close the deal.

SYNDICATE.—Sulphide ore appears at a depth of 50 feet. The ledge is from 12 to 15 feet wide.

VELVET.—A new hoist on the Kansas City Lease is working.

WHEELING.—The entire bottom of the 105-foot shaft is in ore. A recent test of 50 pounds revealed an average value of \$164 to the ton. The Wheeling ground lies just west of the Rochester.

By a glance at the record of stock sales on the Goldfield Mining Stock Exchange and a recalling of the history of labor disturbances there can easily be traced the slimy trail of the I. W. W. octopus, the most brazen and the most comprehensively attempted trust ever foisted under the banner of an universal brotherhood of labor, justice and equality to all, except the employer. A favorite mouthing of agitators of the Industrial Workers of the World is "Nothing in common between capital and labor. We have nothing to lose, but the world to win."

During the hot summer months of 1906 Nevada stocks retired in siesta. They began to stir toward the last of August. From the week ending August 25 to that ending March 23 a complete record is offered in the following tabulated statement, the first column of figures showing the number of shares sold on the Goldfield Exchange, the second the average price per share and the third their total market value.

Bearing in mind the industrial history of the camp, it is interesting and possibly enlightening to run down these columns with the idea of contemporaneous comparison.

Along late in August and early in September boycotting was a favorite diversion with the I. W. W. Ignorant aliens, unable to decipher the very inscriptions they carried, walked the streets bearing banners declaring in defiant terms that certain institutions were "unfair." The lowest types of ignorant immigrants, traitors to their own foreign soils, paced up and down before stores, restaurants and one newspaper office, warning passers-by against their patronage. Customers of such proscribed houses, whether men or women, were jeered at and insulted. Some were beaten and stoned. This intolerable condition obtained until late in October, when a tentative peace was patched. In this connection, a glance at the tabulated statement of sales reveals the fact that stocks fell, quivered, rallied in sickly fashion, but generally declined until the week which ended October 27. One of the weakest weeks of all was that one ended October 20, when miners, caught in the act of stealing high grade ore, were arrested, and an I. W. W. uprising was feared.

Rumors of a possible merger of some of the greatest of the camp's bonanzas worked as an antidote which began to take effect during the week ended October 27 and displayed its greatest force in the banner week ended November 10.

Following this came again a feeling of unrest, occasioned by I. W. W. agitation and accelerated by profit-taking, famine, wretched weather, failure of railway and telegraphic communication, magazine attacks, the Union Securities fiasco, the Sullivan Trust incident and the approach of the holidays. Things came to a head with the calling of a strike by the I. W. W. on December 20. This endured until January 5. The very next week, that one ended January 12, was next to the largest in the history of the exchange, while the middle week of the three weeks' strike was the smallest of the thirty-one weeks listed below.

Since the famous week that closed on January 12, when a quasi agreement was accomplished between the mines and the miners, miners who were abject and pliant tools of Joe Smith, not an American citizen, walking delegate of the I. W. W., sbrewd men have known that future trouble brewed. The truth dawned about the first of February, when the anarchistic I. W. W. became obnoxiously bold in their attempt to intimidate into initiation workmen of antagonistic affiliations. The worst week in this period subsequent to January 12 was that one which ended March 16, the week which opened with the cold-blooded murder of John Silva by I. W. W. agents.

Immediately after that came one of the best weeks of the entire thirty-one, the week which ended March 23. In fact it is the seventh largest week of the number shown in the following table and is accountable for purely on the ground that toward the end of it the miners had won in their fight for independent meetings, apart from the I. W. W., and there was a feeling that the honest toilers were about to accomplish a complete divorce from the unscrupulous paid agitators.

These figures, with these historical reminders, tell the whole story of Goldfield's labor troubles to date:

Week Ending—	Average Per		
	Shares Sold.	Share.	Market Value.
August 25	1,457,985	\$0.36	\$ 524,888.75
September 1	1,045,620	.34	360,341.15
September 8	440,300	.48	215,291.75
September 15	759,550	.15	358,460.50
September 22	1,521,000	.31	480,426.00
September 29	1,479,800	.25	371,262.75
October 6	1,485,775	.25	381,867.00
October 13	1,426,275	.29	302,082.75
October 20	1,026,483	.28	291,845.67
October 27	1,840,716	.44	823,624.60
November 3	2,583,500	.45	1,180,269.50
November 10	2,665,400	.48	1,294,547.50
November 17	1,888,948	.52	985,572.50
November 24	1,668,862	.54	909,822.40
December 1	1,664,349	.51	845,928.75
December 8	1,717,350	.39	682,965.50
December 15	1,172,966	.36	427,325.30
December 22	1,015,775	.38	389,469.25
December 29	515,614	.39	204,476.10
January 5	787,300	.43	342,578.25
January 12	2,578,160	.49	1,272,140.00
January 19	1,513,800	.62	945,327.00
January 26	1,227,900	.61	751,518.25
February 2	984,225	.77	763,741.00
February 9	1,130,125	.49	553,320.00
February 16	767,280	.69	536,285.50
February 23	1,157,650	.54	626,724.00
March 2	1,227,360	.58	738,540.00
March 9	1,370,120	.55	754,483.75
March 16	1,006,580	.49	500,700.50
March 23	1,449,195	.61	885,607.00
Average, 31 weeks	1,375,002	\$0.46	\$ 635,626.32

It is puzzling the talent to account for the phenomenal activity and steady advancing prices of stocks on the Goldfield Exchange. The close-down of the mines occurred over three weeks ago. As a rule, prices of first-class securities have been climbing ever since the first week of the trouble. Taking as the basis the closing quotations, as officially announced by the Goldfield Mining Exchange, there were forty-five different Goldfield stocks which recorded sales during both the first and the second weeks of the labor strife. Of this number five declined an average of 6 per cent., five just held their own from the first to the second week of the shutdown, and thirty-five showed average advance of 24 per cent.

It is remarkable that the third week of the industrial disturbance has seen another general advance over prices of the first week. The following tabulated statement shows that there were forty-four different Goldfield securities which saw sales during both the week ending March 16 and that one ending March 30; that eight of them dropped an average of 8.81 per cent., that seven played even and twenty-nine scored an average advance of 22.34 per cent.:

Company—	Close		Per Cent
	March 16.	March 30.	
Daisy	\$2.20	\$1.85	18.92
Frances Mohawk	1.15	1.00	15.00
Nevada Western .....	.02½	.02¼	11.11
C. O. D. M. & L. ....	.07¼	.06¾	7.41
Yellow Rose .....	.11	.10¼	7.32
Goldfield American .....	.12	.11½	4.35
Diamondfield .....	.39½	.38	3.95
Dixie .....	.10½	.10¼	2.44
Average eight stocks			8.81
Commonwealth .....	.29	.29	.....
Gold Hill .....	.03¾	.03¾	.....
Magnet .....	.05	.05	.....
Midway .....	.11	.11	.....
Red King .....	.20	.20	.....
St. Ives Leasing .....	.11	.11	.....
United Mines .....	.03¾	.03¾	.....
Consolidated	7.75	7.99	3.10
St. Ives	1.42	1.50	5.63
Old Kaintuck .....	.10¼	.11	7.32
Bonanza Mountain Extension .....	.06¼	.06¾	8.00

Kewanas	1.20	1.30	8.33
Adams .....	.17½	.19	8.57
Silver Pick	1.15	1.25	8.70
Cracker Jack .....	.14	.15½	10.71
Combination Fraction	3.90	4.32	10.77
Portland .....	.18	.20	11.11
Blue Bell .....	.23	.26	13.04
Gold Bar .....	.82	.95	15.85
Triangle .....	.42	.49	16.66
Red Top Extension .....	.11½	.50	20.48
Great Bend .....	.84	1.04	23.81
Vernal .....	.16	.20	25.00
Black Butte Bonanza .....	.07½	.09¾	30.00
Columbia Mountain Extension .....	.05	.06½	30.00
Goldfield Combination .....	.20	.26	30.00
Grandma .....	.20	.26	30.00
Blue Bull .....	.37	.49	32.43
Mayne .....	.10	.13¼	32.50
Red Hills .....	.23	.31	34.78
Atlanta .....	.53½	.72½	35.51
Yellow Tiger	13¼	.18	35.85
Lone Star .....	.22	.30	36.36
Black Butte Extension .....	.09½	.13	36.84
Jumbo Extension	1.55	2.15	38.71
Empire11½	.17	47.83
Average twenty-nine stocks			22.34

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If you read my Market Letter of last week and followed my advice on St. Ives you should have made money. You don't have to take my word for it, but go to anyone who is receiving my private advices for the past few months and see if I haven't been right in my predictions of the market. My next Market Letter will contain some more facts. To get it your name will have to be on the mailing list. I give you the facts as best I know them and these facts I secure through my Goldfield office and by personal visits to the Nevada Camps.

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BULLFROG.

Up to this time no camp in Nevada, outside of Goldfield, with the exception of Tonopah, has been affected by the local labor war. What is being accomplished in the mines of Bullfrog, Manhattan and Fairview is here given in condensed form:

ALI BABA.—Depth developments continuing by winze in 150-foot shaft, pending arrival of steam hoist.

BANNER.—Main ledge is 30 to 60 feet wide and yields average assays of from \$15 to \$28 per ton. Big double compartment shaft being sunk.

BELLE.—Rich assay of gold comes from a 5-foot ledge exposed at a depth of 50 feet.

BONANZA MOUNTAIN.—Development work confined to long tunnel on Noble Nan claim.

CALIFORNIA.—Big ledge being opened in Davis tunnel.

DENVER ANNEX.—Fair grade of ore developed in 280-foot tunnel and 100 foot shaft.

DIAMONDFIELD.—Shaft dropping for a big dyke which should be reached at a depth of about 200 feet.

FRANCIS.—Average assays at bottom of main shaft, which is nearing a depth of 50 feet, runs \$28 gold per ton.

GIBRALTAR.—Shipments of rich ore are regular. The product comes from the lower workings where a ledge 60 feet wide gives values ranging from \$100 to \$1,000 per ton. Four other veins are being explored.

GOLD REEF.—Tunneling to catch extension of Mayflower-Starlight vein.

HOMESTAKE.—Depth of 400 feet is attained. Sinking will continue after the arrival of necessary machinery.

MAYFLOWER.—Drift is running from a station recently cut on the 300 level. Big milling values developed on the 300 level.

MIDAS.—Under same management as Banner and enjoying a like share of development attention.

MONTGOMERY MOUNTAIN.—Tunnel started to prospect a new lead upon which a shaft will later be sunk.

NUGGET.—Fine pinnings obtained from one of the ledges recently opened which appear to be extension from the Victor, an adjoining estate.

PEDESTAL.—Depth continues to be the object of development work. Values go up as the shaft goes down. Pedestal is well located, is well officered and will be well developed.

TEDDY.—Joins the famous West Extension. Contract recently let for 50 feet of sinking. Owners hope to catch extension of West Extension ledge.

TRAMP CONSOLIDATED.—Denver ledge has been tapped in the winze below the fourth level. Good values uncovered for a width of 10 feet. New cross-cuts have started on the Eclipse ledge. Shipments of high grade ore en route to Salt Lake.

WEST EXTENSION.—According to recent revelations, one of the greatest coming bonanzas in the Bullfrog district. For distance of 280 feet drifts on the 115-foot level run through green ore, characteristic of that section. Recent returns from this drift range from \$108 to \$280 per ton. Big shipment being sacked for the market.

MANHATTAN.

ALLIANCE.—Group of claims east of Consolidated, recently purchased by National Exploration Company of Nevada. Extensive campaign of development outlined.

CRATER.—Seven claims in the southern section of the district recently acquired by Philadelphia capitalists. Full equipment of machinery ordered. Vein traceable for distance of 2,000 feet.

EARL.—May soon be consolidated with the Consolidated and Union No. 2. Such action will prevent pending litigation.

HINDOCRAFT.—Progress being made in contract tunnel to go 500 feet. Some ore exposed.

MANHATTAN MINING.—Main shaft on Annie Laurie claim sinking as rapidly as drawn and powder of a large crew of miners can accomplish desired results. At depth exceeding 200 feet there is brought to light a 6-foot vein of ore that all pays from a milling standpoint and much of it is within the shipping class. Competent judges who have examined the workings reported to the management that at a depth of 500 feet this one claim on Manhattan Mining group should blossom into a regular producer of shipping ore and such depth is the object of present development work being prosecuted.

MUSTANG.—At depth of 210 feet there was tapped a ledge of ore which, in spots, gives returns as high as \$2,000 per ton. A drift proved this to be a true fissure. Cross-cuts revealed a width of about three feet of rich ore. More recent exploitation has established beyond peradventure that Mustang is a shipping mine.

OTERO.—Three feet of shipping ore.

RAMBLER.—High grade copper ore unearthed at a depth of 80 feet.

STRAY DOG.—At a depth slightly in excess of 200 feet, shipping dirt has been exhumed in the main shaft.

FAIRVIEW.

AZTEC.—Joins Fairview Eagle on the east and has every reason to expect extension of Eagle's ledge. It is in line for continuation of vein system of Pyramids and Smith Syndicate which adjoin it on the south. Shaft sinking and already in stringers of ore identical in character with that found on Eagle.

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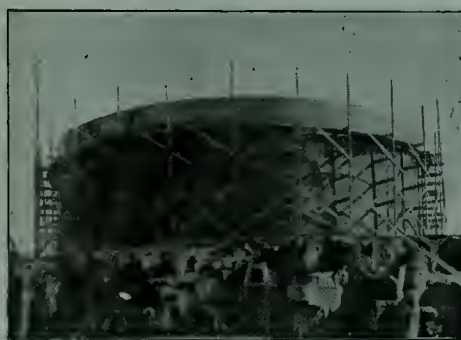
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CONDORS.—Breast of 140-foot tunnel is in ore that shows fair values.

DROMEDARY HUMP.—Strike recently reported continues to hold out well.

EAGLE.—Exploring vein by east drift at 200 level. Vast bodies of ship-able rock uncovered. Eagle is an adjoining neighbor of Nevada Hills and bids fair to become its equal in production.

EAGLE'S NEST.—Adjoins Fairview Eagle. Has rich ore which is evident at slight depth and which will be developed at deeper range.

GOLDEN BOULDER.—Excellent values in tunnel level but developments retarded by internal dissensions.

IDA.—Effort making for the opening of the sulphide zone.

LENA.—Owned by prominent Coloradans who have \$30,000 in the treasury for development purposes, the funds being spent legitimately.

NEVADA FAIRVIEW.—Two winzes dropping in solid ore and values increasing with depth.

NEVADA HILLS.—Stopping upon a large scale has been decided upon. That Nevada Hills is a great mine has been proved and the most serious present problem of the owners is that of transportation. Stock is in strong demand at around \$3.90. Nevada Hills adjoins Fairview Eagle.

RED ROCK.—Active developments under way.

RELIANCE.—Proceeds of stock sales being spent on the ground.

SEYMOUR FRACTION.—Full force at work. Hoisting plant coming. Deep shaft starts in fair values.

SEARCHLIGHT.

Estimating that for the next six months mining development in Searchlight District equals that for the six months just past, the production of Lincoln County bids fair to outstrip any other portion of the state.

During the past six months some 150 mining companies have come into existence in the district, the majority by purchase of promising prospects and others through location. In every instance good surface showings have been

encountered, and despite the short period elapsing between acquisition of territory and perfection of organization, a vast majority of these concerns have prosecuted considerable development. There are few instances where workings have gone below two hundred feet, and these workings have demonstrated primarily the possibilities underlying the surface.

To date no effort has been made toward production; in fact, with the present development this would not be possible on any extended scale, as in a majority of instances the workings have only served to display the dimensions of ore shoots and ledges, and give some idea of their permanency.

Thus it might be said that mining in and around Searchlight is in its infancy, despite the fact that a number of good mines, capable of producing great wealth, have been developed on this small scale.

Each day reports of new and rich strikes come in from every quarter of the district, yet one hears little of shipments. This is occasioned by the lack of smelting facilities, each company or individual miner preferring to place his or their property on a production basis.

The Stanley Forbes is being made into a producing mine as rapidly as men and material can make it so. The present workings have demonstrated that the rich find made several weeks ago is developing greater richness as well as a larger ore deposit, and the winze sunk in the tunnel to explore the shoot at greater depth is in rich ore all the way. The company is developing with the aim of blocking out a large ore reserve before attempting to treat the ore. As yet there has been no material change in the character of the ore encountered in the main tunnel, save as to quality, and preparations will be made to handle this class of mineral in the mill as soon as sufficient material is blocked out to warrant starting treatment. Some rock encountered in the winze shows fabulous richness, and while the entire ledge does not carry the bonanza values, there is a streak on the foot wall that will warrant shipment by express.

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The presence of two eminent mining engineers at the Searchlight Treasurer this week, where they made a careful examination of the present workings, has given rise to speculation as to the program being mapped out by this company. It is believed a survey is being made for the Duplex Extension vein, which is known to traverse the property coming from the west, and also data gathered as to the location of a rich surface outcrop, which dips into the property from the north, and which shows great values from grass roots. Though nothing was given out, it was hinted that the company would soon begin the sinking of one of the deepest shafts in the district, and as it courses downward will drive directly for the big ore body coming from the Duplex. There are now present in the shaft several promising stringers, none of which however, are considered the ore body sought, although they carry good values and give promise of producing much valuable ore.

The recent strike on the Searchlight Belle is showing better with each additional foot of development. Pannings on the pay streak give values running better than \$50 per ton, and the mineralized zone is widening as the shaft approaches water level. The ledge which was cut at shallow depth has the appearance of a well defined fissure, and when drifting is prosecuted both ways along the vein some estimate of the value of the find can be made. At present the owners of the property are content with continuing the shaft downward and will not attempt to explore the find until sufficient depth is attained to insure heavy production and plenty of stopping ground.

With added equipment and every facility for rapid development the Searchlight Midas is fast assuming the proportions of a mine. The additional depth contracted for is destined to add a large and highly mineralized zone to the already good looking ore tapped when the first hundred feet was finished. A number of rich stringers cut in the downward progress of the shaft are widening, and give indication of great richness as they draw near the point of convergence, where the main ore body is known to exist. Preparation has been made to take care of the water which is hoped to be encountered at the 250-ft. level.

Good progress is reported on the Majestic Goldfrog, adjoining the Gold Beam, which properties are under the superintendency of P. S. Sayles. The shaft on the Ute claim is now down 55 feet and has been in ledge matter for considerable distance. At 40 feet some water was encountered, but not sufficient to necessitate any preparation for caring for it. In the vein now opened by the shaft some good mineral is showing and it is growing better with every foot of work.

Within the next few weeks the 15-horse power engine and hoist for the Gold Beam will be delivered at the property and the development work mapped out for this property will begin in earnest. Sinking will immediately begin and the shaft will be sent to the water level. Recent developments in this immediate vicinity have excited great interest, as every foot of work performed shows the presence of large ore bodies. Even with shallow workings the showing is sufficient to warrant the prediction that this territory will rival some of the best finds made in the entire district, and the next six months will show a great transformation.

The Fortuna Gold Mining Company has \$25,000 worth of ore sacked and on the dump ready for treatment, while the mine is rapidly reaching a stage where the monthly production can be kept at \$20,000. With one man breaking ore, \$100 per day is being produced from the lower workings, and this is the only work of this nature being prosecuted. It has been the policy of the management to open up the property on an extensive scale before beginning production, and in all 550 feet of underground work has been accomplished. Some difficulty was encountered in faulting, but this has been overcome and the ore bodies again recovered.

As the present workings are extended greater prospects of a big producer are appearing. Manager A. A. McKnight who also has in charge the Fortuna Extension, is highly pleased with the outlook and predicts greater activity within the next few weeks, when the Santa Fe railroad begins laying down supplies in Searchlight.

There is no question that the Fortuna Extension has the Fortuna vein, which is traceable across the latter and shows a width of from ten to sixty feet in the Fortuna Extension. A tunnel is now in 225 feet, and this is destined to tap the ore body at 300 feet. This tunnel is in the form of a cross-cut and is destined to show up another rich ore deposit. Manager McKnight has just completed sinking a well 47 feet, which shows 12 feet of water in the bottom.

GOLD MOUNTAIN.

In the early mining infancy of Piute county, Utah, before the raw Annie Laurie prospect of 1897 had become the dividend paying mine of 1907, when the district's present metropolis, Kimberly, was a single log cabin, Howard Russell and Jim Russell, his brother, were pioneers thereabouts. That Piute district was christened Gold Mountain and is now the home of many a fabulous bonanza. It is only a coincidence that there is a Gold Mountain district in Nevada, some thirty miles south of Goldfield, and only another that Jim Russell and Howard Russell, his brother, are among its pioneers. What is more to the point is that they have by their vigorous operations made a shipping mine out of a prospect and made a district of magnificent future probabilities out of a desert waste and mountain range hitherto unknown.

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The Russell brothers and Colonel James F. Mitchell, with J. T. Murphy, have returned from an automobile junket with glowing accounts of the Great Western, the first mine of Nevada's Gold Mountain district, the property of the Great Western Gold Mining and Milling Company. Colonel Mitchell is the eminent engineer who was the Republican candidate for Governor of Nevada last year. He heads the official household of the Great Western Company and J. T. Murphy, a practical mining man of long experience, is a director. To the Russell brothers fall the duties of vice-president, general manager, secretary and treasurer.

Considering the limited time spent in the development of the Great Western estate of four claims and two fractions, approximately 110 acres, the generous response of the diggings and their present status are remarkable. Two well defined ledges, both ore-bearing to a shipping degree, have been proved to a permanent depth. One of them, whose outcroppings are plainly traceable for a mile in length, ranges in width from four to fifty feet, and shows on Great Western ground for 3,000 feet, crossing the line from the Lime Point group, which was recently purchased for a round sum by Ish Brothers, the Goldfield operators. At a depth considerably exceeding 100 feet this lead, eight feet wide, yields an average of from \$30 to \$50 in gold across its entire break. Three feet of it is good for \$150 per ton, while furnace tests of smaller streaks go as high as \$3,000 gold the ton.

Upon their recent inspection the heads of the Great Western Company found that the second ledge, bearing silver and lead ores, contains at substantial mining depth a four-foot pay shoot in which is a marvelously pregnant streak of brittle silver, similar to that found in the old Aspen mines. The entire vein is fit to ship at better than \$100 the ton, without sorting, and a big consignment is now awaiting transportation to the smelter. The railroad from Goldfield runs to within ten miles of the Great Western dump, but for the reason that the tariff to market will be \$10 per ton lower by way of Rhyolite, the product of the Great Western will be held until that connection is made by the Salt Lake route. Lida Siding is the name of the railway station.

Messrs. Russell, Mitchell and Murphy state that a mill will be added to the Great Western's equipment in the near future and that the entire output of the mine will be utilized. It is also probable that all treasury stock issued will be called in and a close corporation effected. The Lime Point and other adjacent properties have alluring showings and Gold Mountain district is made.

WALKER LAKE.

An interesting innovation in mining operation is offered in the method adopted by the Little Yerington Company, whose holdings are situated just inside the line of the Walker Lake Indian reservation. Every man who works in any capacity at the Little Yerington is a stockholder and as such is an operator. Such a calamity as a strike or a fight between employer and employee is an impossibility, for the simple reason that by this co-operative system there is no distinction between the hirer and the hired. The modus operandi has proved timely just now, when almost all other districts in this section have been hampered by industrial strife or the fear of it. Incidentally, the fact of each miner's taking a block of Little Yerington stock is prima facie proof of his confidence in the property and that such confidence is well placed seems established by the latest reports from the diggings.

The mammoth lode that is being developed on the ground of the Yerington Copper and Gold Company finds its extension within the borders of the Little Yerington domain and displays values ranging from \$85 to \$136 per ton in gold, with a flattering percentage of copper. It is the opinion of competent judges who are familiar with the geology of that section that this is the same zone which is being worked at profit at Luning and other reservation points. Mining Engineer T. L. Hoppin, who is at the helm, is confident that with the tapping of this ledge by the big tunnel that is driving for it there will be exposed

a mineral showing equal to that of the Ludwig and other neighboring producers of gold and copper.

Except for the reason that Little Yerington occupies territory inside the Indian reservation line and could not be operated before the opening of last October, the estate would now have been upon a footing equal with those on the Yerington side of the mountain, where Eastern capitalists have planked down fortunes for their interests. Indications are as favorable on one slope as upon the other. As depth is gained on the Little Yerington the copper stain grows more pronounced and the ores are undergoing the evolution from oxide to sulphide, just as is the case with the famous mines over the summit.

A considerable advantage possessed by the Little Yerington is its proximity to the main line of the Southern Pacific, enabling it to ship at far less expense than that exacted from the mines of either Goldfield or Tonopah. Development of Goldfield mines cost from \$10 to \$25 per foot. Little Yerington is opening its estate for \$8 per foot. General Manager Hoppin states that the mine's first shipment, soon to go to market, will reimburse the company for the complete new plant of machinery that will soon be in commission.

The Little Yerington Copper Gold Mines Company is the full title of the corporation which has taken over the Little Yerington group and has established an office in Goldfield.

GREENSPRINGS.

Greensprings is one of the newest of the Nevada camps to come into the limelight. Its debut has been made at the tune of \$1,500 ore at grass roots and a general influx has been made into the district. Notwithstanding the fact that a heavy storm was raging when the news of the first strike reached Wonder, a lively stampede commenced and when a party of locators made their way out about ten days ago, there was a long trail of men with pack animals on their way in with paraphernalia for a restaurant, a saloon, and other necessities of an up-to-date Nevada mining camp.

The first discovery was made a short time ago by a man who was traveling across the country on a prospecting trip. He took samples of good looking ore and had them assayed and was surprised and delighted to know that they went on an average of \$1,200 per ton. Locating several claims he commenced to develop them and now has twelve men at work surface trenching and sinking a shaft of a well defined ledge which promises big returns.

A Mr. Thomas Coe, of Fallon, was the next man on the ground. He located ten claims known as the Copper King group. He made the sensation of the year by striking a large ore body ten feet below the surface that runs into thousands of dollars a ton. Then they laid out a townsite and called it Greensprings, because of several springs of pure mountain water situated nearby. The hills are covered with oak and pine.

Two of the more recent sensations have been the discoveries made by a Mr. Remshaw and Mr. E. G. Nelson, the latter of San Francisco. Mr. Remshaw secured ten claims and made an almost immediate discovery of ore running from \$50 to \$150 per ton in copper and \$100 in gold. Mr. Nelson secured eighteen claims located most favorably to the other big strikes. Surface samples assay big values in both copper and gold. They are to be taken over by San Francisco capitalists and a strong company formed to develop the property.

Well known geologists and mining experts now at the camp agree unanimously that Greensprings shows all the ear marks of being a wonderfully rich camp. The Ramsey Wonder Mining Company, operating the group of claims first above mentioned, is already 150 feet down on the vein and is ready to ship high-grade as soon as the weather permits. The nearest railroad point at present is Mina, forty miles west. Work of extending the line west from Fallon will be commenced in the near future, passing through Wonder and to Greensprings, which is on the same range of mountains but in Nye county, Mammoth Mining District, and about fifteen miles south of Dnuth, Nevada.

CAPITAL
\$1,000,000.00

1,000,000 Shares

**500,000 Shares in
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- † Nowhere does money work as fast or bring in as large profits as a good mining lease.
- † We own two leases on two of the best properties of the "Mule" ledge group in the "Dutch Creek District," Nevada, as well as owning the "Florence" claim of the same group.
- † A strike of \$5,000.00 ore was made recently on the Mule ledge, less than 1500 feet away.
- † We now offer you before a raise in price, which is sure to come, any part of 50,000 shares at TEN CENTS PER SHARE.
- † Think of what profits were made from Mohawk leases and then act QUICKLY.

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CALIFORNIA STOCK & OIL EXCHANGE.

Following are the latest quotations for stocks of oil companies listed on the California Stock & Oil Exchange:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Associated Oil Tr. Cer.	45.00		McKittrick	.15	
Caribon	8.00	10.00	Monarch of Arizona	.05	.20
Chicago Crude (old)	.35		Occidental of W. Va.	.04	.07
Chicago Crude (new)	.07	.08	Oil City Pet	.75	
Claremont	.55		Pierless	3.75	
Conlinga Pacific	1.00		Piedmont	.12	
Fulton	.87 1/2	1.00	S. F. & McKittrick	2.00	
Home	.21	.25	Sovereign	.25	
Imperial	18.50		Sterling	1.95	
Independence	.22	.23	Superior	.09	
Junction	.16		Thirty-Three	5.00	
Kern (new)	.10		West Shore	2.50	
Kern River	7.50		Wolverine	.40	.50
Linda Vista	.12		Monarch	.05	.15

SAN FRANCISCO STOCK & EXCHANGE BOARD.

Following are the latest quotations for stocks of mining companies listed on the San Francisco Stock & Exchange Board:

CALIFORNIA.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Argonaut	4.80		Furnace Creek Co.	.15	
Bos. Gwtr. Cop.	.05		Greenwater Clinton	.50	
Brunswick	.45		Keane Wonder	.78	
Gen. Eureka	.70				

NEVADA.**Tonopah District.**

Belmont	4.50		Midway	1.70	1.72
Boston Tonopah	.12		Midway Extension	.20	
California	.10	.14	Montana	3.50	
Cash Boy	.09	.10	Montana Midway Ex.	.16	.17
Cedric Tonopah		.26	Montana Pittsburg Ex.	.19	
Esperanza	.01	.02	New York Tonopah Ex.	.04	
Eureka Tonopah		.09	North Star	.35	.36
Golden Anchor	.32	.33	Ohio Tonopah	.05	.07
Golden Crown	.14	.15	Paymaster	.02	.03
Gold Mountain	.05	.06	Red Rock Ex.	.02	.03
Gold Mountain Con.		.02	Rescue Cons.	.14	.16
Great Western	.03	.04	Tonopah Extension	3.65	3.90
Home		.10	Ton. Gold West	.14	
Indiana Tonopah	.02	.03	Tonopah Home Con.	.03	
Jim Butler	1.02	1.05	Ton. Silver & G.	.03	
Jim Butler Ex.		.10	Tonopah of Nevada	16.75	
Little Tonopah		2.50	West End	1.37	1.42
MacNamara	.45	.48			

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"EUPLECTELA" [5,000 tons], "ROCKLIGHT," [4,100
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Goldfield District.

Adams	.17	.19	Great Bend Annex	.19	
Aloha		.15	Great Bend Con.	.09	.10
Atlanta	.71	.73	Great Bend Extension	.26	.27
Baltimore Goldfield		.05	Great Bend Fraction	.04	
Black Ants	.10	.11	Hibernia	.13	.14
B. B. Bonanza	.09	.10	Jumbo	3.80	4.10
Black Butte Extension	.13	.14	Jumbo Extension	2.17	2.20
Black Rock	.07	.08	Jumbo Ex. L. & M.	.07	.08
Blue Bell	.26	.27	Kavanaugh Goldfield	.12	
Blue Bull	.46	.47	Kendall	.38	
Blue Quartz	.20	.30	Kendall Extension	.04	.05
Brooklyn	.04	.05	Kewana Extension		.40
Butte Goldfield	.09		Laguna		1.60
Booth	.73	.75	Lone Star	.27	.28
C O D		.82	Lou Dillon		.19
C O D M & L		.08	Lucky Swede		.25
Columbia		.75	Mayne	.14	.15
Columbia Mountain	.90	.92	May Queen	.25	.30
Columbia Mountain Ex.	.05	.07	Midnight Pawnee		.10
Combination Fraction	4.27		Milltown Mining Co.	.32	
Commonwealth	.28	.30	Milltown Fraction	.06	.08
Conqueror	.19	.20	Mohawk	15.00	
Crackerjack	.15	.16	Mohawk Annex		.05
Daisy	1.95	2.00	Mohawk Con. Leasing		.69
Daisy Annex		.18	Mohawk Extension	.22	.23
Daisy Extension	.06	.07	Mohawk Junior	.07	
Desert Queen		.15	Mohawk Fraction	.10	
Diamondfield B B Con.	.36	.37	Moose Goldfield		.45
Diamondfield Florence	.19		Nevada Boy	.15	.17
Diamondfield Triangle	.45	.46	Nevada Goldfield	.45	.46
Dixie	.12	.13	Nevada Sunshine	.35	
Dominion	.05	.06	Nevada Western	.03	.05
Eddie Goldfield	.05		Oro	.41	.42
Empire	.15	.16	Original Velvet		.22
Esmeralda	.20	.24	Palace Goldfield		.17
Etwin		.08	Panyan		.07
Florence	3.90		Pennsylvania	.02	.04
Florence Extension	.25	.30	Potlatch		.90
Frances-Mohawk	1.05		Red Hills	.30	.31
Gold Bar Goldfield	.90		Red Lion		.14
Gold Bar Fraction	.12	.19	Red Top		4.00
Goldfield Belmont		.60	Red Top Extension	.49	
Goldfield Bull Dog	.05		Red Top Fraction	.10	.11
Goldfield Con. Mines	7.87	8.00	Ruby Gold Mining Co.		.12
Goldfield Combination		.28	Sandstorm	.52	.53
Goldfield Fissure	.06		Sandstorm Ex.	.08	.10
G. Hap Hunch	.10		Silver Pick	1.22	
Goldfield Herald		.06	Silver Pick Extension	.10	.11

Goldfield M. of N.	1.60	Simmerone . . . . .	.25	....
Goldfield North Star . . .	.10	..Spearhead Fraction . . . . .	.25	.30
Goldfield Portland . . . .	.20	..St. Ives	1.45	1.50
Goldfield Red King . . . .	.20	..St. Ives Leasing . . . . .	.12	....
Gold Flat . . . . .	.09	..Sun Dog . . . . .	.03	.04
Gold Hill . . . . .	.02	..Sunnyside . . . . .	.07	....
Goldfield Kewanos	1.27	..Treasure . . . . .	.11	....
Goldfield Sovereign . . . .	.15	..Verde . . . . .	.03	.04
Goldfield 3d Chance . . . .	.21	..Vernal . . . . .	.18	.20
Goldfield Trotter . . . . .	.08	..Wonder . . . . .	.05	.06
Goldfield Union . . . . .	.01	..Yellow Rose . . . . .	.10	.12
Grandma . . . . .	.24	..Yellow Tiger . . . . .	.16	.17
Great Bend	1.00	..Yellow Top . . . . .	.06	.08

Bullfrog District.

Amargosa Gold Mining . . . .	.04	Mayflower Annex . . . . .	.20	....
Amethyst . . . . .	.45	Mayflower Con. . . . .	.49	.50
Big Bullfrog . . . . .	.02	..Maryland . . . . .	.07	....
Black Spar . . . . .	.12	..Midnight . . . . .	.10	....
Bonanza Mountain Gold . . . .	.09	..Montana Bullfrog . . . . .	.07	.08
Bonnie Clare . . . . .	.44	..Mount Hill Mines . . . . .	.08	....
Bullfrog Annex . . . . .	.04	..Montgomery Mountain . . . .	.29	....
Bullfrog Banner . . . . .	.60	..Montgomery Shoshone Ex. . . .	.14	.16
Bullfrog Combination . . . .	.05	..Nespin . . . . .	.20	....
Bullfrog Daisy . . . . .	.31	..Nugget . . . . .	.09	.11
Bullfrog Extension . . . . .	.14	..North Shoshone . . . . .	.16	....
Bullfrog Jumper . . . . .	.02	..Old Sol Bullfrog . . . . .	.20	....
Bullfrog Midas . . . . .	.50	..Original Bullfrog . . . . .	.17	.19
Bullfrog Mining Co. N. . . . .	.26	..Piute . . . . .	.15	....
Bullfrog National Bank . . . .	.41	..Pride Gold Mountain . . . . .	.08	....
Bullfrog North Star . . . . .	.11	..Red Bird . . . . .	.03	....
Bullfrog Pedestal . . . . .	.10	..Red Dog . . . . .	.15	....
Bullfrog Sunset . . . . .	.10	..San Francisco . . . . .	.10	....
Bullfrog Victor . . . . .	.20	..Shoshone . . . . .	.04	....
Croesus . . . . .	.16	..Shoshone-Bullfrog Gold. . . .	.05	....
Denver Bullfrog Annex . . . .	.23	..Shoshone National Bank . . . .	.04	.06
Diamond Bullfrog . . . . .	.20	..Skookum Bullfrog . . . . .	.20	....
Gold Bar	1.02	..Steinway . . . . .	.16	....
Gold Bar Anchor . . . . .	.15	..Tramp Consolidated	1.17	1.25
Gold Bar Extension . . . . .	.10	..Tecopa Consolidated	1.00	....
Goldfield Bullfrog . . . . .	.07	..Tripolite Gold. . . . .	.10	....
Golden Sceptre . . . . .	.22	..Valley View . . . . .	.20	....
Happy Hooligan . . . . .	.09	..Velvet . . . . .	.10	....
Homestake King	1.17	..Yankee Boy . . . . .	.14	....
Lige Harris . . . . .	.04	..Yankee Girl . . . . .	.10	.11
Little Bullfrog . . . . .	.01	.. . . . .	.03	....

Manhattan District.

April Fool An. . . . .	.03	.04	Manhattan Ivanhoe . . . . .	.25	....
Atlantic & Pacific . . . . .	.04	.05	Manhattan Humboldt . . . . .	.08	.10
Bull Dog . . . . .	.03	.05	Manhattan Jumbo . . . . .	.05	....
Comet . . . . .	.03	.04	Manhattan Little Joe . . . . .	.03	.04
Double Eagle . . . . .	.01	.02	Manhattan Mining Co. Nev. . . .	.13	.14
Gold Wedge . . . . .	.11	.12	Manhattan Mammoth . . . . .	.08	....
Granny Gold Mining . . . . .	.21	.22	Manhattan Monarch . . . . .	.06	....
Hindocraft . . . . .	.18	.19	Manhattan Monitor . . . . .	.05	....
Indian Camp . . . . .	.13	.14	Manhattan Piute . . . . .	.10	....
Jumping Jack . . . . .	.17	.18	Manhattan Red Top . . . . .	.04	.05
Little Grey . . . . .	.40	.41	Manhattan Russ . . . . .	.01	.02
Manhattan Belmont . . . . .	.02	.03	Manhattan Standard . . . . .	.02	.03
Manhattan Big Four . . . . .	.12	.13	Manhattan Shonbar . . . . .	.09	....
Manhattan Bl. Horse . . . . .	.08	.09	Manhattan Verde . . . . .	.07	....
Manhattan Broncho . . . . .	.12	.13	Manhattan Wolfone . . . . .	.25	....
Manhattan Buffalo . . . . .	.06	.07	Manhattan Mustang . . . . .	.30	.31
Manhattan Carson . . . . .	.08	.09	Manhattan Annex . . . . .	.02	.03
Manhattan Central . . . . .	.02	.03	Manhattan Extension . . . . .	.12	.13
Manhattan Consolidated . . . .	.75	.76	Manhattan Original . . . . .	.20	.21
Manhattan Con. Ex. . . . .	.07	.08	Manhattan Pine Nut . . . . .	.20	....
Manhattan Combination . . . .	.07	.08	Manhattan Seyler Humphrey . . . .	.08	.10
Manhattan Crescent . . . . .	.08	.09	Manhattan Stray Dog . . . . .	.29	.30
Manhattan Cowboy . . . . .	.04	.05	Manhattan Taquima Copper . . . .	.08	....
Manhattau Diamond . . . . .	.03	.04	Manhattan Thanksgiving . . . . .	.18	....
Manhattan Dexter . . . . .	.23	.24	Manhattan United . . . . .	.12	....
Manhattan Giant . . . . .	.09	.10	Manhattan Whale . . . . .	.07	.09
Manhattan Golden Crater. . . .	.20	.21	Manhattan Yellow Horse . . . . .	.07	.08
Manhattan Gold Nugget . . . .	.09	.10	.. . . . .	.09	....

Other Districts.

Alice of Wonder . . . . .	.12	.13	Lynx Creek	1.60	....
Arcadia . . . . .	.12	.13	Minaz Pedraz	1.10	....
Capital Wonder . . . . .	.27	.28	Mohawk Johnnie . . . . .	.17	.20
Cirac Mining Co. . . . .	.19	.20	Nevada Con. Stock . . . . .	.17	....
Clifford Mining Co. . . . .	.03	.04	Nevada Hills	3.65	3.70
E. Com. Wonder . . . . .	.15	.16	Nevada Hills Extension . . . . .	.50	....
Ely Jum. Cop. . . . .	.09	.10	N. H. Florence . . . . .	.15	....
Eagle's Nest . . . . .	.33	.34	Nevada Wonder . . . . .	.28	....
Fairview Aztec . . . . .	.25	.26	North Star Wonder . . . . .	.18	....
Fairview Hailstone . . . . .	.11	.12	Pittsburg Silver Pick	1.80	1.85
Fairview Eagle . . . . .	.60	.61	Ramsay Wonder . . . . .	.25	....
Fairview R. Rock . . . . .	.50	.51	Red Wing . . . . .	.30	....
Fairview S. King . . . . .	.42	.43	R. R. Gold Stand. . . . .	.10	....
Flor. G. Red K. . . . .	.20	.21	Round Mountain	1.10	....
Florence Leasing . . . . .	.50	.51	Round Mountain Extension. . . .	.22	....
Gold Crater Nevada . . . . .	.20	.21	Round Mountain Mohawk. . . . .	.17	.18
Gold Reed Mines . . . . .	.08	.09	Ruby Wonder . . . . .	.31	.32
Goldye Reef . . . . .	.14	.15	Selby Consol . . . . .	.75	....
Gold Quartz . . . . .	.15	.16	Silver Peak Mining Co. . . . .	.18	....
Interstate . . . . .	.05	.06	Silver Peak Exeelsior . . . . .	.17	....
Jack Pot	1.20	1.21	Vulture . . . . .	.65	....
Johnnie Consolidated10	.11	Walker L. Hia.10
Kawich King01	.02	Wonderland Mining Co.16
Kawich Mining Co. N.01	.0201

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PACIFIC MINING & OIL REPORTER

San Francisco

PACIFIC MINING & OIL REPORTER

Vol. VIII. No. 12

San Francisco, Cal., April 20, 1907

Price, 10 Cents

OPERATIONS AT MOODY GULCH.

Present Development Promises Success in a District Where Failure Has Predominated for Many Years.

Moody Gulch, a branch of the Los Gatos Canyon, is situated in the western part of Santa Clara county near its boundary with Santa Cruz county. It has been recognized as a prospective oil field for about twenty-nine years, or since 1878, when Mr. Robert C. McPherson first commenced operations there. Mr. McPherson had been prominently connected with the early development of oil in Southern California, coming to Santa Clara county after selling out his southern interests. His trained eye at once detected the strong indications of oil and gas and he succeeded in interesting capital to carry out the enterprise of drilling wells. Moody Gulch was selected as the most favorable locality.



Drilling Well of the New Moody Gulch Oil Company in the Santa Cruz Mountains.

Where Mr. McPherson drilled wells Nos. 1 and 2 the canyon runs about north 20 degrees east. The altitude is about 1100 feet, at a certain bridge a little above this point a body of shale and fine grained sandstone with a general strike of about north 60 degrees west, dipping approximately 60 degrees southwest. Los Gatos Creek, a considerable stream, runs through the gulch, cutting the shale and sandstone at several points at which strong oil seepages can be found. Heavy gas seepages can be found in many places throughout the district.

The formation is generally broken, pitching sharply as indicated above. It can be readily traced for many miles by outcroppings. Seepages are to be found five miles to the north at a point where a small stream has cut the formation. Gas exhales from the bed of the creeks north and south of Moody Gulch.

The oil so far discovered in this district is of a paraffine base, 40 to 44 degrees gravity, being light green in color. It is very volatile.

The first well drilled in this district, known as Moody No. 1, struck oil at about 800 feet. Detailed record of operations has been lost, but that of subsequent wells is, in many instances, complete.

Present operations in the Moody Gulch district consist of two wells drilling, shut down temporarily on account of numerous landslides which occurred

during the recent rains. These two wells are being drilled by the New Moody Gulch Oil Company and the Alma Oil Company. They are located on opposite sides of the gulch and near some of the previous operations. The New Moody Gulch well (No. 1) is now 1,675 feet deep in 6-inch drive pipe and E. R. Snyder, the superintendent, states that he expects to carry it to a depth of 2,000 feet where he expects to get the oil sand. This well is located some 200 feet further back on the formation than previous wells drilled in the district. A showing of oil was found at a depth of 1,500 feet which corresponds with a light oil sand found at about 1,200 feet in a well further up on the formation some years ago. It is figured that oil will be found at 1,900 or 2,000 feet in New Moody Gulch Oil Company's No. 1 and with the large pipe with which the well will be carried to this depth, it is expected that the value of the oil sand, which is the one from which all of the wells drilled in the district have gotten their oil, will be fully demonstrated. Should it prove to be an unprofitable producer then the well will be carried downward as far as possible with the



Drilling Well of the Alma Oil Company, Moody Gulch District.

hopes of getting a deeper sand than shown by the formation of the district.

Alma Oil Company's well (No. 2), located about 100 feet from No. 1, which was abandoned, is 1,350 feet deep in 6-inch pipe. A good showing of oil was made just as it became necessary to suspend operations for the reason above stated. As great a depth as possible will be drilled to catch the sands shown by outcroppings.

Altogether about twenty wells have been drilled in the Moody Gulch district without showing up any great production. Practically all of the wells have started off with an initial production of a few barrels, the output of the field having been as much as 10 cars a month (about 1,000 barrels) for a time. This dwindled down gradually until but two cars per month was shipped for a time, then ceased altogether. The greater part of the output of the field was taken by the San Jose Gas Works and brought \$3 per barrel f. o. b. at railroad station about one mile distant from the wells.

Much of the failure in past years in Moody Gulch has been caused by collapsing casing. With the heavier pipe now used there should be no trouble in fully testing the district to a great depth, the result of which may dissipate all opinion now held to its disfavor. The companies operating are not of the stock jobbing variety, all of the capital stock of both the New Moody Gulch and Alma Oil Companies being held by a few individuals who are fully aware

that the venture is purely of a wildcat character, but who are taking a chance to receive immense profits in case of success. It is this class of pioneer work that always has the best wishes and support of this journal.

It seems quite within the bounds of possibility that paying wells may be drilled in this district. The quality of the oil in itself is always an incentive to continuing the exploitation therefor. Moody Gulch lies very favorably to transportation, its climate is ideal, there is an abundance of good water, and the hills are covered with wood, although oil is being shipped in from Bakersfield for present operations, being cheaper than wood.

FURTHER EVIDENCE OF THE RICHNESS OF DUTCH CREEK DISTRICT.

Another strike of exceptionally rich ore was made on the Day Star claim of the Dutchmen Creek of Nevada Gold Mining Company, by Thos. Massey, who has uncovered a three foot ledge in place between walls of granite and schist which is a veritable jewel-box. Massey has for several days past been finding pieces of extremely rich float, but was unable to locate the ledge until recently. The three claims owned by the company, comprising the Fair Play, Riverside and Day Star, are within a half mile of Harry Paige's rich strike, made recently on the Pinenut group.

Now that the snow has melted so that development work can be done, those competent to judge are of the opinion that many valuable properties will be uncovered in the vicinity of Dutch Creek, equalling if not surpassing those already found by Massey and Paige.

The surrounding country is heavily timbered, plenty of water is available for all purposes, and the tunnel sites are of the best, it being possible to get from 1,000 to 1,700 foot-backs, which is in itself no small consideration. The Dutchmen Creek of Nevada Gold Mining Company was the first company to incorporate after the opening of the Reservation and is being promoted by the Pomeroy Securities Company in San Francisco.

As soon as the tools arrive the Dutch Creek Leasing & Mining Company will begin to develop two valuable leases which they have outside of their own property. Mr. E. W. Smith, secretary of the company, is very enthusiastic over the showing already made from the development work, and as these claims are adjacent to the Paige property great things are expected within the next sixty days.

A contract has been awarded by the Walker Lake Ibex Mining Company for a 200-foot tunnel, and work will be pushed as rapidly as conditions will allow. This property adjoins the Dutchmen Creek of Nevada Gold Mining Company's ground on the east, and should develop into a producer.

Shively and Walters have opened a three-inch seam on the Wood's claim running several hundred dollars to the ton. They are in about 20 feet at present, and the indications are that some phenomenal values will be opened up soon, as the property is in the midst of the rich strikes of Paige and Massey.

Sam Bayliss, manager of the Dutch Creek Gold Mining & Milling Company, has had a force of men working on their Bonanza group of claims for several days past to get a carload of "high-grade" ready for the mill. Sam was somewhat handicapped owing to the scarcity of burros, which were mostly all busy packing supplies and tools up to the new strikes. Bayliss was not to be deterred in his effort to carry off the palm as being the first man to ship off from the Reservation. The Bonanza is well named for if the ore being shown up is not a "good enough Bonanza" for a mining man, he is certainly hard up to please.

There is already over 30 tons sacked and on the dump and it certainly argues well for Dutch Creek when she can ship ore and only five months old, three months of which, owing to the snow, it was impossible to do any development whatever.

Chris Jurich has incorporated the Dutch Creek Mohawk Mining Company and will put a force of men to work on their claim, the Anaconda Nos. 1 and 2.

REPORT ON THE SANTA MARIA OIL DISTRICT, SANTA BARBARA COUNTY CAL.

During the last three years the region near the Pacific coast in the northern part of Santa Barbara County California, has given promise of becoming one of the most productive oil fields in the west, if not one of the most productive in the whole United States. The developed fields lie on the low rolling hills between the Santa Maria and Lompoc valleys and the wells were known to obtain their oil from the Monterey shale which underlies this region. The lightness of the oil, which averages from 25 degrees to 27 degrees Baume and the great productiveness of the wells, which yield an average of 300 to 400 barrels a day, and sometimes as high as 3,000 barrels a day, are two features which have called special attention to the field. Large areas in the same general region were known to be analogous, as far as surface evidence went, to the proven territory. For the purpose of studying the occurrence of the oil, the extent and structure of the oil-bearing formations and their relations to associated rocks, the United States Geological Survey sent a party of geologists into the field last summer. Mr. Ralph Arnold had charge of the work and was assisted by Messrs. Robert Auderson and H. R. Johnson. The territory investigated embraced the Guadalupe and Lompoc quadrangles which lie between the Pacific Ocean and a north-south line passing about five miles east of Santa Ynez and an east-west line passing $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Santa Maria.

A preliminary report containing the results of these investigations has been prepared and will be ready for distribution in a month or two. It consists of a brief description of the geography and topography of the region, more or less detailed accounts of the rock formations, a discussion of the structure of the rocks and conditions affecting the presence of oil in them, and the conclusions reached by the authors as to the territory which appears especially favorable for exploitation with the drill.

There can be no doubt that the region treated of in this report is one of great promise. The structural conditions and other considerations as well favor not only much more extensive development of the territory already tried, but also the development of new fields. It must be borne in mind, however, that it is not possible to determine absolutely by work on the surface the possibilities of occurrence or non-occurrence of oil in any one locality. The best that can be done is to estimate the degree of probability from a summary of inductions and structural conditions.

The bulletin contains also a more or less detailed description of the developed field with notes on the oil-bearing zones, gravity of the oil, production, etc. It is accompanied by three maps, one an index map which shows the location of the Santa Maria district relative to the other oil districts of the state, another a contour map which gives in detail the structure of the local Santa Maria or Orcutt field, and a third which presents the detail of geology and structure throughout the whole territory covered by the report.

The report, which should be of interest to the land owners in the district and to prospective investors in oil stocks and lands as well as to the oil operators, will be issued during the coming summer and will be for free distribution. Applications should be addressed to the Director, U. S. Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

It is reliably reported that the actual production of the Sargents District for 1906 was 30,000 barrels against 15,000 barrels originally reported in this publication. This would seem to indicate that the field is not falling off in its output. Practically all of the oil is produced by one company, the Watsonville Oil Company, which receives a good price for the same from a local refinery.



Tunnel No. 1, on the property of the Dutchman Creek, of Nevada Gold Mining Company, Walker Lake District.

MURCHIE EXTENSION SHOWS GOOD VALUES.

Several assays were recently made from samples taken from the various workings of the Murchie Extension Mining Company, near Nevada City, California, showing values much richer than the fondest anticipations of its owners.

The property of the Murchie Extension consists of 491 acres comprising seven located claims and the balance United States patented land. It is one of the largest individual holdings to be found in the west. It adjoins the well known Banner and Murchie Consolidated mines which are two of the richest in Nevada county and too well known to require further mention here.

The Murchie Extension is known to be traversed by several strong ledges carrying high values in gold. Extensive development is being done on three of these veins, with gratifying results. At one point a shaft has been sunk on one of the veins to a depth of over 300 feet and drifting commenced from three levels. The third level is showing up particularly well, the ore bodies increasing in size and strength and the values increasing with every foot of work done. A considerable amount of ore has been blocked out and exposed. This shaft, known as the "Union," is well equipped with water power plant, hoist and compressor, all well housed; also quarters for workmen and superintendent.

The principal work on this property has been confined to the Union workings, although work is being carried on systematically at several other places, including the Rising Sun and Robin Hood workings. The Union vein is a true fissure of great strength, carrying good values from the surface. As depth is attained the vein becomes stronger, until at the 300-foot level several feet of solid gold quartz is exposed. Its general trend is the same, and it probably is one of the series of rich veins which have made the Murchie Consolidated, Banner, and Empire mines famous. The other veins on the Murchie Extension as exposed by the Rising Sun and Robin Hood workings, are of a similar nature. Surface trenching has exposed several other veins which carry good values at the surface. It is believed that the property is a new work of rich fissure veins.

Six samples taken from the 300-foot level on the Union shaft, at distances of fifteen feet apart, give the following values in gold:

No. 1	\$40.29
No. 2	70.27
No. 3	53.74
No. 4	59.29
No. 5	37.82
No. 6	43.67

Two samples taken from the Rising Sun workings gave the following good values:

No. 1	\$124.00	No. 2	\$104.27
-------------	----------	-------------	----------

Two samples taken from the Robin Hood group gave the following gold values:

No. 1—From the surface	\$22.94
No. 2—From bottom of the shaft	92.17

The advisability of installing a ten-stamp mill at the Union shaft is now being strongly considered. It is believed that the ore already exposed, blocked out, and assured, is sufficient to keep such a mill running for a long time and would bring in a good revenue from the start. There is a considerable amount of rich milling ore now on the dump. It is believed that present conditions fully warrant the installation of a mill.

The future outlook of the Murchie Extension Mining Company is very promising. The results of more than 3,000 feet of development work done up to the present time fully substantiates the opinion given some time ago by Consulting Engineer J. C. Campbell that the "Murchie Extension is the making of one of the richest mines in the west.

SOUTHERN FIELDS.**Orange County.**

Orange county is coming rapidly to the front. Two new districts have been brought in within a few weeks. One is within three miles of the wells of Fullerton and within a mile of the city limits. It will probably extend within these limits. The first well that has been drilled by the Union Oil Company which is still at work and in oil. The location is within two and a half miles of the Murphy's Coyote wells.



Scene at the Union Shaft of the Murchie Extension Mining Company. Front row from left to right: Andy Holmes, Surface F Gen. T. H. Goodman, of San Francisco; J. C. Campbell, Consulting Engineer; Geo. A. Nihill, Superintendent; Henry Fitter, Accountant for Mine.

Exports of Domestic Mineral Oil From the Pacific Ports of the United States, and Shipments to Alaska and Hawaii, During January, 1907

CUSTOMS DISTRICTS AND COUNTRIES	MINERAL OIL, CRUDE		MINERAL OIL, REFINED OR MANUFACTURED							
			NAPHTHAS, ETC.		ILLUMINATING		LUBRICATING, ETC.		RESIDUUM, ETC.	
	Gallons	Dollars	Gallons	Dollars	Gallons	Dollars	Gallons	Dollars	Gallons	Dollars
Domestic Exports—										
Alaska					450	105				
Puget Sound					1,441	236	1,749	530		
San Diego					4,450	842	143	48	735	44
San Francisco	1,650	20	10,870	1,984	7,426,402	341,509	11,520	4,241	2,850	428
TOTAL DOMESTIC	320,866	6,842	11,180	2,045	7,432,743	342,692	13,412	4,819	3,585	472
Shipments to Alaska—										
From Puget Sound	25,200	360	31,907	6,008	37,227	8,475	4,959	1,954		
Shipments to Hawaii—										
From San Francisco	365,400	8,700	27,751	3,673	167,060	33,960	50,602	16,534		

It is expected that other drilling may be started soon. The territory thus opened may be of great extent but a large part of it is already located by the Murphy and the Union. The fact that the city of Fullerton has taken within its limits a large stretch of uninhabited foothills included in the probable oil belt is discouraging to some of the oil men who do not care to pay municipal taxes from which they can expect no benefits.

The second field that has just been opened in Orange county is on the shores of Newport Bay, scarcely back from the ocean a mile, and within two and a half miles of Newport Beach which is connected with Los Angeles by the Pacific Electric railroad which runs cars every hour. The Southern Pacific is also within sight of the well just drilled by the Newport Bay Oil Company. This well is down about 2100 feet, with 1,600 feet of water in the hole holding down the oil and gas, the pressure from which has been sufficient to force some oil up through the casing. It is the intention to go 3,000 feet or more. The indications are very favorable for a gusher. The rig is about completed for a second well to be located within a few yards of the first. Contract has been let for six more to be started as rapidly as possible.

The company has leased 2,000 acres on both shores of the bay, from the Townsend & Dayman Company of Long Beach for twenty years on a royalty basis. Daniel Halliday the Santa Ana banker, has since purchased a part of this land from which he will receive the royalty.

George Huntington of Los Angeles is president of the company and with him are associated a number of local men of means. At present there is no stock for sale and the corporation is a close one.

Interest in the field is very great and oil men are going from Los Angeles on every car to see the well. Already Charles S. Young, the well known Bakersfield operator, and W. S. Collins of this city have acquired a tract within half a mile of the wells, and will drill. Adjoining their property a Los Angeles syndicate, composed of J. W. and J. P. Brunton, H. E. Hales and others, have leased some 300 acres. They will probably organize a stock company soon. Drilling is to begin at once.

Among the visitors to Newport has been Prof. W. W. Orcutt of the Union Oil Company, and it is thought that the big corporation may yet enter the field. It is expected by those best informed that a score or more of derricks will be operating in a few weeks.

So far as can be learned from the small samples obtained the oil will be about 37 gravity. Situated as the field is within sight of the ocean there should be a future for it equal to any in the state. The distance is about forty miles from Los Angeles.

The old Fullerton district is very active. Strings are running on many properties and the output is certain to exceed two millions this year, and it may come nearer three. No one, however, fears an over-production: the consumption is growing too rapidly.

Los Angeles County.

Two movements to open new districts are under way in Los Angeles county. The Wilmington Oil Company has taken up the enterprise, first broached but never actually attempted a year ago by another corporation, of drilling on the A. J. Large ranch, some sixteen miles from the city on the Los Angeles Inter-Urban Electric Railway's San Pedro line. Gas was found here nearly two years ago at a depth of 400 feet in a well drilled by the owner for water. It was sufficient for his own domestic use and aroused much interest. The company has leased parts of the Large, Weston and Orr and Barker ranches.

The officers and directors are: J. W. Brunton, president; Charles Strong, vice-president; H. J. Robinson, secretary; all of Los Angeles; and W. S. Carey, cashier of the Bank of Wilmington, treasurer. Stock will be placed in Los Angeles and in the surrounding beach towns.

The Bixbys of Long Beach are drilling on their lands on the Palos Verdes ranch, some four and a half miles east of San Pedro and three miles from Wilmington. Work has been in progress for some ninety days, but so quietly has it been done that scarcely a word regarding its progress has appeared. It is a private venture carried out by members of one family on their own land. Indications are reported to be very good indeed, the drill having already gone below 1,000 feet and entered oil shale. This well is close to the holdings of the Wilmington Oil Company.

The Santa Monica Oil, Mining & Gas Company has sent out the first loads of lumber and teams for beginning development of land in Santa Monica canyon where they believe they have a good thing. The promoters are very enthusiastic over their outlook, saying they are clearly on the same belt as the Newhall and Ventura districts.

The Amalgamated has some seventy wells completed or nearly so. One in the western extremity of the field is 4,200 feet, the second deepest in the state. The oil is held down with water and it is intended to go still further before perforating. It is too soon to make predictions but it is said that a lighter sand has probably been found underlying the strata hitherto tapped by the drill.

Ventura County.

The Elk Consolidated, a Los Angeles stock company, has entered the Fillmore district and has driven its drill to 1000 feet and into a good body of oil sand according to reports of the directors. Samples of the product show 37 gravity. The well is within the proven belt. It will be pushed to greater depth.

Santa Paula people have organized the Mupu Oil Company and have acquired a lease on several hundred acres adjoining the Slocum property and along the banks of the Santa Paula river. Since the lease was taken the heavy rains have uncovered a large body of oil sand on the river. Preparations are about complete for drilling. All the stock is being sold in Santa Paula and vicinity. C. N. Fernald is president.

The Hillside Crude, a Los Angeles corporation, is preparing to drill just north of the Capitol Crude and the Bard Oil & Asphalt wells. Dr. J. J. O'Brien of Los Angeles is president.

The Capitol Crude's refinery at Santa Paula is busy every minute. It is about to add a fourth still to keep up with business. No attention is paid to asphalt but large quantities of high-grade distillates are turned out. Practically local fuel is the product of this plant. Enough, however, is shipped in by the Standard to keep rates down.

The Union has suspended operations on the well it has been drilling in Adams canyon. Work may be resumed later. It is reported that much unexpected bad luck has been met with and possibly a new hole may be started.

Both the pipe lines of the Standard and Union have been washed out by high water in the Santa Clara river, and several weeks have been consumed in the effort to restore them.

Summerland, Carpinteria.

Your correspondent has visited Summerland and found that district over the sea still struggling on. It certainly dies hard and it is now possible that it will refuse to die at all, for there are many reports abroad, some of which may prove true despite denials, that a combination to sink a 3,000-foot well is contemplated. No one has ever gone below 1000, and that only once and then back on the heights. The average depth of present wells is less than 200 feet, production about one or one and a half barrels. The barrier to all deep development has always been the number of small holdings into which the entire field is split, just like at Spindletop.

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The Columbian Oil, Asphalt and Refining Company's well at Carpinteria is still going down at 3,000 feet. There is oil in it beyond a doubt. The question is, how much? Superintendent Sattler says he believes that there is between 100 and 500 barrels a day in sight now, but others, for some reason, are very skeptical.

The Columbian and the Carpinteria, the latter a corporation formed by stockholders of the Brookshire and Pinal and under the same management, is drilling about two and a half miles from the former's well, have taken up under lease or by purchase large tracts surrounding their original holdings in anticipation of a find of oil.

The success that may eventually be achieved here is likely to have its effect upon any movement that may be in sight for deep drilling at Summerland.

SANTA MARIA.

During the past fortnight development work has been rushed, and just as fast as rig timbers and materials can be delivered, new rigs will be put into operation.

At the present time there are 116 finished wells, 35 drilling, 15 new rigs ready for work, and 6 rigs in course of construction.

All the large producers are hiring more men, building additional sleeping accommodations and ordering materials lavishly, and appearances all go to prove that the next few months will show a greater activity in development than ever before.

The New Pennsylvania Petroleum Company, operating in the eastern part of the Santa Maria field proper, is well down with its No. 3 well, in most promising formation. This company has developed a part of the field which shows up flowing wells producing large quantities of high gravity refining oil, and is now constructing additional storage tanks. Pipe line connections will soon be made to carry its production to market.

The Santa Rosa Oil Company has been organized to drill a well on the Santa Rosa Creek near Cambria. This company is incorporated for \$500,000, and prominent oil men of San Luis Obispo are heavily interested in the venture.

Shipments are going forward at a greater rate than in March. The Southern Pacific is now open for business, both north and south, and car shipments of oil are already moving from Betteravia, Casmalia, etc.

The new 8-inch pipe line of the Graciosa Oil Company, from the wells to Oilport, is now in full operation, and shipments are being made over its wharf by steamer.

The Associated Oil Company's new 8-inch pipe line, from Divide to Gaviota, has been delayed on account of trouble over part of their right-of-way. This will probably be arranged within a few days, and the work on the line again be in full swing. In the meantime, the constructing company is working on lead lines and connections.

With all these lines working, it is estimated that over two million barrels per month can be easily shipped from the Santa Maria field, and steamers, barges and tugs are being chartered to finish the chain of transportation to the large local oil markets.

The Santa Maria Crude Oil Company, which has a tract just north of the Hall & Hall property, has its new derrick up and is just about ready to spud in.

The Union Oil Company has been burning the oil in several of its slump holes on the Fox and Hobbs leases. It has been found too expensive to pump this oil into its tankage, and then mix it with sufficient light oil to be enabled to pump it again through its long line to Port Harford. During the heavy storms which have prevailed this winter, the ground has been so loosened that there has been much oil lost on account of the oil reservoirs breaking, causing a great deal of danger and damage to property.

In the Arroyo Grande field, while there have been no producing wells brought in as yet, several of the drillers report good showings of oil and gas.

In the Cat Canyon district, E. E. Henderson has two rigs ready for work, one on the Stendel tract and one on the old Rhee Ranch property. Some of his engine parts have been delayed en route, but he hopes to have both rigs going this week.

BIG CONTRACT FOR SANTA MARIA PRODUCT.

Contracts amounting to nearly \$3,000,000 were signed in San Francisco, April 18th, by the Standard Oil Company and representatives of three of the largest independent petroleum companies in the Santa Maria field. The contracts are to run for three years and call for the delivery of 145,000 barrels a month at 50 cents a barrel. This is the highest price paid for California oil in five years. It is regarded as the greatest stimulus the oil industry of the state has received in recent years.

The companies which have contracted to sell to the Standard are the Pinal, Brookshire and New Pennsylvania. The Pinal, the largest producer of the three, will sell 90,000 barrels a month, the Brookshire 40,000 and the New Pennsylvania 15,000 a month. For the independent companies the negotiations were conducted by President M. Fleisher and Directors J. F. Goodwin and P. O. Tietzen of the Pinal, President John Barneberg of the Brookshire Company, and President T. R. Findley of the New Pennsylvania.

The three companies adjoin each other in the Santa Maria field and are controlled by Santa Maria and San Luis Obispo people. The property is in the heart of the oil belt and borders on the holdings of the Union oil company.

The contract came at a time when the independent companies were making preparations to market their own product. The Standard had refused to meet their terms and a break was threatened. The Standard had contracted for the Kern river oil at 30 cents a barrel. This oil is of about 16 gravity, while the Santa Maria product runs as high as 29. It was contended by the Santa Maria producers that their oil was worth 50 cents or more. Last week, when it seemed that an oil war was inevitable, the Standard reopened negotiations with the Independent companies and yesterday's deal was the result.

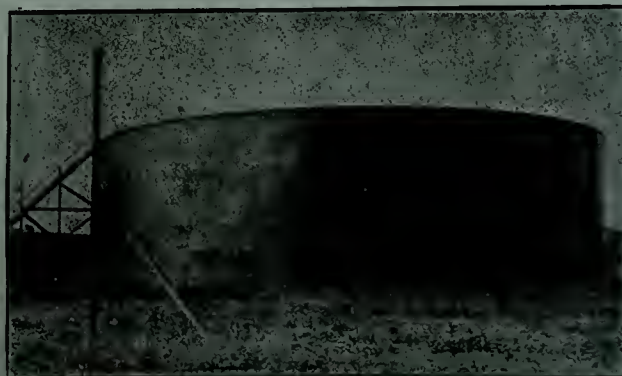
The rise in price is accounted for by the prevailing scarcity of oil, the falling off in the Texas field and the increased demand for petroleum all over the world.

The contract of the McKittrick oil producers with the Associated Oil Company was closed last week. Deliveries will begin immediately under the contracts, and will continue for about a year, by which time it is expected that the Standard pipe line will be able to handle the product and a better disposal may be made. The amounts of the various contracts are as follows: McKittrick Oil Company, 75,000 to 100,000 barrels. Total, 425,000 to 575,000 barrels. Besides the immense amount of oil which the Associated will thus obtain, twenty additional wells will be drilled on their own property on section 13. The Berry and San Francisco-McKittrick companies will also begin new development work at once, to supply the oil called for by their contracts, but the McKittrick Company will do no new work at present, trusting the supply from their present wells being sufficient to fulfill the contract. On account of the revival of interest in the McKittrick fields, an effort is being made to induce the Southern Pacific to run a daily night train to the fields from Bakersfield, besides the regular day train which is now in service, and indications are strong that the train will be running soon. Its schedule has not yet been determined. The Associated is also renewing its activity at the Midway fields. New development work will begin at once on the holdings of the Tulare Oil Company, in the southwest quarter of section 24-32-24. The controlling interest in this company is owned by O. Scribner of the Associated.

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Practically no change is recorded in the Goldfield strike which continues with no indications of a settlement before the annual labor meeting in June. Every mine in the district remains shut down and will remain so until the Western Federation of Miners will forswear allegiance to the I. W. W. It seems quite probable that no action will be taken until the June meeting which will mean the continued closing down of all mines until that time. And there is no assurance that a conclusion of the strike will take place then. If the miners vote to stay with the I. W. W., it will leave the whole matter just where it was at the beginning of the strike, with three months of wasted time for the mine operators. There has been some reports of importing non-union men from Arizona and Utah, and it is emphatically declared by some that Federal troops are in readiness at Salt Lake City to go to the scene of strife, but this does not seem probable. To import non-union miners into this district would call forth bloodshed from men mentally irresponsible, and, while the troops might suppress the rioting, they could not erase the blot that would forever stain a camp whose mines have made it the best known in the world today. The outlook is dubious indeed, and requires the careful consideration of all.

* * *

R. L. Burnier is again to the front, and with another fake publication. This time it is the "Journal of Finance," which pretends to be an independent paper but which in reality is nothing but the promotion organ of Burnier and his criminal associates. Burnier sprung into existence as a literary spirit during the Texas oil boom, when he began the publication of that notorious official organ of everything that flavored with hoodle, swindle or crime. Hundreds of wild-cat schemes were advertised in the "National

Oil Reporter," and thousands of victims were swindled out of their last dollar with vague promises of untold riches in the Texas oil fields. It is an actual fact that companies without an acre of land advertised in the unsavory New York publication which, both in its news columns and editorially, boomed the stock jobbing proposition to the skies. Chambermaids, waitresses, wash-women, and widows were the selected victims, as no man of business judgment would tumble to so raw a fake. Burnier bled his clients to the last cent they would stand. It is stated that it was a common thing for him to print the fake advertisements of a company for a time and then to demand blood money, threatening exposure, should it not be forthcoming—blackmail of the lowest nature as his hapless victims were in as bad a position as they could possibly place him. The National Oil Reporter finally ceased publication after defrauding the printers out of something like \$8,000, to say nothing of thousands of dollars due correspondents and others with whom he had dealings. The writer of this compliment to Mr. Burnier was one of his victims to the tune of something like \$70.00 for correspondence.

Burnier's "Journal of Finance" is nothing more or less than the promotion prospectus of a lot of rotten companies whose stocks he is attempting to unload on the unwary public. The publication is denied the right to enter the mails as a publication, third rate postage being paid upon the same. The investing public should scorn to read a single line of its rottenness, as it is unreliable beyond a degree of comparison.

* * *

With the handing down of a verdict of guilty by a Chicago jury last week the Standard Oil Co. becomes a Federal criminal subject to a fine of \$29,240,000, should the maximum fine be imposed. The Octopus was found guilty on 1,462 counts of having accepted rebates and will be fined this week unless the motion for a new trial is allowed.

It is not, however, expected that the maximum fine will be imposed, and the criminal corporation will doubtless get off with a comparatively small penalty. But it is not the penalty that the Federal government is seeking; it is to correct and check the evil, and in this it has been successful in a measure beyond the knowledge of the layman.

It is a fact that today it would be practically impossible for the Standard Oil Company or any other corporation to secure a special rate or a rebate of any nature from the railroads, and a further fact, that few corporations or individuals would dare to accept it could it be secured. Rebates have become mighty unpopular; as unpopular as green apples to the boy who has contracted pains in the stomach after eating them. Yet the evil is not as yet wiped out. As long as railroads and shippers are controlled by one and the same party as is the Standard Oil Company and the Southern Pacific Company controlled by the Rockefeller fortune, just so long will the independent shipper be at a disadvantage.

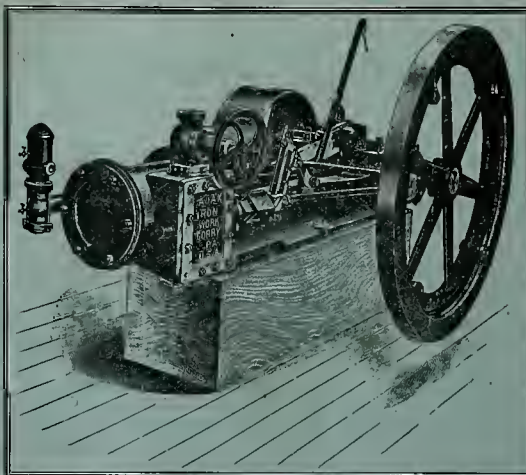
This is an era of investigation and correction. It is not the intention of the Federal government to persecute, but it will continue to expose and prosecute corruption until it shall have become too unpopular to be tolerated. The guilty may yet save themselves by adopting honest business methods.

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OIL AND MINING NOTES.

The British tank steamer Seminole was cleared April 17th from San Francisco for Chinkiang and Hankow, with 2,280,000 gallons of refined petroleum, valued at \$88,290.

At a recent meeting of the Nevada County Oil Company a dividend of 6 cents a share was declared, amounting in all to \$15,000. This is the first returns the stockholders have had from their Kern River property. A contract was recently made for the output of the lease and regular future dividends are expected.

It is reported that the strike at the famous Treadwell mine at Douglas, Alaska, has been settled, with a victory for the mines. The company's blacklist in before the strike will remain in effect.

The San Francisco McKittrick and Berry & Keller oil companies of McKittrick, representing practically all of the independent production of that field, has been contracted to the Associated Oil Company at a price of 30 cents a barrel.

The Twenty-Five Oil Company has amended its articles of incorporation so as to permit drilling operations. The company, which has holdings in the Sunset-Midway field, has formerly been restricted to buying, selling and leasing land. Wells will be commenced on some of its property within a short time.

The contract for the refinery of the Monarch Oil Company at Sunset has been let to local parties and material is being assembled. It will contain four stills, two of 300 barrels and two of 250 barrels.

Lumber is arriving at Maricopa for the buildings of the initial station of the Standard Oil Company's pipe line. Work of constructing the station will be begun at once. Men and material are being gathered as rapidly as possible. Meanwhile drilling operations are being inaugurated in every part of the west side with an assured market for the entire production.

The first consignment of the pipe for the pipe line of the Standard Oil Company from the Sunset-Midway fields is arriving at Bakersfield. The rights of way have been fully completed, the deeds for the same having been filed at Bakersfield a few days ago. Contracts are being made with local employment agencies and work of ditching and laying the pipe will be commenced with a large force of men within a few days.

The Western Pacific Railway will use fuel oil not only for its locomotives for its trans-continental line, but also for its ocean steamers which will ply between San Francisco and the Orient. The increased demand for oil will be enormous. Fuel stations will be established at Oriental points, but the greater part of the fuel used on the steamships will be taken on at the initial port, San Francisco, as the storage capacity of a modern, oil-burning ocean liner is sufficient for a round trip under ordinary circumstances. It seems that the Western Pacific Company is making no definite arrangements for its fuel supply, probably depending upon the marketing companies.

A deal has just been consummated by the terms of which the King Keystone Oil Company has acquired all of the holdings of the Monarch Oil Company in the Sunset oil district. It is the intention of the purchasing company to construct a refinery on the property, with a capacity of 3,000 barrels daily. The King Keystone Company has also purchased all of the holdings of the Alameda and Occidental companies, also the Webster Iron Works and the local water system.

It would seem that the purchasing company has secured all of the facilities necessary to operate its properties. There are 17 producing wells and 2 drilling wells on the acquired property. Material is being assembled for 10 additional wells, with the intention of increasing the production of the properties to the capacity of the refinery, by the time the latter is completed.

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NEVADA MINES.

NEVADA HAS A GREAT FUTURE.

High-grade ore in the many new camps of Nevada has done more than anything else to arouse public interest in this reawakened mining State. In the past, much has been written about the low-grade ore in the Homestake and Alaska Treadwell properties and the immense dividends paid as a result of the production of these ores. Three-dollar ore has no commercial value unless there is a plant adjacent that will treat this ore at a profit. Hundreds of thousands of dollars are invested in treatment plants at the Homestake and Alaska Treadwell properties in order that the great bodies of low-grade ore can be treated at a profit. If the low-grade ores will pay handsome dividends, the high-grade ores of Nevada should prove proportionately more profitable. Of course it is not to be expected that the record of the Homestake or the Alaska Treadwell will be duplicated in the deserts of Nevada. The dividends may be greater from Nevada properties, but it is hardly to be expected that mining, transportation or treatment methods will ever be carried on as economically in the desert country as where there is an abundance of water and comparative cheap labor. There are great bodies of low-grade ore in Nevada, but at the present time these ore bodies are overshadowed by the high-grade ores. But conditions are bound to change in Nevada. Railroads are being built, new treatment plants are being erected and the time is coming when the low-grade ores, now forgotten in the mad rush for bonanzas, will be economically mined and treated. The Alaska Treadwell mine is making a profit of nearly a million dollars a year from ore that runs three dollars a ton and less. Think of the immense profits that will come from the ores of the Bullfrog district of Nevada, for instance, where there are almost mountains of ore that will average many times this figure. A prominent mining engineer, who has gone into the matter thoroughly, says the Bullfrog district and many other districts of that State have, in addition to the high-grade ore bodies, immense bodies of low-grade ores, that will prove even more valuable with economical mining and treatment methods.

Ore running \$25 per ton may be shipped at a handsome profit. Figuring \$3 per ton for mining and loading into cars, and \$10 a ton for transportation and smelting, \$25 ore will pay \$12 a ton profit. On \$100 ore, the total cost of mining, transportation and smelting would be about \$22, leaving a profit of \$78 per ton. By milling \$25 ore, with a saving of 85 per cent., a profit of \$16.25 a ton would be made, figuring the cost of mining and milling at \$5 a ton, and this is the maximum estimate. Some engineers estimate that ore may be mined and milled here at \$2 and \$3 a ton, but accepting the maximum figure, a good profit is assured on ore running \$8 up.

These figures will be of special interest at this time, now that the properties are commencing to make shipments with the advent of the railroads. There is much \$100 ore in camp, big shoots of \$50 stuff, immense bodies of \$25 rock, and worlds of ore that will run from \$6 to \$15. There is no denying the fact that the Bullfrog district has the goods, and it will only be a question of time until a score or more of properties will be equipped with their own mills and grinding out dividends. In the meantime, the shipping values should establish a good reputation for the camp as a shipper of raw materials.—Bonds and Mortgages.

GOLDFIELD.

Goldfield, Nevada, April 16.

All the mines in Goldfield district closed down early in the week that ended March 16 and all still remain idle. The natural supposition would have been that stocks would have suffered universally in consequence, but such is not the fact. Since the closedown there have been thirty-eight Goldfield securities which have recorded sales every week of the four which ended respectively on March 16, March 23, March 30 and April 6. Taking as the criterion their closing prices for each of those weeks on the Goldfield Mining Stock Exchange, only two in that number have suffered declines, their average drop having been but 3.69 per cent., while four have just held their own and thirty-two have advanced an average of 32.04 per cent. The story is told in the following table:

Company—	Mar. 16.	Mar. 23.	Mar. 30.	Apr. 6	Per Cent. Decline
Daisy	\$2.20	\$2.30	\$1.85	\$2.10	4.76
Diamondfield .....	.39½	.40	.37	.38½	2.63
Average two securities					3.69

Frances Mohawk	1.15	1.15	1.00	1.15	.....
Nevada Western .....	.02½	.02½	.02¼	.02½	.....
Red King .....	.20	.20	.20	.20	.....
St. Ives Leasing .....	.11	.10¼	.10½	.11	.....
				Per Cent Advance	
Yellow Rose .....	.11	.12	.10¼	.11½	4.54
Adams .....	.17½	.17½	.19	.19	8.57
Consolidated	7.75	8.75	7.99	8.42	8.65
C. O. D. M. & L. ....	.07½	.07	.06¾	.08	10.34
Silver Pick	1.15	1.40	1.25	1.28	11.30
St. Ives	1.42	1.60	1.55	1.65	16.19
Triangle .....	.42	.53	.49	.49½	17.86
Combination Fraction	3.90	4.58	4.35	4.68	20.00
United Mines .....	.03¾	.03¾	.03½	.04½	20.00
Vernal .....	.16	.21	.20	.20	20.00
Commonwealth .....	.29	.33	.29	.35	20.69
Blue Bell .....	.23	.28	.26	.28	21.74
Red Top Extension .....	.41½	.53	.51	.51	22.89
Cracker Jack .....	.14	.16	.15½	.17½	25.00
Kewanas	1.20	1.55	1.30	1.50	25.00
Great Bend Extension .....	.23	.24	.22	.29	26.09
Gold Bar .....	.82	1.05	1.00	1.05	28.05
Black Rock .....	.07	.08	.09½	.09	28.57
Great Bend .....	.84	1.05	1.03	1.09	29.76
Blue Bull .....	.37	.50	.48	.49½	33.78
Grandma .....	.20	.27½	.26	.27	35.00
Atlanta .....	.53½	.74	.72½	.74	38.32
Combination .....	.20	.25	.26	.28	40.00
Black Butte Bonanza .....	.07½	.10½	.09¾	.11¼	50.00
Great Bend Fraction .....	.03	.03¼	.05	.04½	50.00
Yellow Tiger .....	.13¼	.16	.15½	.20	50.94
Black Butte Extension .....	.09½	.14	.13	.14½	52.63
Jumbo Extension	1.55	2.22	2.15	2.41	55.48
Lone Star .....	.22	.30½	.30	.35	59.01
Columbia Mountain Extension ..	.05	.06	.06½	.08	60.00
Empire .....	.11½	.14½	.17	.18½	60.87
Red Hills .....	.23	.33	.31	.40	73.91
Average thirty-two securities					32.04

Average thirty-two securities32.04

Goldfield, Nevada, April 17.

Although every mine and every lease in Goldfield district has been lifeless since March 12, yet affairs have not been wholly at a standstill. Within the month that has elapsed since the shutdown building activity has been more pronounced than ever before in the city's history. Many a new building has grown from its foundations to its present perfection and many another, of stately appearance and large cost, has passed beyond the stage of excavation.

California capitalists, whose expert is E. F. Phelan, are arranging for the equipment and maintenance of a gigantic water and power plant, larger than the contemplated \$23,000,000 system under contemplation for Los Angeles, which by the harnessing of Feather River will convey to Nevada power sufficient for the operation of every mine in the Sagebrush State.

It is since the closedown that there has come the authoritative announcement that J. A. Ainselle, of the Manhattan Trust Company of New York, has decided to organize the Nevada Miners' Savings Bank, with headquarters in Goldfield and branches in several other camps. Deposits in the four existing Goldfield banks aggregate about \$5,000,000.

The heaviest consignment of mail ever brought into Goldfield in one lot weighed upwards of two tons, letters and papers. This occurred since the memorable 12th of March.

Within the past month a pretentious little village has upsprung in the Red Peak neighborhood, over the malapai about three miles west of this city. Many portable houses have been hauled to the townsite, shops have been built, a big boarding house is under construction and when peace again reigns in Goldfield, Red Peak will be a suburb not to be ignored.

Goldfield stocks that have been listed on the San Francisco Exchange since the cessation of operations in this district are those of the Diamondfield Florence Mining, Goldfield Syndicate Mining, Sandstorm West Extension Mining and Yellow Top Gold Mining Companies. While none of the Goldfield mines have been working for a month, there are these bits of information concerning them that have come to light since March 12:

BLUE BULL.—At the annual meeting, recently held, John Wellington Finch, manager of the Consolidated, was made manager of the Blue Bull. In addition to its own workings the company has let four leases.

COMBINATION FRACTION.—After the expiration of the four leases now active, no more will be allowed on Fraction. This is an ultimatum agreed upon at the recent annual meeting.

C. O. D.—A mill will be built so soon as a sufficient flow of water is developed. There are sixteen leases on the domain.

COMING NATION—William J. Brewer has purchased the control from William L. Wilson, the deal running up toward \$200,000. To facilitate sinking to a depth of 500 feet, the new owner has ordered complete mechanical equipment. The ground is surrounded by shippers.

DAISY—President Bayley, of Los Angeles, with a party of associates, has made a thorough examination of the bonanza. A mill will be added to the mine's conveniences.

DIXIE—With the resumption of activity will come the inauguration of the most energetic campaign in the history of Dixie's development. There are vast reserves of milling ore blocked out on the 360-foot level and arrangements will be made for its treatment.

FLORENCE—Philadelphia capitalists have an option on J. P. Hennessey's 110,000 shares at \$4.75. Contracts for the company mill, to cost \$200,000 have been let. President Gatzen, of the Florence Goldfield Red King Leasing Company, is on the coast, buying machinery.

GIANT—Ore averaging \$15 the ton at the 123 level will be extensively exploited with the return of life to the district.

GOLD BAR EXTENSION—A significant fact is that 50,000 shares of Extension stock was recently purchased by Louis K. Koontz, manager of the Gold Bar.

JUMBO EXTENSION—Since the labor war began the Higgiason lease has made one shipment of thirty-three tons of very rich ore.

LOGIC—State Senator Tully Scott, of Teller county, Colorado, has organized the Logic Gold Mines Company, which will develop the Lucy B. fraction and the May Queen claim, about a half mile north of the Sandstorm.

MONOGRAM—A hoist is on the way to the main shaft of this group, admirably located, adjoining the famous Goldfield Columbia, controlled by Hayes and Monnette.

OLD KAINTUCK—As soon as permitted the company will resume development of a shoot of \$600 ore, uncovered just before the closedown on the 200 level.

PAN YAN—Some of the owners, who are practical miners, have been poking around in the diggings for the past three weeks and have disclosed a 20-inch streak of \$100 ore. The ground adjoins the Rochester, in the eastern portion of the district.

SANDSTORM—Last Friday the stock jumped from 60 cents to 85. The cause was the rumor of a strike by watchmen, alleged to have found rich stringers in the deepest workings. It is impossible to verify the report.

SKYLARK—The labor trouble has not balked the work of setting up a new hoist that is now in position at the main working shaft. This shaft is going down near the junction of four ledges and from its bottom drifts will drive for thorough exploration. The ground adjoins the Eureka and is thought to have extension of the Daisy's leads.

ST. IVES—For something like \$250,000 Thomas Lockhart has sold his interests to Claude Smith, John Erickson and other Goldfield investors. The Codd lease has fine ore.

THIRD CHANCE—Having recently installed an engine and gallows frame, the Third Chance is ready to sink to a depth of 800 feet, though expecting to catch shipping ore short of that depth.

UTICA—The newly organized Utica Mining Company owns several claims not far west of the Great Bend. Some fair assays have been taken.

Goldfield, Nev., April 17.

Saturday, the thirteenth of April, was the closing day of the fifth week of the shutdown of the mines of Goldfield district. Despite the slumpable conditions this last week of the labor trouble made for itself an enviable stock record. There were seventy-nine different securities which saw sales on the Goldfield Mining Stock Exchange, there having been traded 1,515,300 shares for \$967,349.50, showing for all the stock disposed of an average value of sixty-four cents per share. By a comparison of this last week with the record of all the thirty-four weeks since the awakening of Nevada securities in the week that ended on the twenty-fifth of last August it is discovered that the week of April thirteenth registered itself well above the average of the entire period, which included the memorable days of the Mohawk's sensational performances and the merger of some of the big ones into the Goldfield Consolidated Mines Company.

The total number of shares sold, 1,515,300, is 9.67 per cent above the thirty-four weeks' average, 1,381,723.

The average number of shares of each stock sold, 20,203, is 15.29 per cent above the grand average, 17,523.

The average value per share of all stock sold, sixty-four cents, is 30.61 per cent above the grand average, forty-nine cents.

The value of the total number of shares sold, \$967,349.50, is 44.07 per cent above the average, \$671,464.75.

The average value of the total number of shares of each stock sold, \$12.897.97, is 51.47 per cent above that grand average for the thirty-four weeks, \$8.515.41.

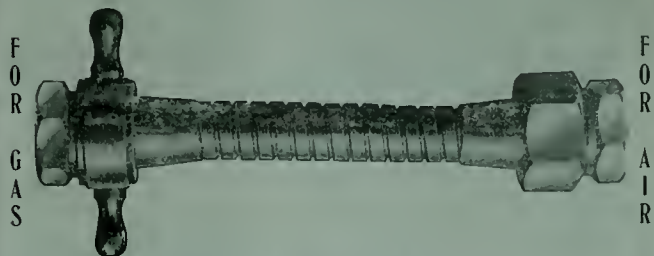
Within the space of thirty-four weeks since August 25th there have been sold on the Goldfield Mining Stock exchange 46,978,581½ shares of stock for \$22,829,501.57. The banner week, as to the number of shares sold and their total value, was that one which ended November 10th, within whose six days of trading there were 2,665,400 shares bartered for \$1,294,547.50, while the

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slimmest week of the lot was that which ended December 29th, with 515,614 shares slumped off at \$204,476.10. That was the middle week of the three weeks' holiday strike brought on by the evil machinations of the anarchistic Industrial Workers of the World.

Four Nevada mining companies which have recently listed their stocks on the San Francisco exchange are the Nevada Hills Annex Mines Company, owning one claim in Fairview district; Spider-Wasp Mining Company, five claims in Wonder district; the New Belmont Amalgamated Mining and Milling Company, eleven claims in Philadelphia district, Nye county, and the Bullfrog Teddy Gold Mining Company, one claim in Bullfrog district.

A fair criterion to the prosperity of Goldfield in the face of adverse conditions is the status of the banks. The largest of the four Goldfield banks is that of John S. Cook & Co. According to official statements its deposits at the end of the last quarter of 1906 were \$5,341,329.49, and its deposits at the end of the first quarter of 1907 were \$6,235,623.93, a gain during the troublesome period of thirteen per cent. Loans on the last day of 1906 amounted to \$2,309,160.14, and for the last day of March, when the labor situation looked the blackest, the Cook bank loans had increased to \$2,852,073.23, an expansion of better than 23 per cent.

At this time, while the miners are idle, the contractors, architects and carpenters are more numerous and busier than ever before. More than a million dollars' worth of new buildings is in course of erection, magnificent residences, office and business blocks and hotels and theatres, many of them constructed of brick or stone and all being practically fire-proof. Goldfield is soon to be a city of 50,000 population and will be ready equipped with the finest hotel accommodations and office homes of any city between San Francisco and Salt Lake. This estimate does not take into account such improvements as the \$100,000 mill that is building at the Florence mine and is only one of several such plants to be in commission before long.

An aggregation of Boston capital has pledged \$20,000,000 for the launching of a gigantic electric power scheme to provide with energy the entire state of Nevada, if required. The plan is to utilize 50,000 inches of Colorado river water, where there is available a one-thousand-foot fall within eight miles, the plant to be located at Rioville and the wires to stretch to all Nevada camps and across to California.

Andy Adams, the author, writer of The Log of the Cowboy, has purchased a residence at Columbia, a Goldfield suburb, and will henceforth make this his home. He has acted in accordance with the advice of United States Senator A. C. Latimer, from South Carolina, who advises young men to go to Goldfield and grow up with the country.

BOND'S MARKET LETTER

Each week W. F. Bond and Company, the oldest established brokerage house in Goldfield, issue an exhaustive, unbiased and thoroughly reliable resume of physical conditions at the mines, with present and probably future movements of the stocks, of every district in Nevada. It is an authentic summary of reports from their own field men, who invade every section of the state, and is

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MANHATTAN.

Goldfield, Nevada, April 15.

An industrious statistician has figured out the amount of development in sixty-five Manhattan mines and prospects to date at approximately 35,000 feet, which is six and two-thirds miles total, an average of 538½ feet to the mine or prospect. Considering the youth of the camp and the serious relapse it suffers through the San Francisco disaster, the showing is most creditable. Late news from some of the prominent diggings is here tersely told:

CENTURY.—A newly organized corporation of which W. P. Hatch, of Los Angeles, is president, and G. K. Tackabury, of Boston, is secretary and treasurer. The main shaft is sinking for the 200-foot level.

GOLD CRATER.—To this group, adjoining that of the Stray Dog, there has come a carload of machinery, consisting of a hoist, gallows frame, buckets, cars and tracking. There have been exposed well defined ledges, mineral bearing, and these will be probed at sensible mining depth.

HEARST-JAGGERS.—Absorbed by the recently perfected Manhattan Merger Mines Corporation, which allows 80 shares of its stock for 100 of Hearst-Jaggers.

HINDOCRAFT.—It is practically assured that the Hindocraft people have taken over the control of the near-by Mustang and that the two mines will be developed henceforth under one management.

INDEPENDENT.—An honest sampling of both walls of the incline shaft that is following the vein to depth yielded an average of upwards of \$530 per ton, gold and silver, gold predominating. The new vertical shaft that is dropping for this same ledge should reach it at about 60 feet.

LEONARD.—Activity has resumed under the direction of Albert S. Watson, the Goldfield operator. Gold pannings come from the ledge which is thought to be an extension of the Consolidated system.

MAIN.—A crosscut is being driven on the 50-foot level for the gold ledge that was tapped at a depth of 70 feet.

MAMMOTH.—At a vertical depth of 300 feet the main tunnel will penetrate a ledge that measures 60 feet wide on top and displays flattering values. By a 615-foot tunnel, 90 feet of drifting and a 65-foot shaft, two other leads have been uncovered and will be subjected to a severe process of drifting.

MANHATTAN MINING.—On the Annie Laurie claim a big hoist is lifting rich milling ore from the bottom of the main shaft, which is en route to the 500 level. The 6-foot vein at several points has given up high-grade which is sacked for shipment and a contract has been let for the treatment of the big dump that is thought to average something like \$30 the ton.

MERGER MINES.—Under the wing of the Manhattan Merger Mines Company, capitalized at 3,000,000 shares, with its main office in San Francisco, have been hovered the holdings of the Union Jack, Manhattan Mizpah, Manhattan National Bank, Hearst-Jaggers and Tokop Gold Mining Companies. A mill will be built at Manhattan forthwith and extensive developments inaugurated.

MIZPAH.—A hundred shares of Manhattan Merger will be exchanged for 100 shares of Mizpah.

MOJAVE.—A shaft is down 45 feet in ore that pans alluringly. Mojave adjoins the Leonard and is under the same management.

MUSTANG.—Phenomenally rich auriferous rock, exhumed a month ago, more than holds its own as it is gouged at greater depth. Mustang will probably be under the control, in the near future, of a Chicago crowd, represented on the ground by W. J. Arkell.

MUSTANG EXTENSION.—A recent election of officers resulted in the selection of David Holland as president, T. A. Siegfriedt secretary, and A. G. Raycraft treasurer. A live campaign of further development was outlined.

NATIONAL BANK.—Stock will be exchanged share for share by the Manhattan Merger Mines Company.

NEVADA.—The face of the main tunnel, into the mountain 335 feet, is in \$111 ore. The vertical depth is about 250 feet and a big hoist has been ordered to lift the precious output to the surface. The strike was made on the Georgey group.

OTERO.—Contract has been signed for the lowering to a depth of 100 feet of the shaft whose present run of 50 feet is all in ore than pans gold.

PAHRANAGAT.—Energetic surface prospecting will soon determine the site for a working shaft to be sunk on the big ledge.

THANKSGIVING.—The entire bottom of the 240-foot shaft is in ore that flashes free gold. This find is an extension of the Mustang vein.

TIMPAHUTE.—Two feet of the big ledge that was cut at a depth of 85 feet has assayed up to \$290 the ton.

TOIYABE.—The 150-foot shaft is all in ore that ranges in average value from a nominal figure to \$200 per ton.

TOQUIMA.—Ore that is equal to 10 per cent. copper is found in a drift from the end of a crosscut in the vein on the 170-foot level.

UNION JACK.—Gives 100 shares of its stock for 160 of the Merger Mines Company's.

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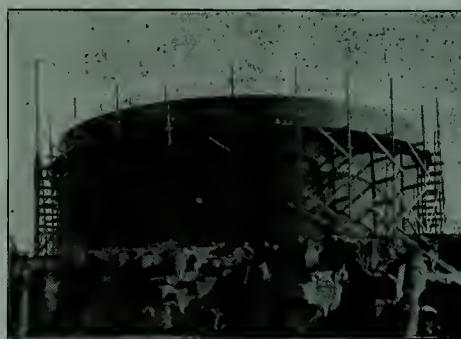
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BULLFROG.

Bullfrog, as a mining district, is about thirty months of age. Since its birth its mines have enjoyed development to the approximate amount of 100,000 feet, about 20 miles, or two-thirds of a mile to each month of the district's existence. One of the results is the daily shipments of rich ore to market; another is the thriving metropolis of Rhyolite, a city of some three thousand souls, blessed now with the service of one railroad, the assurance of another within a month and the certainty of a third to be steaming within her gates before the dawning of 1908; a postoffice, established June 17, 1905, doing a business that entitles it to a second-class rating, its receipts averaging \$37,000 per month; express, telegraph and telephone facilities, an ice factory, two electric light plants and three water systems, with many another public improvement under way and several magnificent buildings, for public use, business and residence, in course of construction; a healthy and delightful climate at an altitude of 3,573 feet; no labor war on its hands, a stock exchange that was born under most favorable auspices, a nine-foot ledge of gold ore just uncovered on the main street of the suburban town of Beatty and a mammoth petroleum channel found ten miles out of Rhyolite, two miles from Beatty.

So much have the Bullfrog mines accomplished up to the present. What they are now doing and expect to do may here be seen:

ALI BABA.—A gasoline hoist is coming to the 170-foot main shaft.

ALLIANCE.—Main shaft, down 220 feet, will drop to the 300-foot level, where crosscutting will be in order. The deepest present workings are in milling ore.

AURORA.—A crosscut will run on the 100-level for the extension of the Oasis lead.

BANNER.—The 40-foot ledge, exposed in more shallow workings, is coming into the south crosscut on the 150 level. The Banner and the Midas are

to erect a 200-tons mill and will before long have a branch line of the Clark road over which to send out their high grade.

BELLE.—A five-foot vein is being followed by a shaft that approaches a depth of 100 feet.

BIG BULLFROG.—Activity has resumed after a temporary suspension. The chief shaft is 200 feet deep.

BLACK SPAR.—By 800 feet of development, the deepest workings being on the 200 level, there has been proved the presence of two well defined leads, both revealing tempting values.

BONANZA MOUNTAIN EXTENSION.—A new crosscut tunnel, to go 300 feet, is projected for the extension of the Victor ledge at a vertical depth of 100 feet on the Wichita group. The 120-foot crosscut on the Noble Nan should soon tap a ledge that measures 100 feet in width on top. Crosscuts are to run from the 300-foot station of the shaft that is sinking on the Happy Jack.

BULLFROG EXTENSION.—A shaft that is now 220 feet deep is lowering for the extension of the Original lode which Original workings have followed almost to the Extension's lines.

DECILLION.—A high-grade ledge has been proved for a length of 600 feet and depth is now the object.

DE FOREST.—Five ledges have been demonstrated, all yielding handsome assays in gold and showing the earmarks of copper.

DIAMONDFIELD.—Having been rewarded for 250 feet of development by an exhibition of good ore in bulk, the management has ordered a power hoist for more extensive operations.

EAGLE.—Three shifts of miners, in cuts, tunnels and shafts, are exploiting the group of six claims, christened Pinto and War Eagle Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.

ENTERPRISE.—A strong 40-foot vein traverses the estate of four claims, southwest of the Gold Bar. The Clark road crosses the group. A shaft is sinking.

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CALIFORNIA

FRANCIS—Sinking from the bottom of the 50-foot shaft that is going down on the 50-foot level.

GEM—Pending the arrival of an ordered hoist, a crosscut is driving from the 65-foot station of the shaft. Gem and Homestake are under the same management.

GIBRALTAR—Four of the ten claims of the estate join that of the Tramp. In the eastern section of Gibraltar's holdings there are 1,150 feet of drifting on three levels, all connected. Some very rich streaks have been cut. On the other side extensive developments have been recorded the total on the entire group running to more than 5,000 feet. A railroad spur will run to the diggings and a mill is one of the probabilities of the immediate future.

GOLD BAR—Within the Gold Bar lines there are 3,000 feet in length of a milking ore lode that ranges in width from 65 to 160 feet and has been probed to a depth of 400 feet. A mile of work has been done on the ground. A recent shipment of ore went an average of \$200 the ton. A 40-stamp mill, building by the company, will be ready for the handling of the lower grade before the falling of next winter's snows.

GOLD BAR CONTACT—The six claims, a mile south of the Gold Bar, are to be strenuously developed.

GOLD BAR EXTENSION—About 2,000 feet of development has been recorded and work still goes forward.

GOLD CENTER MINING & DEVELOPMENT—The working shaft that has reached a depth of 110 feet is dropping for what is presumed to be an extension of the Denver lead, the ground adjoining the Tramp, and will continue to a depth of 300 feet.

GOLD CENTER W. & M.—A tunnel is driving to tap twelve known ledges on the estate of sixteen claims. This bore is into the hill 460 feet and will extend with greater dispatch after the installation of a Burleigh drill plant. A mill and water system are to be installed by the Gold Center Water and Mills Company.

GOLDEN SCEPTRE—The main working shaft of 300 feet, which is only a part of the 2,800 feet of development, has cut a big body of sulphide ore averaging \$12 the ton. Values crowding the \$200 mark are found on the Hobo, Louisville and Eclipse ledges, all of which are receiving exploration attention. A mill will be built on the line of the Las Vegas and Tonopah road, which runs within a few feet of Sceptre ground.

GOLD GULCH—Activity will resume with the adjustment of recent misunderstandings among the owners.

GOLD LEDGE—The four claims lie on the northward strike of the Oasis lead, whose continuance is apparent on the Gold Ledge.

GOLD MINING SUCCESS—Three tunnels are driving for as many ledges upon which high-grade samples have been found.

GOLD REEF—A tunnel is being pushed through the capping for the extension of the Mayflower-Starlight lode, 2,000 feet of which is owned by the Gold Reef. This vein is 125 feet wide.

GOLD TOP—A recent average sample of three and one-half feet of ore, uncovered only 37 feet below the grassroots, was \$98.33, chiefly gold. The vein is a fissure.

HAPPY HOOLIGAN—After the shaft has been continued from the 200 to the 300 level a crosscut will start for the ledge. A second shaft, sinking on the Humming Bird, has brought to light a new body of free gold ore. Happy Hooligan has \$200,000 worth of ore blocked out and 500 sacks of shipping dirt on the dumps.

HOMESTAKE EXTENSION—The property is equipped with an engine, compressor and air drills. Croppings of the big vein under development assay from a nominal figure to \$56 per ton.

HOMESTAKE KING CONSOLIDATED—The best ore is found in drifts on the 400 level. The 130-foot drift to the north follows quartz that all averages better than \$25 the ton, the vein maintaining a width of about 50 feet. Total developments run to about 1,800 feet, and a new vertical double compartment shaft will soon start sinking.

KEYSTONE—Some ore has been shipped from the shaft that goes down on the ledge.

LADD MOUNTAIN—The property adjoins the National Bank and has a similar showing for relative depth.

LITTLE RUTH—Adjoins the Los Angeles and is owned largely by Los Angeles. Excellent shallow showing.

LODE—Development is lively on the large estate, a mile north of the Mayflower-Starlight.

LOS ANGELES—Five claims, one all alone and the rest in pairs. A 50-foot shaft is approaching a fine lead that pans on top, near the Mayflower. Rich ore has been found on the Quartzite Mountain group, adjoining the Little Ruth.

MANGANESE—The company has 1,000 feet of a six-foot ledge upon which an incline shaft is sinking.

MAYFLOWER-STARLIGHT CONSOLIDATED—The west drift that runs on the fissure vein at 300 feet depth is all in average \$26 ore, the ledge being fully 150 feet wide. This lead is traceable for nearly two miles on Mayflower-Starlight territory.

MAYFLOWER NORTH EXTENSION—Permanent work will be insti-

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tuted upon the choice of the best site to be made by means of surface prospecting.

MIDAS.—Gold, copper and silver contents are of encouraging proportions in the lateral workings from the 240-foot shaft.

MINING SYNDICATE.—The company is sinking and crosscutting for the ore that looms bravely on top.

MOGUL.—There is under way systematic development of the vein which gives up \$20 averages.

MONTANA NEVADA.—Los Angeles people are the heaviest owners of this property, which is two miles north of Beatty. Two shafts are sinking and a hoist is en route.

MONTGOMERY SHOSHONE.—A carload of rich ore is being shipped every day. Mountains of ore are hocked out in the Shoshone and Polaris workings and before long the 300-tons per day mill will be treating what rock is below the shipping minimum. A conservative estimate of the resources in sight places their value at millions.

MONTGOMERY SHOSHONE EXTENSION.—Two claims, adjoining the Montgomery Shoshone. Development is nearing the 400 level.

NATIONAL BANK.—Surface prospecting totals 700 feet and underground workings 4,000 feet. Drifts and crosscuts are exploring the immense ore bodies on the 318-foot level. The main vein is 30 feet wide. Vast stores of milling stuff, with life sized streaks of shipping goods are visible.

NESPELIN.—Three ledges are found on this domain, which adjoins the Homestake. A deep shaft will go down on the one that shall be found most generously to surface prospecting.

NORTH STAR.—Developments amounting to 1,000 feet have opened up ledges that yield average returns of from \$10 to \$320.

NORWICH CON.—Working on a big body of high-grade.

OASIS.—Three thousand feet length on a promising lead.

OLD SOL.—Shaft down 200 feet in fair values.

ORIGINAL.—Milling ledge, 30 to 50 feet wide, in some places shows free gold. A vertical shaft is down 400 feet, from which level crosscuts are going to the vein. Another shaft is sinking. Ed Cross, one of the Original locators, has a lease on a block of the ground and has made a fine showing.

ORIGINAL EXTENSION.—Joins the Original on the north and is boring for the extension of that vein which is expected to be cut at a depth of 225 feet.

OROVILLE.—Owned mostly by Californians. Tunnel driving to pierce at a depth of 150 feet a ledge of high-grade that is discernible for a distance of 1,000 feet within Oroville lines.

OSHKOSH.—Eight-foot vein of milling rock.

PEDESTAL.—Sinking on a true ledge of ore that is of milling sort on top and seems to merge into shipping proportions as depth is gained. The Pedestal company is headed by John S. Cook, the Goldfield banker, and developments never cease.

PIONEER.—Three patented claims on Quartz mountain. Shaft going 200 feet for the Starlight's extension.

PITTSBURG.—Operations, after a brief suspension, are to resume on the six claims which have enjoyed 2,500 feet of development.

POCAHONTAS.—Shaft lowering on ore that pans.

PURITAN.—Shaft started on a manganese ledge.

RED FOX.—The 12-foot vein, exposed by tunnel and by crosscut from the bottom of a winze that dropped from the tunnel level, gave furnace returns as high as \$365.

RED OAK.—Complete mechanical equipment installed to add to the 1,800 feet of work done.

ROYAL.—Four shafts sunk on a six-foot lead that shows contents of gold, silver, copper and lead. Tunnel driving for lead at vertical depth of 150 feet.

RUSH.—Shut down by the trouble between the Union Securities and Sullivan Trust companies. Joins the Eclipse and Denver and has done 2,700 feet of work in fair values.

SKOOKUM.—A shaft, tunnels, drifts and trenches have made a creditable showing on the group of six claims.

SPRINGDALE.—Two shifts are opening up large bodies of promising stuff on the group of five claims.

STARLIGHT ANNEX.—Adjoins the Los Angeles, Gold Reef and Starlight. Tunnel driving for big porphyry dyke that goes some on the surface.

SUNBEAM.—One hundred feet of work done on two ledges, the property lying a mile east of the Mayflower.

TAYLOR.—A hoist is coming to the double compartment shaft that is sinking on a four-foot lead that has averaged clean across better than \$100 per ton.

TEDDY.—Rock in the bottom of the shaft that aims to catch the extension of the West Extension's ledge goes \$15.

TIPTOP.—Has extension of lead from the Oasis, which it joins.

TRAMP CONSOLIDATED.—Nine claims, upon every one of which is an ore-bearing lode. The main Tramp tunnel is driven at such depth as to serve as the outlet for all the product, and the big mill at its eye will handle all of it under the shipping grade. Eight thousand of the total of 9,000 feet of development is in ore that pays. The Denver, best known and richest proven of the several veins, varies in width from 5 feet to 23 feet and ships wherever probed, its deepest cuttings being on the 400. Three hundred feet of work on the Hobo ledge has all been in high-grade ore. The Eclipse ledge, averaging 18 feet in width, is all a milling variety, with occasional shoots of shipable dirt. The main on the Tramp claim will be cut by the working tunnel.

TRANSVAAL.—A vein, 12 to 30 feet wide, is opened on the surface for a length of 800 feet. Deep development progresses.

WABASH.—A long tunnel is going after a good looking lead.

WELLINGTON.—Deep work is the order and a mill is a probability.

WEST EXTENSION.—At 100 feet distance from the 250-foot station of the main double compartment shaft the entire face of a west drift breaks at a few cents under \$100 the ton, with picked samples running up to \$7,000. A reduction plant will be installed. The estate is of three claims northwest of the Original.

WHITEWATER.—Shaft sinking on 30-foot ledge that assays into milling figures.

WILMINGTON.—Four full claims, adjoining Gold Center, traversed by a big and rich ledge.

YANKEE GIRL.—Seventy acres inside the townsite lines of Rhyolite. Crosscuts run 270 feet from the 318-foot station of the working shaft. Three other shafts have reached aggregate depth of 150 feet. Yankee Girl will eventually tap the deposits of the Montgomery Shoshone.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

CALIFORNIA STOCK & OIL EXCHANGE.

Following are the latest quotations for stocks of oil companies listed on the California Stock & Oil Exchange:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Associated Oil Tr. Cer.	42.00	43.00	McKittrick	15
Caribou	8.00	Monarch of Arizona	05

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Chicago Crude (old)35	Occidental of W. Va.04
Chicago Crude (new)08	Peerless	3.75
Claremont . . . . .	.60	Piedmont . . . . .	.14 .20
Chalinga Pacific . . . . .	.95	S. F. & McKittrick	2.00
Fulton	1.00	Sovereign . . . . .	.25
Home . . . . .	.24	Sterling	1.85 2.00
Independence . . . . .	.23	Superior . . . . .	.10
Junction . . . . .	.15	West Shore	2.70
Kern (new) . . . . .	.10	Wolverine . . . . .	.40
Linda Vista . . . . .	.12	Sunset Monarch . . . . .	.05 .10

SAN FRANCISCO STOCK & EXCHANGE BOARD.

Following are the latest quotations for stocks of mining companies listed on the San Francisco Stock & Exchange Board:

CALIFORNIA.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Argonaut	4.80		Greenwater B. Oxide . . . . .		.50
Banker Hill	2.40	2.50	Greenwater Clinton . . . . .		.50
Gen Eureka . . . . .	.98		Keane Wonder . . . . .		.75
Furnace Creek Ex. . . . .	.15				

NEVADA.

Tonopah District.

Belmont	4.60	McNamara . . . . .	.48
Boston Tonopah . . . . .	.12	Midway	1.50
California . . . . .	.15	Mizpah Extension . . . . .	.50
Cash Boy . . . . .	.11	Montana	3.50 3.60
Cedric Tonopah		Montana Midway Ex. . . . .	.14 .15
Esperanza . . . . .	.01	Mnch. Pitts. Ex. . . . .	.19 .20
Eureka Tonopah . . . . .	.10	North Star . . . . .	.38 .39
Golden Anchor . . . . .	.36	Ohio Tonopah . . . . .	.04 .05
Golden Crown . . . . .	.14	Paymaster . . . . .	.02 .03
Gold Mountain . . . . .	.04	Red Rock Ex. . . . .	.02 .03
Gold Mountain Con.		Rescue Con. . . . .	.19 .20
Great Western . . . . .	.03	Tonopah Extension	3.90
Gypsy Queen Con. . . . .	.23	Ton. Gold West . . . . .	.14
Home		Tonopah Home Con. . . . .	.03
Indiana Tonopah . . . . .	.02	Ton. Silver & G. . . . .	.03
Jim Butler	1.25	Tonopah of Nevada	19.50
Jim Butler Ex. . . . .	.10	West End	1.27 1.35
Little Tonopah	2.50		

Goldfield District.

Adams . . . . .	.19	Grandma . . . . .	.24 .25
Aloha		Great Bend	1.05 1.07
Atlanta . . . . .	.73	Great Bend Annex . . . . .	.20
Baltimore Goldfield05	Great Bend Extension27 .28
Band40	Hibernia13 .14
Black Ants11	Jumbo	3.95

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"BALAKANI" [5,200 tons], "CAUCASIAN" [6,600 tons],
"EUPLECTELA" [5,000 tons], "ROCKLIGHT," [4,100
tons], "TURBO" [5,100 tons], "PINNA" [7,800 tons]

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B. B. Bonanza11	12 Jumbo Extension	2.35 2.40
Black Butte Extension13	14 Jumbo Ex. L. & M.10
Black Rock . . . . .	.08	09 Kavanaugh Goldfield . . . . .	.15
Blue Bell . . . . .	.27	28 Kendall . . . . .	.42
Blue Bull . . . . .	.48	49 Kendall Extension . . . . .	.04 .05
Blue Quartz . . . . .	.15	30 Kewana Extension . . . . .	.38
Brooklyn . . . . .	.05	06 Laguna	1.60 1.75
Butte Goldfield . . . . .	.09	10 Lone Star . . . . .	.30 .31
Booth . . . . .	.75	76 Lou Dillon . . . . .	.15 .16
B. Vista . . . . .	.10	12 Lucky Swede . . . . .	.30
C. O. D. . . . .	.75	90 Mayne . . . . .	.13 .14
C. O. D. M. & L. . . . .	.05	06 May Queen . . . . .	.28
Columbia . . . . .	.71	75 Midnight Pawnee . . . . .	.08 .10
Columbia Mountain . . . . .	.92	95 Milltown . . . . .	.37 .41
Columbia Mountain Ex. . . . .	.07	08 Milltown Fraction . . . . .	.06 .07
Combination Fraction	4.65	Mohawk Annex . . . . .	.03 .04
Commonwealth . . . . .	.36	Mohawk Con. Leasing . . . . .	.27
C. Nation . . . . .	.18	20 Mohawk Extension . . . . .	.21 .22
Conqueror . . . . .	.20	21 Mohawk Junior . . . . .	.08
Cracker Jack . . . . .	.25	26 Mohawk Fraction . . . . .	.10
Daisy	2.17	Moose Goldfield . . . . .	.11
Daisy Extension . . . . .	.06	07 Nevada Boy . . . . .	.15 .16
Desert Queen		15 Nevada Goldfield . . . . .	.36
D. Chief		08 Nevada Western . . . . .	.03
Diamondfield B. B. Con. . . . .	.39	40 Oro . . . . .	.43 .45
Diamondfield Florence		19 Original Velvet . . . . .	.25
Diamondfield Triangle . . . . .	.48	49 Old G. Mines . . . . .	.07
Dixie . . . . .	.11	12 Palace Goldfield . . . . .	.14
Dominion		05 Pennsylvania . . . . .	.02 .03
Empire . . . . .	.19	20 Potlatch . . . . .	.65 .70
Esmeralda . . . . .	.23	25 Red Hills . . . . .	.47 .48
Exploitation		25 Red Lion . . . . .	.14
Florence	5.00	Red Top	4.00
Florence Extension . . . . .	.32	Red Top Extension . . . . .	.49 .50
Frances-Mohawk	1.12	15 Red Top Fraction . . . . .	.11
Frisco . . . . .	.14	16 Ruby Gold Mining Co. . . . .	.10
Gold Bar of Goldfield . . . . .	.96	99 Sandstorm . . . . .	.77 .78
Gold Bar Fraction		12 Sandstorm Ex. . . . .	.08 .10
Goldfield Bull Dog . . . . .	.05	Silver Pick	1.25 1.30
Goldfield Con. Mines	7.87	8.00 Silver Pick Extension . . . . .	.09 .11
Goldfield Combination		30 Simmerone . . . . .	.27
Goldfield Eureka		32 Spearhead G. . . . .	.60
Goldfield Fairview		06 Spearhead Fraction . . . . .	.40
Goldfield Fissure . . . . .	.06	07 St. Ives	1.57 1.60
Goldfield Herald		05 St. Ives Leasing . . . . .	.12 .13
Goldfield Nevada	1.50	Sun Dog . . . . .	.03 .04
Goldfield Meda		07 Treasure . . . . .	.12
Goldfield North Star . . . . .	.07	Verde . . . . .	.02 .04
Goldfield Portland		30 Vernal . . . . .	.18
Gold Hill . . . . .	.02	Wonder . . . . .	.05 .06

Goldfield Kewanas	1.37	1.40	Yellow Rose	.12	.14
Goldfield Sovereign	.15	.15	Yellow Tiger	.20	.20
Goldfield Third Chance	.20	.20	Yellow Top	.08	.08
Goldfield Union	.01	.02			

Bullfrog District.

Alliance	.10	.10	Golden Scepter	.20	.23
Amargosa	.02	.02	Happy Hooligan	.08	.09
Amethyst	.41	.44	Homestake King	1.20	1.25
Beatty	.12	.12	Lige Harris	.04	.05
Big	.02	.04	Little Bullfrog	.02	.03
Bonanza Mountain	.05	.05	Mayflower Annex	.20	.20
Bonnie Clare	.45	.46	Mayflower Con.	.41	.42
Annex	.05	.05	Maryland	.02	.02
Banner	.60	.60	Midnight	.10	.10
Comb	.05	.05	Montana	.07	.07
Cons.	.05	.05	Montgomery Mountain	.25	.25
Daisy	.20	.20	Montgomery Shoshone Ex.	.15	.16
Extension	.12	.12	Nugget	.09	.10
Jumper	.02	.04	North Shoshone	.15	.15
Midas	.50	.50	Old Sol Bullfrog	.20	.20
Mng. of Nevada	.26	.27	Original Bullfrog	.15	.17
National Bank	.40	.40	Pride Gold Mountain	.08	.08
North Star	.09	.09	Red Bird	.03	.03
Pedestal	.10	.10	Red Dog	.15	.15
Sunset	.09	.10	Rhyolite Town	.02	.04
Victor	.19	.19	San Francisco	.10	.10
Winner	.16	.18	S-Bullfrog Gold	.07	.07
Croesus	.16	.18	S. National Bank	.03	.05
Denver Bullfrog Annex	.18	.18	Steinway	.18	.18
Denver Rush Extension	.05	.05	Tramp Con.	1.12	1.17
Diamond Bullfrog	.35	.35	Tonopah Consolidated	1.00	1.00
Gold Bar	1.10	1.12	Tripolite G.	.10	.10
Gold Bar Anchor	.15	.15	Valley View	.20	.20
Gold Bar Annex	.05	.10	Vista Grande	.05	.05
Gold Bar Extension	.10	.10	Yankee Boy	.14	.14
Gold Dollar	.04	.04	Yankee Girl	.08	.10
Goldfield Bullfrog	.07	.07			

Manhattan District.

April Fool Extension	.02	.03	Manhattan Jumbo	.03	.03
Atlantic & Pacific	.03	.04	Manhattan Little Joe	.04	.05
Bull Dog	.04	.04	Manhattan Mining Co. Nev.	.13	.14
Comet	.02	.03	Manhattau Mammoth	.12	.12
Double Eagle	.01	.01	Manhattan Monarch	.07	.07
Gold Wedge	.10	.11	Manhattan Monitor	.04	.05
Granny Gold Mining Co.	.23	.24	Manhattan Oriental	.15	.15
Hindocraft	.19	.19	Manhattan Red Top	.02	.04
Indian Camp	.14	.14	Manhattan Russ	.01	.02
Jumping Jack	.17	.17	Manhattan Standard	.03	.04
Little Grey	.40	.40	Manhattan Silver Pick	.10	.10
Manhattan Belmont	.01	.02	Manhattan Shonbar	.12	.12
Manhattan Big Pour	.12	.12	Manhattan United	.15	.15
Manhattan Black Horse	.06	.06	Manhattan Verde	.05	.07
Manhattan Broncho	.12	.13	Manhattan Wolfstone	.05	.05
Manhattan Buffalo	.06	.06	Mineral Hill	.04	.04
Manhattan Central	.01	.02	Mustang Manhattan	.26	.27
Manhattan Consolidated	.68	.70	Mustang Annex	.02	.03
Manhattan Cons. Ex.	.08	.08	Mustang Extension	.10	.12
Manhattan Combination	.05	.06	Nemo Manhattan	.12	.12
Manhattan Crescent	.08	.08	Original Manhattan	.20	.21
Manhattan Cowboy	.05	.06	Pine Nut	.16	.17
Manhattan Dexter	.22	.23	Seyler Humphrey	.09	.10
Manhattan Giant	.09	.09	Stray Dog	.25	.28
Manhattan Golden Crater	.20	.25	Taquaima Copper	.06	.08
Manhattan G. King	.03	.03	Thanksgiving	.56	.56
Manhattan G. Nugget	.10	.10	United Manhattan	.10	.10
Manhattan Ivanhoe	.25	.25	Whale	.07	.08
Manhattan Humboldt	.07	.08	Yellow Horse	.04	.05
Manhattan Jackson	.20	.20			

Other Districts.

Alice of Wonder	.12	.15	Nevada Con Stock	.15	.15
Arcadia	.10	.15	Nevada Hills	4.40	4.45
Cirac	.15	.15	Nevada Hills Extension	.50	.50
Ely Combination Wonder	.16	.16	Nevada Hills Annex	.15	.17
Ely Jumbo Copper	.09	.09	Nevada Hills Florence	.15	.15
Eagles Nest	.29	.30	Nevada G. Develop.	.05	.05
Fairview Aztec	.25	.25	Nevada Wonder	.30	.30
Fairview G. Boulder	.40	.40	North Star of Wonder	.12	.15
Fairview Hailstone	.10	.12	Pittsburg Silver Peak	1.85	1.90
Fairview Eagle	.45	.45	Pyramid	.47	.47
Fairview Red Rock	.42	.42	Ramsey C. Wonder	.60	.60
Fairview S. King	.38	.38	Red Wing	.23	.24
Flor. Red K.	.20	.20	Rogers	.13	.13
Globe Johnnie	.11	.11	Round Mountain	.90	.90
Gold Crater Nevada	.20	.25	Round Mountain Ex.	.20	.20
Golddyke Reef	.12	.12	Round Mountain Mohawk	.17	.17
Ida	.18	.18	Ruby Wonder	.30	.30
Interstate	.05	.05	Selby Consol	.75	.75
Jack Pot	1.20	1.20	Sierra	.20	.20
Johnnie Consolidated	.11	.11	Silver Pick Mayflower	.32	.32
Kawich & B. F.	.01	.01	Silver Peak Excelsior	.16	.18
Kawich Gold	.02	.02	Smoky Valley	.30	.30
Kawich of Nevada	.01	.01	Spider Wasp	1.25	.15
Lee Bonanza	.10	.10	7 Troughs Cleg.	.15	.15
Lynx Creek	1.32	1.32	Vulture	.51	.51
Mazuma Hills	1.50	1.50	Walker L. Hia.	.10	.10
Minaz Pedrzi	1.10	1.10	Wonderland	.20	.20
Mountain Cedar	.09	.09	Wonder Con.	.27	.27
Mohawk Johnnie	.17	.17			

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San Francisco

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Vol. VIII. No. 13

San Francisco, Cal., May 5, 1907

Price, 10 Cents

MONOGRAPH OF LOS ANGELES OIL DISTRICT.

Report of United States Geological Survey Shows That Southern California Fields Rival Texas and Louisiana and Supply One-Fourth of Total Production of This Country.

The United States Geological Survey recently undertook to make a very thorough examination of the California petroleum fields, which now rival in productivity the Texas-Louisiana fields and at the present time supply more than one-fourth the total production of the United States. From data thus gathered detailed reports are being prepared on the several districts that promise to furnish more reliable detailed information regarding these important fields than has ever before been gathered by either governmental or commercial experts. One monograph of this series covering the Los Angeles oil district of Southern California has been completed by Ralph Arnold, and through the courtesy of the Director of the Survey the Reporter's correspondence is enabled to present the following advance abstract thereof:

The Los Angeles district, comprising the productive oil fields immediately north and west of the city, is located from fifteen to twenty miles from the coast in the central part of Southern California. Three transcontinental railroads—the Southern Pacific, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe and the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake—pass through it, and steamers touch at Port Los Angeles, Redondo and San Pedro, its ports of entry.

The city of Los Angeles occupies an area of about fifteen square miles, the greater portion lying west of Los Angeles River at its debouchment from the low hills, which to the west pass gradually into the Santa Monica Range, and to the east and north into the San Rafael Hills and Verdugo Mountains. To the southeast are the Raphetto Hills, which with the Puente Hills farther southeast constitute the connecting link between the Santa Monica and Santa Ana ranges. The Elysian Park Hills, north of the city, trend northeast and southwest. Their southwestern slope is gentle and extends into the great Los Angeles-Santa Monica plain. Their northeastern slope is abrupt and parallels Los Angeles River. Northwest of the Elysian Park Hills is the eastern extension of the Santa Monica Mountains, somewhat isolated from the main range by Caluenga Pass, which trends northwestward from Hollywood, a suburb of Los Angeles. The mountainous area east of Caluenga Pass is cut into sharp ridges and deep cauyons, and culminates in Caluenga Park at an elevation of 1,825 feet.

The oil-bearing zone begins near the Catholic cemetery on Buena Vista street, at the southern base of the Elysian Park Hills, and trends in an almost westerly direction to a point north of West Lake; here it bends to north 60 degrees west and extends into the region south of Colegrove. Two miles southwest of Colegrove, on the almost level Los Angeles-Santa Monica plain, is the field locally known as the Salt Lake (so named from the principal company operating there), which, though topographically isolated from the main Los Angeles field, is, nevertheless, probably genetically related to it. In discussing this subject it has been deemed advisable to divide the productive territory into four parts, differentiated more or less sharply along structural lines. The area extending eastward from the Sisters' Hospital to the eastern limit of the productive territory at the Catholic cemetery will be described as the eastern field; that extending from the hospital to a line passing northward through West Lake as the central field; that extending northwestward from the region about the Baptist College as the western field, and that on the Rancho la Brea, southwest of Colegrove, as the Salt Lake field.

The development of the Los Angeles oil district has taken place spasmodically, four periods of activity marking its history. The first period, during which the central field was first opened, covers the time from late in 1892 to 1895; the second, in which the eastern field was developed, includes 1896 and 1897; the third, or period of exploitation in the western field and the west end of the central field, embraces 1899 and 1900; and the fourth, which marks the development of the most important part of the district, the Salt Lake field, extends from 1901 up to the present time.

Development in the central field proceeded eastward until it encountered the disturbed and barren beds in the region just west of the Sisters' Hospital, where exploitation ceased. On the theory that this break was only local and that the productive zone continued eastward along the strike of the oil-bearing strata, a well was sunk by Miaer & Zobelein at the corner of Adobe and College streets, in what is now the eastern field. This well was completed in November, 1896, and as soon as it was found to be successful many other

wells were begun in the immediate vicinity, and by the middle of 1897 the wells in the new field were almost as closely crowded as those in the old or central territory. Prospecting was continued east of Los Angeles River, but no economically productive wells were developed.

The exploitation of the western field and the extension of the central field from the corner of Quebec street and Ocean View avenue westward took place largely during the latter part of 1899 and 1900. Some wells, notably the Ruhland, at the corner of Seventh and Hoover streets, and several of the Maltman wells, north of the Baptist college, however, were sunk previous to 1897.

The entrance of the Salt Lake Oil Company into the Rancho la Brea region in 1901 marks the beginning of the development of the field now bearing that company's name. For years the oil seepages and brea on this ranch had been known, and large quantities of brea had been hauled away for paving purposes. At least one prospect well had been put down near the brea deposit, but no important results were obtained from any of these operations. The first well drilled by the Salt Lake Company was abandoned on account of the caving in of the casing, caused by gas pressure. This fact being construed as a good indication, several other wells were sunk in the same locality until finally a "gusher" was struck and the value of the field assured. Since the beginning of 1902 the development in this territory has been rapid, and now it stands first in importance among the oil fields south of Santa Barbara county.

Eastern Field.—The eastern field comprises that portion of the productive oil territory of Los Angeles which lies between the Sisters' Hospital grounds, corner of Sunset boulevard and Beaudry avenue, on the west, and the Catholic cemetery, corner of Cottage Home and Buena Vista streets, on the east. Its northern boundary is a line running from the northern part of the hospital grounds eastward to a point on the western line of the cemetery 600 feet north of Buena Vista street; its southern limits are Alpine street from the hospital southeastward to Figueroa street, and thence a line slightly north of east to the southwest corner of the cemetery. This area is nearly three-fourths of a mile long, with a maximum width of about 1,000 feet near the middle and a minimum of less than 400 feet at the ends; it contains approximately one-eighth of a square mile.

The first well drilled in the eastern field was sunk at the corner of Adobe and College streets in November, 1896. From the time this well was found to be successful until the latter part of 1897 development went on rapidly until nearly the whole of the productive territory was exploited. Since 1897 few wells have been put down, while a number of those which at one time produced considerable quantities of oil have become exhausted and have been abandoned. There are at present 270 wells in the field, of which 211 are pumping and 59 are either not pumping or are abandoned. The wells vary in depth from 500 to more than 1,200 feet and yield from 1 to 12 barrels of oil per day. Some of the wells are said to have yielded as high as 50 to 60 barrels at their inception, but these were unusual. In addition to oil the wells produce more or less gas. The oil is black and varies in gravity from 16 degrees to 19 degrees B., the lighter oil coming, it is said, from the higher sand.

Central Field.—The central field occupies the territory lying between the Sisters' Hospital, corner of Sunset boulevard and Beaudry avenue, on the east, and Coronado street, one-fourth mile north of Westlake Park, on the west. Its northern boundary is an almost straight east-west line drawn from the middle of the west side of the hospital grounds to a point on Coronado street about 100 yards north of Ocean View avenue; its southern boundary is Ocean View avenue from Coronado street east to Arnold street, thence a line east to the corner of First and Lucas streets, thence a line to the corner of Temple street and Beaudry avenue and finally Beaudry avenue from Temple street to Sunset boulevard. The productive territory is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, 1,000 feet wide near its east end, and 300 feet near its west end. The total area is approximately nine-twentieths of a square mile. Like the eastern field, the central is a narrow band through one of the thickly populated residence districts of the city, the wells in many cases being put down in close proximity to houses and store buildings.

The central is the oldest field in the Los Angeles district, its first productive well having been sunk in 1892. As soon as oil was assured other wells were drilled in the immediate vicinity, and the field grew rapidly. The development of that part of the field lying east of First street was practically complete by the end of 1896, while most of the wells in the western

part were sunk during the period from 1897 to 1900. There are at present 516 wells in the central field, of which 205, or about 40 per cent, are pumping, while 310, or about 60 per cent, are either abandoned or not pumping. In the region west of Bonnie Brae street the proportion of pumping wells is 60 per cent, but in the eastern part of the field it is only 31 per cent. This is doubtless due to the greater age of the eastern wells. The wells vary in depth from 500 to 1,400 feet, averaging deeper in the western than in the eastern part. The eastern wells now produce from 2 to 8 barrels per day, and the western wells go considerably higher, some possibly to 12 or 15 barrels. The average for the field is said to be about 4 barrels. At their inception some of the wells in the western part of the field gave 60 barrels per day, but soon fell off to 20 barrels. The gravity of the oil in this field varies from 14 degrees to 16 degrees B.

Western Field.—The western field includes all of the oil-producing territory lying to the west and northwest of Coronado street, north of Westlake Park, with the exception of the area described hereafter as the Salt Lake field. In its restricted sense the western field is a belt trending N. 70 degrees W., about one-half mile wide at its southeast end and one-fourth mile wide at its western terminus southeast of Colegrove. Within this area of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ square miles are four rather distinct groups of wells, the area covered by them being something less than one-half the total area of the oil-yielding belt. These groups are embraced in what may be styled the Baptist College area, the Western avenue and Temple road area, the area northwest of Temple road and Western avenue, and the area south of Colegrove.

The region of the western field, viewed topographically, is one of transition from the pronounced hilly country northwest of Elysian Park to the broad, gently southward dipping Los Angeles-Santa Monica plain. Its characteristic features are low rolling hills, separated by more or less strongly pronounced ravines which run in a southerly or southwesterly direction.

Superficial Pleistocene deposits cover a large part of the western field, but from the examination of exposures along the ravines in its eastern part and from a study of the well logs it is known that the formations underlying it are the same as those exposed in the eastern and central fields. These are the lower Puente sandstones, the Puente shale and thin-bedded sandstone, the Fernando sandstone and the Pleistocene gravel, sand and clay.

Salt Lake Field.—The Salt Lake field—so named from its first important producing company—occupies an area approximately a mile square near the intersection of Fourth street and La Brea road, seven miles west of the business portion of Los Angeles. The productive territory as now developed embraces the northwestern part of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, the northeastern part of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the southern part of the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 21, E. 1 S., R. 14 W. In addition to this there are some important wells in the central part of the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 20, and some small producers in the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28. The field occupies a part of the Los Angeles-Santa Monica plain, which extends southward with a gradually lessening slope from the base of the Santa Monica Mountains toward the hills southwest of Los Angeles.

There are at present between 75 and 80 productive or drilling wells in the Salt Lake field, belonging to the following companies: Salt Lake Oil Company, about 50 or 55; Arcturus Oil Company, 9; Utah Oil Company, 1 (these three companies controlled by the Associated Oil Company); A. F. Gilmore, 4; Pacific Light and Power Company, 4; E. P. Clark Oil Company, 7. In addition to the wells mentioned above, there are several comparatively small producers belonging to the last-named company. These are located near the northern half of the line separating secs. 28 and 29, and are pumped intermittently. The wells north of the Salt Lake flexure vary from 1,200 feet to over 3,100 feet in depth, the deeper wells being as a rule the more productive and yielding the lighter oil. The individual wells produce from 20 to over 1,000 barrels a day, the average being about 100 barrels. Owing to the tremendous gas pressure nearly all the wells "gush" when they first come in, and it is said that one of the deep wells produced about 18,000 barrels a day for a short time after its inception. The gravity of the oil varies from 11 deg. to 22 deg., the heaviest oil coming, it is said, from an isolated sand below the main productive zone. The average for the field is between 16 deg. and 18 deg.

The large quantity of gas which comes from the wells is used mainly for the generation of power for operating and development, although a small amount is used on the field for domestic purposes.

Conclusions concerning future development.—Any one at all familiar with the conditions of occurrence of petroleum in the California fields knows that any but the most tentative predictions as to the location of the oil are extremely hazardous. The following conclusions, based on the evidence in hand, although lacking definiteness for obvious reasons, may be of some assistance to those carrying on development in the Los Angeles fields.

All of the evidence, both geologic and that obtained by exploitation, indicates that the productive territory in the region of the eastern, central and western fields has been largely developed, in fact overdeveloped, for the most part. It is very improbable, therefore, that prospecting outside of the already proved productive area, either immediately north or south of the oil belt, would result in success.

Certain outcropping oil sands in the ravine occupied by the old rapid transit railroad track indicate that oil-bearing strata underlie the region east of Los Angeles River and south of this ravine. A number of wells have been sunk in this territory, however, and the greatest recorded production has been that of the Scott & Loftus well No. 1, which is said to have yielded 7 barrels of 17 degree B. oil per day. It is to be borne in mind that the deepest well so far sunk in this territory is less than 1,000 feet deep and that deeper wells farther down the dip than those already drilled may possibly yield better results, providing water does not interfere with their operation.

The structure of the Fernando sand and gravel in the area northeast of Brooklyn Heights appears to be analogous to that in certain productive areas in the eastern field, as well as in the Puente Hills and Sulphur Mountain (Ventura county) fields. Moreover, the area mentioned is in the same formation and lies in the strike directly between the eastern field and the Whittier field. It does not seem improbable, therefore, that oil-bearing strata underlie the area here considered, although no direct evidence, such as seepages and brea, are known in the vicinity.

Were the thick deposits of Pleistocene and late Fernando sediments that conceal the structure of the older beds in the Raphetto Hills removed, these hills might be found to offer a remunerative field for exploitation with the drill.

It seems probable that the productive zone of the Salt Lake field extends northward and possibly a little westward from the territory now developed. Just where the northern limit is located is problematical, but it is quite certain that it is considerably south of the base of the Santa Monica Mountains. Within this northern extension the beds in general dip to the west, and for this reason the most productive area will doubtless be found west of La Brea road. East of this road the oil sands approach the surface and consequently yield smaller quantities and heavier oil than the same beds farther down the dip.

The region southeast of the Salt Lake flexure, as shown by several wells, does not appear to offer many inducements for exploitation, at least in the immediate vicinity of the Salt Lake field. Further east, however, in the region west and southwest of Westlake Park, should deep wells strike a local flexure similar to that in the Salt Lake field they would doubtless yield large quantities of oil and gas. If the disturbance or fracture already mentioned as occurring in the vicinity of the lagoon does not have a northwestern extension, terminating the Salt Lake flexure and the productive zone on its northwestern flank, then it appears highly probable that deep wells will strike productive sand in the southern part of Section 20 and the northern part of Sections 29 and 30, T. 1 S., R. 14 W.

Outside of the territory mentioned in the preceding paragraphs there is little or no evidence of remunerative oil deposits in the immediate vicinity of Los Angeles. Were it not for the great thickness of Pleistocene sand and gravel, which cover the great Los Angeles Plain from the Santa Monica Mountains and Raphetto Hills to the ocean, it would be more than likely that productive territory could be developed over this plain. At least it is almost certain that the oil-bearing strata underlie it, but whether or not the structural conditions are at any place conducive to the accumulation of gas or oil in paying quantities can be determined only by costly exploitation with the drill.

Storage.—The storage facilities of the eastern, central and western fields are largely confined to wooden tanks in the producing territory. Many of these are small, so that as a rule the operators are unable to hold their product for any considerable length of time. The storage capacity of the refineries in the city is also small, few of the individual refineries having a capacity of over 25,000 barrels.

The storage capacity of the Salt Lake field, on the contrary, is about 390,000 barrels. Steel tanks, holding 20,000 to 55,000 barrels, are largely used in this field, although smaller wooden tanks are employed in a few instances.

Transportation.—The oil from the city fields is in large part used locally, being delivered in tank wagons. No pipe lines of any great length exist in the city. The largest is the Union Oil Company's lines, from First street and Lake Shore avenue, in the central field, to the Southern Pacific Railroad at Palmetto and San Matea streets, a distance of about 4 miles. An 8-inch pipe line connects the Salt Lake field directly with Los Angeles, and smaller lines run from some of the properties to tanks and racks on the line of the Los Angeles Pacific Electric Railroad immediately south of the fields.

WITH APOLOGIES TO J. WHITCOMB.

When the lizard's on the cactus and the miner's on the strike,
When the grub stake's on the burro and the burro's on the hike;
When the sand is in your eyelids and the sage is smelling sweet,
When the bock is in the cellars and in every one you meet,
When the wily young promoter asks the live ones in the game,
It's a cinch, my Desert Daisy, that the lovely spring has come.

—Goldfield Gossip.

GOLDFIELD LABOR WAR ENDED.

The labor war through whose throes Goldfield has passed unhurt grew in its scope to almost national proportions. The strife was not between capital and labor but between American and anarcho-socialist organizations of working men. Deceit was represented by the American Federation of Labor and lawlessness by the Industrial Workers of the World. The incident closed with an official statement from M. Grant Hamilton, the general organizer for the American Federation of Labor, who came to Goldfield from Denver to safeguard the interests of his clan. His letter, which follows, is the last chapter of the controversy and shows how bitterly irrevocable is the enmity between his federation and its opponents:

"After the contest, just closed, unparalleled in the history of American labor movements, it is deemed opportune that an official statement be made defining the position of the American Federation of Labor. The latter organization is fully authorized to speak for the organized workers of this country, it having within its ranks the great majority of the Unionists. Unfortunately, however, for a number of years there has been opposition to our policies, form of organization, etc., by certain elements in the west. This opposition was crystallized in 1898 by the Western Federation of Miners, in convention in Salt Lake City, when they launched upon the west an organization known as the Western Labor Union. The motive behind this move was to build up a machine not only for the purpose of contesting the western field against the American Federation of Labor, but to gratify the then vaulting political ambition of Edward Boyce, then president of the Western Federation of Miners.

History in Part.

"For a time the Western Labor Union had a mushroom growth, but the policies underlying the organization soon proved to be inadequate to meet the needs of the workers, and its power waned and dissolution was threatened. To bolster up and prolong the life of this bush-whacking organization, in 1902 the Western Federation of Miners, in convention in Denver, revamped the old Western Labor Union, put on a new dress and increased the scope and denominated their creation the 'American Labor Union.' The chief change of essentials in the two organizations mentioned was that while the Western Labor Union was organized as a purely trade union, the American Labor Union indorsed Socialism and declared its undying devotion to the 'class conscious proletariat.' For a short time this organization attracted some attention, and among those who had socialistic leanings it was hailed as the touchstone of success. Its principal accomplishment, however, was the total disruption of a number of American Federation of Labor organizations, prominent among which were the Boot and Shoe Workers' unions in St. Louis, where nine unions were put out of commission by the socialistic theories advocated by the leaders of the American Labor Union. This ended the career of the bush-whackers in St. Louis. Shortly after the event just mentioned happened I entered the Butte field to engage in a contest for supremacy in that state. As a result of five months' labor the American Labor Union moved its headquarters to Chicago, but the change of climate did not have the effect of rejuvenating its wasted form, for it languished and entered a state of coma. In 1905 there appeared before the organized labor world another aggregation of sociological adventurers in the persons of Eugene V. Debs, the gentleman who had failed in every venture he had undertaken; Daniel De Leon, identified for years as the leader of the Social Labor Party, an organization anarcho-socialistic in character, and violently opposed to labor unions; Father Hagerty, a priest not in good standing with his church, and William D. Haywood, secretary of the Western Federation of Miners. After a prolonged session in Chicago there was evolved what was called the 'Industrial Workers of the World.' It likewise 'resolved' its undying affection for socialism. The chief characteristic of this organization was its form of organization, denominated a 'Hagerty's Wheel of Fortune.' The draft consisted of a wheel, and within the spokes there were placed with peculiar abandon the various trades classified according to the strange notions of these whilom castle builders. For instance, the members of the Typographical Union were placed in the public service department.

Tribute to the Typos.

"This department contained many unskilled trades, while within the ranks of the Typographical Union are to be found some of the brightest men of the day, and it is also a well known fact that in this trade there is required a high degree of skill. This fact indicates that the 'wheel of fortune' is impracticable, as the highly skilled trades will refuse to admit to their organizations any who are not of the same craft. This does not indicate that the skilled trades refuse to lend their aid to the unskilled crafts, for labor union history shows conclusively that all the skilled crafts have universally given moral and financial assistance to all the unskilled trades.

"It might be well to here mention that during the last four or five years the American Federation of Labor, pursuant to the appeals of the Western Federation of Miners for financial assistance, has donated funds from its own treasury, has issued an appeal to all of its organizations, numbering over 2,000,000, to contribute to the miners. Notwithstanding this fact, the Western Federation of Miners have financed and formed the backbone of the three

organizations mentioned—the Western Labor Union, the American Labor Union and the Industrial Workers of the World—these latter organizations having kept up a continuous fight against the American Federation of Labor. From a labor standpoint it is a strange anomaly when the Western Federation of Miners are constantly asking the organizations affiliated with the American Federation to contribute funds to support them, and then use the money we contribute to fight the American Federation of Labor. Only last Sunday, if the report be true, a motion was passed to boycott all business houses employing members of the American Federation of Labor. This kind of labor unionism may succeed for a time, but it occurs to any one of experience that dealing of this character will not always be met with the same good nature it has met with in the past. It is to be deplored that conditions of the character of those that have obtained in Goldfield should ever exist, but the union world as well as the public, have witnessed an attempted introduction of the theories of socialism. The socialistic idea, wherever observed, always has for its final accomplishment chaos, and in its concrete form merges into the anarcho-socialistic. The result has always been the same, and the American Federation of Labor stands unalterably opposed to all forms of socialism, and when the future history of the American labor movement is written the one greatest obstacle to be recorded will be the baneful effects of an effort made to introduce socialistic ideas.

"It is unnecessary for me to comment upon the policy of the Industrial Workers, for recent history is a sufficient commentary upon that point. It might be added, however, that while the program of the 'Wonder Workers' is revolutionary, that of the American Federation of Labor is evolutionary—to build up and not destroy.

"While the American Federation of Labor is not in accord with the theories advocated by these so-called unionists, it has never yet entered a contest with them until it became necessary to protect our organizations from their attacks. The Goldfield contest was forced upon our organization, and the results are apparent to all. It is recognized that there are many industrial wrongs, but the resort to force has ever had a retarding effect upon the progress of any reform movement, and the same applies to the progress of the labor movement. The American Federation of Labor is outspoken in its opposition to all forms of wrong—it stands for the enforcement of the law and loyalty to the flag of our country, and upon this platform it has been the constant aim to ameliorate the conditions of the working men by a strict adherence to humane and lawful policies. How well it has succeeded it is only necessary to peruse the history of its accomplishments.

"The individual who comprehends injustice and refuses to do his full duty in its elimination becomes a derelict in the affairs of our age. My conception of the American labor movement makes it obligatory upon every member to discharge his duty as a loyal citizen of our republic. To build up by just and practical methods has been the principal object of the American Federation of Labor, and our achievements of the past stand in splendid commemoration of our worthy purpose. The crux of the controversy just closed was completely predicated upon socialism worked out in the concrete. The question of unionism was only incident, in that the Industrial Workers assumed the form and wore the stolen livery of organized labor.

Only a Political Machine.

"My trade-union education has been gleaned in the printing establishments of the country, and upon the traditions and history of the Typographical Union I rely for guidance in the performance of my duty. The acts committed here under the guise of a labor organization are a travesty upon our movement. In fact, the Industrial Workers is not a labor organization—it is a political machine without human sympathy, conceived in intense hatred of all material things, and its controlling spirits reached out to fulfill its primal mission by putting into active operation the policies and ideas of its founders. Its exemplification effected paralysis of its own component parts and dragged honest and conscientious unionists into the vortex by implication, while its leaders have not hesitated at the commission of crime to attain a full and complete exposition of its fundamentals.

"Unionism, as taught by the American Federation of Labor, stands for the highest ideals in life, for an upright manhood, integrity and everything that makes for the betterment of society in general. While I am permitted to act in official capacity in our movement I propose to do my duty, and with that determination I have had no other course to follow than to use my best effort to efface from the union world this hybrid organization that assumes that the best manhood of our country, members of our organizations, are to be branded as unworthy unionists. The men who have blazed the way for better conditions of the laboring people are prominent in the councils of the American Federation of Labor, and as to their honesty of purpose we refuse to permit a few self-appointed leaders to cast aspersions, and when we are called upon to defend and uphold legitimate organized labor the same result will be achieved as has been accomplished in the Goldfield district.

Eighteen Bodies Here.

"The American Federation of Labor is represented in this city by eighteen organizations, an increase of thirteen during the last six weeks, and it is a safe prediction that the future will never witness a repetition of the scenes enacted here during the past few weeks. We are jealous of the great progress

of the trade-union, and we are determined that no band of fanatics, even though masquerading under the guise of the labor union, shall take from us that which we have gained at great effort and cost. Human weakness is characteristic, and charitable means should be applied wherever possible, but in this instance the issues at stake were of such an important character that we had but one course to follow—to stand fearlessly for the right. It was not a contest between labor and capital—it was between honest citizenship, composed largely of trade unionists, and a coterie of pseudo leaders of the Industrial Workers, who were bent upon destruction, the underlying principle of socialism.”

(Signed):

M. GRANT HAMILTON,
General Organizer, American Federation of Labor.

SOUTHERN FIELDS.

Market Conditions.

The last two weeks have been notable for several new moves in oil. Prices continue to hold up. One dollar a barrel is charged at the well and consumers no longer dispute with producers or seek to force by competition lower figures. They realize that the day of cheap oil is gone. A dollar and a quarter is being paid for the best road oil, it being in demand this season and the consumers are learning the lesson they should have learned without waiting so long, namely, that only the best oil gives results.

The car shortage on the Southern Pacific is being relieved by the new cars that are coming in. Within a few weeks more this will be a thing of the past. The fact is, however, that the supply south of the Tehachapi is only barely enough for the growing demand in Southern California and there is little for the Arizona trade. The car shortage has resulted in the destruction of three-quarters of the big trade worked up there, the consumers having turned back to coal. With the coming of new cars if oil can be obtained for this trade at Bakersfield and Coalinga, some of this may be won back, but, if it is, the experience of the last two months will result in the keeping of a large storage by the consumers for such emergencies. Before they allowed themselves to run on just as little as possible.

The change in conditions in one year is shown by the fact that, whereas during March, 1906, the Union was shipping Whittier and Fullerton product out through San Pedro and none was coming in, during last March over 60,000 barrels were received from Port Harford in tank steamers for the Los Angeles market and none was shipped out. This is the condition all the time now. Some Santa Maria oil is also coming down here by rail.

Los Angeles County.

The Murphy's well, No. 16, at Whittier, has just come in as a gusher at 2,225 feet. How much oil it will produce is a question as the oil sand has just been tapped and a stream of oil, water, sand and gas is pouring out so that drilling has had to cease for the present.

The Home and Whittier Crude Companies have wells that are to be sunk 4,000 feet or more to see what sort of a sand will be found under the Whittier field. Most of the holes are now 1,800 feet or less. The Home is a company that has paid dividends steadily during the hardest times. Twelve per cent. is the present rate that has been maintained for two years. The capitalization is only \$100,000. Alva Starbuck is general manager and the stockholders are all local men, largely residents of Whittier. It is virtually a close corporation as no stock is offered although it is quoted on the exchange.

The old Fidelity, now the Canadian Pacific, is drilling one well. Its oil is all going to the Union Consolidated refinery in Los Angeles under a three-years' contract.

The Rancho La Brea Oil Company in the Salt Lake field has one well completed, three drilling and three rigs.

Three rigs are up on the property of Pitcher & Garbutt and the Union Oil Company at Rosemary on the Los Angeles Pacific. The first well continues to gush one day and sand up the next. In two days it yielded 1,500 barrels which is the best record that has been kept.

Orange County.

There are no new developments reported in the fields at Newport and Fullerton except that the Murphy's second well in the Coyote Hills has come in very well. It has been flowing at a good rate.

The Union's well just outside of Fullerton's city limits is 2,200 feet with heavy gas pressure and everything looking favorable.

The Newport Bay Company's well is to be perforated within a few days if progress is as present indications point. Some delay is being experienced in getting the other wells started but it is only temporary.

Ventura County.

Dr. J. J. O'Brien, of Los Angeles, who owns some 1,200 acres near Fillmore, has just sold 400 to J. W. Brunton, of the Elk Consolidated. The lands lie on 32 and 33 adjoining those of the Elk Consolidated. It is understood that a new company is to be floated on this land.

While it has not reached the stage of formal organization and exploitation, it is safe to say that the boom will strike Ventura next. There is talk here of several corporations being formed to develop around Santa Paula, Fillmore and Piru.

The Union has resumed drilling on its new wells in Adams Canyon. Superintendent Hill says that he believes that the crooked formation that has caused so much trouble to the drillers will be passed at 300 feet, which point has nearly been reached. Progress has hitherto been very slow on this account.
Santa Barbara County.

Notwithstanding denials it can be authoritatively stated that negotiations are under way to effect a combination of properties at Summerland with a view to deep drilling. Mr. Becker, whose wife owns most of the land on which the present wells are located, is working up the matter.

R. H. Herron, who with Mayor Wood of Santa Barbara, owns the Duquene Oil Company, has recently returned from Summerland and says that he considers the outlook there better than it has been for many years. Sixty cents is being obtained at the well for every barrel produced.

From reliable sources it is learned that the Western Union a few weeks since refused an offer for its holdings on the basis of \$600 a share or \$6,000,000 for the whole. The offer was made by a Los Angeles capitalist who is himself a heavy stockholder. The stock is now quoted at over \$400 on seller's price with none being transferred.

New Utah Field.

Los Angeles, Rhyolite (Nev.), New York and Cripple Creek capitalists are preparing to open a new district discovered in Washington county, Utah, the extreme southwestern corner of the State, where the Apex Mining Company, a Salt Lake corporation, has just drilled a small well to 600 feet and obtained excellent oil with paraffin base.

J. E. Austin, formerly of Bakersfield; B. F. Graham, a well known lumber man; E. J. Moxley, a mining man, and C. F. Hunter and Thomas N. Camfield, all Angelenos, have acquired 10,000 acres around Virgin City just north of the Arizona line, and have turned over the holdings to a New York syndicate which will put up \$100,000 for development. A rig will be shipped in a few weeks.

The Rhyolite people have just secured a rig and casing which have gone out on the Salt Lake railroad. A Mr. Wilcox, who has been prospecting in that region for some time, is in charge. He was endeavoring to interest some of the Associated people some time since but failed.

E. W. Cox, of Cripple Creek, is at the head of the Coloradoans who are going in. Nothing definite is known here at this moment of their immediate intentions. Another crowd of Angelenos is examining lands near Fillmore, 150 miles distant to the northeast. J. E. Miller, formerly of Summerland, and still interested, although at present running a hotel at Las Vegas, Nev., has been to Virgin City and is reported to be interested.

The new fields are sixty miles east of Las Vegas on the Salt Lake road, which is the nearest station. Prior to the building of that line the nearest was Greenwich, the terminus of the Rio Grande Southern, and the district was almost as isolated as any in the United States. It is peopled chiefly by Mormon farmers along the Virgin River. The New Yorkers expect to put a pipe line to the railroad and if the Salt Lake ever builds the branch to the Grand Canyon of the Colorado that is talked of, it will run right through the new district. Indications are that wells will be from 600 to 1,500 feet deep and the average cost only about \$1,500.

Mexican Fields.

It may be authoritatively stated that it is the intention of the Mexican Petroleum Company to enter the foreign markets in Europe and South America in competition with the Union and the European producers in the near future. At present scarcely a third of the production is sold despite the immense contracts with the railroads. The fact is vouched for by those high in its councils.

SANTA MARIA.

The contract made by the Pinal Oil Company, the Brookshire Oil Company and the New Pennsylvania Petroleum Company, for the delivery to the Standard Oil Company of over 100,000 barrels of crude oil per month, has caused a great deal of excitement among the other local producers in the Santa Maria field, and quite a flurry in local oil stocks.

The feeling is general that the price is not as high as the market warrants, especially as the demand, both foreign and local, cannot be supplied at present, and even the larger producers are in the market to buy crude oil themselves.

Ever since the San Francisco earthquake, steel tankage has been almost unobtainable, and the loss in gravity and volume to the high grade Santa Maria oils when carried in reservoirs and earthen slump holes is too great to warrant operators in holding their stocks in that manner; consequently, in order to provide suitable and sufficient avenues to the markets, it has been found advisable to dispose temporarily of a part of their production.

The crude oil to be delivered on these contracts is all light gravity refining oil, carrying large quantities of gasolines, naphthas, kerosenes and distillates, some of the crude yielding as much as 12 per cent. of gasoline alone.

Pipe line connections have already been made with the storage tanks of the three companies, and regular deliveries are now in progress.

Through the agency of C. W. Smith, a broker of Santa Maria, a sale has been made of the Bagby & Stowell place, which consists of 75 acres adjoining the Brookshire, Radium and Hopkins properties, and within a quarter of a

mile of the Pinal, to a new oil company known as the Santa Barbara Oil and Mining Company. This company is incorporated for \$600,000, and is composed of prominent Santa Barbara and Santa Maria oil men, as follows: J. A. Walton, C. C. Newman, Leon Levy, H. A. Rogers, Professor Charles L. Arnold, Neal Callahan, Thomas Cornwall, J. I. Eisenberg, Samuel Frost, John Perchel, Adolph Weiss and William Wale, all of Santa Barbara, and C. W. Smith, J. F. Goodwin and Dr. H. C. Bagby, of Santa Maria. Of the stock placed on sale, over 50,000 shares were subscribed for the first day it was offered. It is the intention of the company to sell about 200,000 shares, and to commence operations immediately.

The Pinal Oil Company is constructing a new private telephone line from the city of Santa Maria to its wells—a distance of about ten miles.

The Santa Maria Gas and Power Company, which draws its supply of natural gas from the wells of the Brookshire Oil Company, is in full operation in the city of Santa Maria. This company is delivering fuel gas to over fifty customers, among them being the "Bradley," the largest hotel in the city. The gas has proven to be absolutely free from harmful impurities, and with a six-ounce pressure, is giving complete satisfaction to consumers.

The distributing system was installed by Mr. Chandler, the company's manager, and new customers are being connected as fast as possible.

The Union Oil Company has connected its Hartnell, Squires, California Coast, Folsom and Newlove leases with its pumping plant at Orcutt, with a system of 8-inch pipe lines.

The Southern Pacific Company again promises plenty of oil cars for shipments of crude oil, both north and south; for three days (not consecutively, however), some cars were actually furnished, but then their brilliant promises again faded away; and now the promises still remain—but no cars.

It is an absolute certainty that the failure of the railroad to supply the requisite number of empty oil cars for the rail business offered has caused a loss to producers of many hundreds of thousands of dollars, and it comes the harder for the reason that, on the strength of the fulsome promises to care for the business, pipe lines to the right-of-way, storage tanks at loading points, and extensive loading racks were constructed. Some may argue that it is on account of this very lack of transportation that the price of oil is much higher than if all the oil ready for shipment had been delivered to market; but from the present demand—far beyond the possibility of being supplied for a long time to come—all the oil which would have been shipped could not have materially affected the present price. Then, again, as a further result of the railroad's failure to keep its promises, enormous amounts of oil were lost through evaporation and leakage caused by the attempt to hold as much as possible in slump holes and reservoirs—some of which oil now being so heavy as to be almost valueless, after counting the cost of pumping it into tanks and mixing it with sufficient light oil to render it marketable.

But in spite of the fact that the railroad must have known its inability to handle the business, it kept up a rapid fire of assurances which lulled the producers into a false sense of security, while the larger corporations controlling the pipe line transportation, were thus enabled to secure the lion's share of the business, both foreign and local. While it is impossible to state with any certainty that there has been collusion in this matter, it assuredly has a suspicious look—more particularly as, when the independent producers were beginning to realize that the railroad could not be depended upon to furnish cars, the pipe line owners were busy endeavoring to make contracts for crude oil at ridiculously low figures.

While the conditions now are greatly changed, and the law of supply and demand has raised the price of crude oil materially and much more pipe line transportation is available, still the promises of the railroad to handle even the present small rail shipments for the independent producers, seem to be just as unreliable.

Shipments of crude oil from the Santa Maria field for April amounted to about 760,000 barrels. Undoubtedly this amount would have been materially increased had the Union Oil Company completed its new 8-inch line by the 20th of April, as expected; however, there was some delay to the connecting up, and testing of this new line, and at the same time the Union's tank steamers were held up during the latter part of April from various causes, so that company shipped only about 350,000 barrels. The balance of 410,000 barrels was forwarded by other producers in the field.

McKITTRICK.

The San Francisco-McKittrick Oil Company has started operation after a two-year shut down. They have sold their oil to the Associated for 30 cents per barrel.

Berry & Keller have put on a crew of men putting their wells in good shape. They have sold their oil to the Associated at 30 cents.

It is reported that Tim Spallacy has bought the Belmont and Jerome and Kern King leases and will commence drilling soon.

A. B. Canfield is going to drill a well on the X-Ray land in northeast quarter of section 11.

The McKittrick lease has put on a crew of men to clean out and start their wells pumping. They have sold to the Associated.

Mr. A. H. Butler, of the Dabney Oil Company, is on his way from New York, and as soon as he arrives will commence active operations. They have commenced shipping oil.

Strassburger and Wrampelmeir, of San Francisco, are going to drill several wells near Midway.

It is reported J. M. Smith has bought the McKittrick machine shop for \$5,000, and will open it up in the near future.

The Olig Crude Oil Company are shipping about 20,000 barrels a month. Their superintendent, Mr. McClimans, has installed a 60-horsepower boiler, and is fixing up the lease in fine shape.

It is said some English capitalists will lay a pipe line from McKittrick to Port Harford, by way of Palo Prieta Canyon, and by so doing tap the oil belt from McKittrick north. They have also located a large amount of land along the proposed pipe line.

The McKittrick Gypsum Company and the California Gypsum and Mineral Company are shipping several carloads of Gypsum every day.

The Fearless Oil Company, who have been shut down for the last two weeks, will commence drilling again.

Reeruit Oil Company are having a large crew of men in the Carisa district doing assessment work digging gypsum.

Michell Erume has three wells in section 22, Carisa district, with 32 gravity oil in them. Struck oil at 30 to 50 feet.

Chanslor and Canfield Oil Company at Midway are drilling two wells.

COALINGA.

Good progress is being made on Turner Oil Company well No. 1. They hope to continue the 12½-inch casing down to a greater depth than in any well in the field.

The Lucile is again flowing its regular quota.

Section 22 Oil Company hope soon to have their No. 1 on a producing basis, they having drilled past the bailer recently lost.

H. Henshaw and associates have leased the south half of section 26, township 21, range 15, and will have their first rig completed in a few days and ready for work. They expect to prove up a large territory.

The work on the new wells on the Wabash and Inca properties is progressing rapidly.

The Associated Oil Company have two large warehouses completed in the town and are filling up the yard with a stock of oil well and rig materials.

The section 6 and 36 part of the southwest side is soon to be lit with electricity. The line is now being constructed.

M. K. & T. Oil Company are daily expecting another shipment of their heavy casing so that they will start up at once and be able to continue without interruption.

Associated Oil Company have three strings of tools started on section 36 and will have the other two running in a few days. One of the strings started is the new rotary process of drilling just being introduced in this field for the first time. It made a fine showing for the first day of a few hours run, making 80 feet of hole.

The Lucile will start their string on No. 2 well as soon as they get their work of repairing No. 1 completed.

West Coalinga have just gotten hold of their parted 10-inch casing and will be running smoothly again in a few days.

New Home Oil Company on section 14 is in their oil sand and expect to complete their No. 1 in a few days.

California Diamond Oil Company's No. 5 well on section 12, township 19, range 15, is 2,940 feet with 4¼-inch pipe and work is going ahead nicely. The well should be completed at a depth of about 3,150 feet.

Production of the Penn Coalinga Oil Company is increasing month by month, its April output being the largest in its history.

Section 7 Oil Company is pumping four wells. This is, and has always been, one of the banner producing companies of the field.

Work on Cypress No. 4 is going ahead nicely. No. 3 was completed in a deeper sand and is a promising well.

In the Coalinga field active operations continue uninterruptedly. There is more actual development in progress than at any time during the past three years. The California Oilfields Limited has disposed of its output to the Standard Oil Company at a satisfactory figure and has all its wells producing. The west side producers succeeded in making a satisfactory contract with the Associated. Practically every well in the field capable of producing is on the pump and the oil taken by the pipe line companies as rapidly as it can be brought to the surface. Penn Coalinga has developed a well in the deep sand on the west side field which promises to be a good producer and revolutionize the drilling operations in that part of the field. Many shallow wells there can be put down to a greater depth and, if the sand is as prolific as now indicated, made good producers. Coalinga itself is enjoying a prosperous era, the town making rapid strides. With one of the greatest oil fields of the state, and surrounded by untold mineral possibilities, its possibilities seem unlimited.

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The contract at 50 cents a barrel between the Standard Oil Company and several independent companies in the Santa Maria field fully exemplifies the situation so often repeated by the Pacific Mining & Oil Reporter that the former company is far from invincible, and really at the mercy of the producer who has nerve enough to hold out for a price adequate to cost of production plus a reasonable profit. It was only about six months ago that the Standard built 300,000 barrels of tankage in Santa Maria and informed the producers that it would have to fill it with 15-cent oil. To date the bottoms of the tanks have never been wet. The producers had no 15-cent oil for sale. If this policy had been followed in other fields of the State there would have been no 15-cent oil sold at all for the marketing and refining companies must have the full production of the State to meet with their requirements and any statement to the contrary is a bluff that, if called, will result in exposure. In Santa Maria the Standard Oil Company had to go begging for oil and not the oil for a market.

* * *

With the end of the labor war in Goldfield comes a great relief to operator, broker and investor, and the strengthening of the market for a few days afforded the profit-taker an opportunity to "cash in" and get out of the game somewhere nearly whole. But those who held on for a big market have been sadly disappointed and its present depressed condition indicates that no great advance in price may be expected before the latter part of next August or the first of September. The summer months always bring rock bottom prices in speculative stocks and this will be particularly true in Nevada stocks the coming season. But an unprecedented opportunity for big profits will be afforded those who buy at the coming low prices and hold for the fall market which will, in all probabilities, be unprecedented in strength. The mines of Nevada have the worth because they have the ore. Investors who hold Nevada securities should entertain no fear whatever for the fall will see a strong market and opportunities for big profits.

CALIFORNIA GYPSUM.

Mr. Frank L. Hess, of the United States Geological Survey, has recently made a tour of the gypsum fields of California and has returned to Washington laden with specimens. He will prepare a bulletin on California gypsum for publication in the near future.

There are now four gypsum mills in the state, one at Amboy, one at Los Angeles, and two at Palmdale. Of those at Palmdale one is still in process of construction.

The product of these mills is consumed in the state. It is used mostly for wall plaster, but a smaller amount is ground for fertilizer. Generally speaking, the gypsum runs from 54 to 90 per cent pure. Deposits occur, however, in the form of alabaster, which are very pure and very suitable for the manufacture of plaster of Paris, but they are far from railroads, and so at present unavailable.

The deposit at Amboy is found in the middle of the Mojave desert, along the tracks of the Santa Fe railroad. The plant is situated near the bed of an old lake around the edge of which the gypsum has been deposited.

Gypsum sets very quickly, usually in about five minutes. Because of this, a retarder often consisting of slaughter house refuse, dried and powdered, which delays the setting from fifty minutes to two hours, is employed. There is nothing peculiar about the California gypsum, as distinguished from that of other localities, except the fact perhaps that at one of the plants it is necessary to regrind the gypsum after calcining it.

A NEEDED BOOK ON THE PHILIPPINES.

Ever since our acquisition of the Philippines the editors of this journal have sought in vain for some simple yet comprehensive work as to the industrial opportunities, growth and development of our insular possessions. During the past several years it has been evident to us that the islands are progressing rapidly. But how to find what is actually being done without delving into a great mass of almost incomprehensible and sometimes contradictory statistics was beyond our ken. Most of the books so far published upon the Philippines have contained an endless amount of political discussion and little more. And we have known that the islands are growing amazingly; commercial travelers, statisticians and returning visitors all testify as to this.

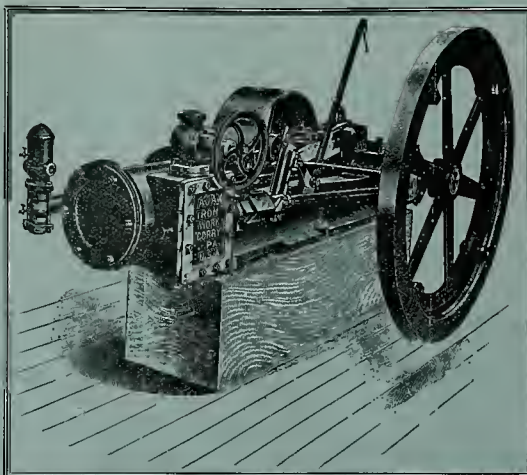
Now, at last, it seems that we are to have the much needed work. "A Handbook of the Philippines," by Mr. Hamilton M. Wright, will shortly be published by A. C. McClurg & Co., of Chicago. Inasmuch as we have for years been familiar with Mr. Wright's work we are very optimistic about this book. Mr. Wright ranks as one of the leading industrial and syndicate writers of the country and probably among the younger writers of America devoted to this field has no superior. The volume, we feel, is sure to be thoroughly readable, accurate and very comprehensive. Although not coming strictly within the field of the Pacific Mining & Oil Reporter, yet we have a great interest in the promising young market for our goods as well, too, as in the development of its mineral resources. Outside of sensational stories of head-hunting raids and reams of political discussion we are almost totally in the dark as to the real progress of the Philippines, the success of our Government in its great and unselfish colonial undertaking. We will welcome this book which looks with sane eyes at the industrial and commercial opportunities of the Philippines.

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8 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches	28 lbs.		

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OIL AND MINING NOTES.

The Beaver Valley Oil Company, operating in the Beaver Valley, B. C., is down 720 feet with its first well with good indications. Oil seepages occur at frequent intervals and there is at all times a strong odor of gas. The shackle-rod system of Petrolia fame is used. The first contract calls for a depth of 1,000 feet and other wells will be commenced in the near future. In the district excellent indications of oil are to be found. The Canadian Northern and the Grand Trunk Pacific railways will run through the territory. The first discovery was made by an Indian some years ago in digging a well. At 40 feet the oil came in on top of the water so as to spoil the same for drinking purposes. The Indian recently brought some of the fluid to the nearby towns when the excitement commenced. Several prominent San Franciscans are backing development in this newest Canadian oil territory.

* * *

We are authorized to contradict a statement appearing in these columns March 20th to the effect that the Rothschilds have acquired 10,000 acres of land near Los Olivos, Santa Barbara county, California. The Rothschilds have acquired no holdings, neither directly or indirectly, in the county of Santa Barbara. The report originated with parties interested in the Santa Barbara county field and was probably intended for promotion purposes.

* * *

A 60,000-gallon oil tank is being constructed at the Mammoth smelter at Kennet to supply oil for the engines for the railroad just being completed to the smelter. The machine shops being constructed at Kennet will also use oil for fuel.

* * *

The British tank steamer Tonawanda, chartered by the Standard Oil Company, sailed April 22nd from San Francisco for Hankow with a cargo of 1,100,000 gallons of refined petroleum in bulk, valued at \$42,900.

* * *

The British tank steamer Dakotah, chartered by the Standard Oil Company, cleared San Francisco, April 23rd, for Shanghai and Canton, with a bulk cargo of 1,592,912 gallons of refined petroleum valued at \$67,656.

* * *

The British ship Comet, chartered by the Standard Oil Company, cleared San Francisco, April 22nd, for Nagasaki, with a cargo of 128,763 cases of kerosene valued at \$93,353.

* * *

The Sunset Road Oil Company has been awarded a contract for the road oil to be used in Fresno county the coming season at a price of 20 cents a

barrel more than was paid last year, or an average price of about 95 cents a barrel.

* * *

The refinery of the California Petroleum Refineries, Ltd., at Oil Port, is progressing rapidly and will, it is thought, be completed within the next 60 days. Two hundred men are now engaged in its construction. The 1,600-foot wharf has been completed and the Associated Oil Company is loading two tank ships of oil from the Graciosa wells each week.

* * *

A vision of Oil City, a picture of Beaumont of Spindle Top, of a hundred historic oil fields rose in the minds of the people of the little city of Nez Perce, near Lewiston, yesterday when the drill of some water well drillers penetrated an oil pocket and the yellow fluid spouted out of the ground at the rate of sixty barrels an hour. Hundreds of staid business men, boys and women rushed, upon the word, to the scene of the strike, to prove that it was true and to find whether the oil was of good quality or not. Tonight the town is wild with excitement over the prospect, and further developments are anxiously awaited. The oil discovered is of good quality according to the drillers and experienced oil men, and it is certain that it burns readily when flame is touched to it. For sometime it has been noticed that horses and cattle have refused to drink the water coming from drilled wells in the vicinity of Nez Perce, but little was thought of the matter until yesterday's discovery was made.

* * *

At the Goldfield offices of the Bullfrog Pedestal there have been received encouraging reports from the diggings. The main shaft has reached a formation identical in its nature with that of nearby properties of proved merit, and the Pedestal is confident that a little greater depth will land its workings in the green ore that has made of similar Bullfrog prospects shipping mines. Work continues at the Pedestal without abatement. John S. Cook, of Goldfield, is president of the company, whose stock is listed on the San Francisco exchange.

* * *

Manhattan district's banner year seems looming within the 1907 horizon. There never was a time in the camp's history when greater activity was displayed by more mines. While reports of fabulous strikes keep pouring in from that section and are invariably verified after investigation, there are many mines that keep pegging along with systematic development, rewarded by substantial returns. The Manhattan Mining Company's Annie

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Laurie claim is one of these. The main shaft that has sunk deeper than 200 feet alongside a 6-foot ledge of gold-bearing quartz has from the grassroots down established the presence of desirable ore in vast quantity, the bulk of it being within the milling mark and much of it of a shipping value. The Manhattan Mining is one of the first companies to contract for the treatment of a big tonnage of its product at one of the custom mills soon to be placed in commission. Meanwhile there is considerable high-grade sacked at the workings and the shaft, at whose collar is a big hoist, continues dropping for its destined depth of 500 feet, where lateral exploration will be the order.

* * *

The gasoline hoist, ordered some weeks since by the Goldfield Skylark Company, whose property adjoins the Eureka in the Diamondfield portion of the district, has reached its destination and will be ready for initiation when those in whose hands lies the settlement of the industrial situation say "go." A depth of at least 200 feet will be the immediate object of the management upon the resumption of activity. The shaft is dropping near the junction of four well defined ledges, all displaying tempting values near the surface and possessing the earmarks of shippers at substantial depth. The Skylark is one of the early locations of Diamondfield Jack Davis.

* * *

The Goldfield Monogram adjoining the Goldfield Columbia, one of the pets of Hayes and Monnette, has a power hoist on the road and hopes to place it in commission at once upon the reopening of the Goldfield mines. W. J. Douglass, the prominent operator of Tonopah and Goldfield, presides over the Monogram household and with plenty of funds in the treasury those at the helm are prepared for a year of energetic development. Gold values have been uncovered on top and there are present all the characteristics, common to neighboring mines, which lead the man versed in Goldfield ores to expect at the 300-foot depth, toward which the main shaft is lowering, a body of shippable sulphides.

* * *

The Fairview Eagle is one of the many outside mines of which George Wingfield of Goldfield is managing director. The group that is owned by the Eagle company adjoins the Nevada Hills on the north and bids fair with equal development to rival that phenomenal bonanza. Rich shipping ore has been uncovered in four separate points on the Eagle estate. After the main working shaft has reached a little greater depth the management will resort to extensive lateral development with the theory that steady production for the market will be the result. To the Eagle belongs the distinction of having installed the first hoist in Fairview district. By aid of it rapid headway is being made in the deepening of the workings.

* * *

Manager Webber, of the Nevada Hills and the Aztec mines in Fairview district, reports that flattering progress is making at the main shaft on the Aztec. Aztec's domain endlines the Fairview Eagle on the east and it is expected that some additional development will prove upon the Aztec the extension of the rich Eagle ledge. Sulphide symptoms are coming into the bottom of the Aztec shaft at a depth the same as that at which this formation was encountered on the Eagle and Nevada Hills. It seems probable that within the Aztec lines will also be revealed the north extensions of veins that are being probed on the Pyramid and Lookout groups, whose north endlines are the south sideline of the Aztec.

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PETROLEUM OUTPUT OF RUSSIA AND ROUMANIA.

Consul General Richard Guenther, of Frankfort, makes the following report on the oil fields of Russia and Roumania:

"Russia's production of naphtha (petroleum), covering the oil district of the Apscheron Peninsula in the year 1906, aggregated 445,000,000 pood (pood equals 36 1-9 English pounds), representing 113,750,000 rubles (ruble equals 51.5 cents) in value. In 1904 the production amounted to 611,600,000 pood, but realized only about 89,700,000 rubles. The average price per pood in 1904 was only 14.67 kopeks (100 kopeks equal 1 ruble); in 1906 it had advanced to 25.57 kopeks.

"The petroleum production of Roumania in the year 1906 amounted to 887,091 metric tons (against 614,870 tons in 1905, valued at 39,924,000f. (metric ton equals 2,204 English pounds; franc equals 19.3 cents). Of last year's production, 748,798 tons were delivered to the refineries, which produced 114,428 tons of benzine, 221,683 tons of illuminating oil, with 333,714 tons of residue remaining. The Roumanian petroleum interests are chiefly in the hands of German banks and capitalists. Besides these there are a Dutch, also an American company exploiting oil territory in that country. All of these companies have hitherto acted in combination, but according to a press report the American company intends to cut loose and work independently of the other oil concerns.

NEWLY LISTED COMPANIES.

The following oil companies have recently been listed on the California Stock & Oil Exchange: Amalgamated, Brookshire, Columbia, Graciosa, Pinal, Rice Ranch, Sauer Dough, W. K. Oil Company, Western Union.

DEPTH OF DEATH VALLEY, CAL.

The Geological Survey has just completed a line of spirit levels through Death Valley, California, and has ascertained that the depth of that area is not so great as was supposed. Preliminary figures give for the lowest point a depth of 276 feet below sea level. Bennetts well, which is near this point, is 266 feet below sea level. Previous estimates of the depth of Death Valley based on barometer readings gave for the lowest point figures varying from 250 to 450 feet below sea level.

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OIL DIVIDENDS.

Following is a statement of dividends paid by oil companies listed on the California Stock & Oil Exchange for the month of March, 1907:

COMPANY	No. of Dividend.	Date Paid.	Amount per Share.	Amount of Dividend.	Total paid to Date.
Associated Oil Co.....	4	Mar. 1, '07	\$1.50	\$420,000	\$1,320,000
Alma	10	May 21, '06	.03	11,400	114,000
Caribon	27	Mar. 15, '07	.10	8,070	159,721.64
Chicago Crude	2	Mar. 25, '07	1/2c.	5,000	15,000
Claremont	22	April 1, '06	.01	5,000	107,500
Esperanza	5	Dec. 12, '04	.01	1,250	6,250
Forty Oil	2	Aug. 25, '06	.02	6,000	12,000
Four Oil	55	Feb. 25, '07	.01	3,000	174,000
Hanford	30	Jan. 26, '06	2.00	4,000	86,000
Homestake	29	Mar. 22, '06	.15	1,500	57,500
Home	66	Dec. 20, '06	.01	1,000	440,000
Illinois Crude	8	Feb. 1, '07	.01	2,000	19,500
Imperial	56	Jan. 7, '07	.60	60,000	1,220,000
Kern River	15	Jan. 4, '07	.10	2,000	50,000
Linda Vista	2	Feb. 5, '07	1/2c.	1,919	3,838.50
Monte Cristo	48	Mar. 9, '07	.01	5,000	240,000
Oil City Pet.	32	Aug. 25, '06	1/2c.	2,500	95,000
Peerless	52	Nov. 15, '06	.10	10,000	652,000
Reed Crude	8	April 15, '05	1.20	120,000	1,101,000
Sovereign	9	Mar. 29, '07	.01	5,000	50,000
Sterling	9	Feb. 28, '07	.05	12,500	139,500
Superior	1	Jan. 25, '07	.01	5,000	5,000
Thirty-Three	56	Jan. 7, '07	.30	30,000	610,000
Twenty-Eight	31	Aug. 25, '06	.10	6,000	240,000
Union	129	Mar. 20, '07	.75	52,052	2,633,375.62
United Pet.		Mar. 20, '07	1.38	20,000	620,000
West Shore	31	Mar. 15, '07	.05	5,000	155,000

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GENERAL
OIL REFINERY
WORK

Sales Agents
Herman Nieter
29 Broadway
New York

Laurie claim is one of these. The main shaft that has sunk deeper than 200 feet alongside a 6-foot ledge of gold-bearing quartz has from the grassroots down established the presence of desirable ore in vast quantity, the bulk of it being within the milling mark and much of it of a shipping value. The Manhattan Mining is one of the first companies to contract for the treatment of a big tonnage of its product at one of the custom mills soon to be placed in commission. Meanwhile there is considerable high-grade sacked at the workings and the shaft, at whose collar is a big hoist, continues dropping for its destined depth of 500 feet, where lateral exploration will be the order.

* * *

The gasoline hoist, ordered some weeks since by the Goldfield Skylark Company, whose property adjoins the Eureka in the Diamondfield portion of the district, has reached its destination and will be ready for initiation when those in whose hands lies the settlement of the industrial situation say "go." A depth of at least 200 feet will be the immediate object of the management upon the resumption of activity. The shaft is dropping near the junction of four well defined ledges, all displaying tempting values near the surface and possessing the earmarks of shippers at substantial depth. The Skylark is one of the early locations of Diamondfield Jack Davis.

* * *

The Goldfield Monogram adjoining the Goldfield Columbia, one of the pets of Hayes and Monnette, has a power hoist on the road and hopes to place it in commission at once upon the reopening of the Goldfield mines. W. J. Douglass, the prominent operator of Tonopab and Goldfield, presides over the Monogram household and with plenty of funds in the treasury those at the helm are prepared for a year of energetic development. Gold values have been uncovered on top and there are present all the characteristics, common to neighboring mines, which lead the man versed in Goldfield ores to expect at the 300-foot depth, toward which the main shaft is lowering, a body of shippable sulphides.

* * *

The Fairview Eagle is one of the many outside mines of which George Wingfield of Goldfield is managing director. The group that is owned by the Eagle company adjoins the Nevada Hills on the north and bids fair with equal development to rival that phenomenal bonanza. Rich shipping ore has been uncovered in four separate points on the Eagle estate. After the main working shaft has reached a little greater depth the management will resort to extensive lateral development with the theory that steady production for the market will be the result. To the Eagle belongs the distinction of having installed the first hoist in Fairview district. By aid of it rapid headway is being made in the deepening of the workings.

* * *

Manager Webber, of the Nevada Hills and the Aztec mines in Fairview district, reports that flattering progress is making at the main shaft on the Aztec. Aztec's domain endlines the Fairview Eagle on the east and it is expected that some additional development will prove upon the Aztec the extension of the rich Eagle ledge. Sulphide symptoms are coming into the bottom of the Aztec shaft at a depth the same as that at which this formation was encountered on the Eagle and Nevada Hills. It seems probable that within the Aztec lines will also be revealed the north extensions of veins that are being probed on the Pyramid and Lookont groups, whose north endlines are the south sideline of the Aztec.

BANK OF SANTA MARIA

Capital and Surplus \$150,000.00

The Pioneer Bank of the Oil Regions

Solicits the Accounts of Oil Men and Investors

Cbas. Bradley, President
B. Pezzoni, Vice-President
Paul O. Tietzen, Manager and Cashier
L. P. Scaroni, Assistant Cashier

Santa Maria
California

PETROLEUM OUTPUT OF RUSSIA AND ROUMANIA.

Consul General Richard Guentber, of Frankfort, makes the following report on the oil fields of Russia and Roumania:

"Russia's production of naphta (petroleum), covering the oil district of the Apsheron Peninsula in the year 1906, aggregated 445,000,000 pood (pood equals 36 1-9 English pounds), representing 113,750,000 rubles (ruble equals 51.5 cents) in value. In 1904 the production amounted to 611,600,000 pood, but realized only about 89,700,000 rubles. The average price per pood in 1904 was only 14.67 kopeks (100 kopeks equal 1 ruble); in 1906 it had advanced to 25.57 kopeks.

"The petroleum production of Roumania in the year 1906 amounted to 887,091 metric tons (against 614,870 tons in 1905, valued at 39,924,000f. (metric ton equals 2,204 English pounds; franc equals 19.3 cents). Of last year's production, 748,798 tons were delivered to the refineries, which produced 114,428 tons of benzine, 221,683 tons of illuminating oil, with 333,714 tons of residue remaining. The Roumanian petroleum interests are chiefly in the hands of German banks and capitalists. Besides these there are a Dutch, also an American company exploiting oil territory in that country. All of these companies have hitherto acted in combination, but according to a press report the American company intends to cut loose and work independently of the other oil concerns.

NEWLY LISTED COMPANIES.

The following oil companies have recently been listed on the California Stock & Oil Exchange: Amalgamated, Brookshire, Columbia, Graciosa, Pinal, Rice Ranch, Sauer Dough, W. K. Oil Company, Western Union.

DEPTH OF DEATH VALLEY, CAL.

The Geological Survey has just completed a line of spirit levels through Death Valley, California, and has ascertained that the depth of that area is not so great as was supposed. Preliminary figures give for the lowest point a depth of 276 feet below sea level. Bennetts well, which is near this point, is 266 feet below sea level. Previous estimates of the depth of Death Valley based on barometer readings gave for the lowest point figures varying from 250 to 450 feet below sea level.

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OIL DIVIDENDS.

Following is a statement of dividends paid by oil companies listed on the California Stock & Oil Exchange for the month of March, 1907:

COMPANY	No. of Dividend.	Date Paid.	Amount per Share.	Amount of Dividend.	Total paid to Date.
Associated Oil Co.	4	Mar. 1, '07	\$1.50	\$420,000	\$1,320,000
Alma	10	May 21, '06	.03	11,400	114,000
Caribon	27	Mar. 15, '07	.10	8,070	159,721.64
Chicago Crude	2	Mar. 25, '07	.15c.	5,000	15,000
Claremont	22	April 1, '06	.01	5,000	107,500
Esperanza	5	Dec. 12, '04	.01	1,250	6,250
Forty Oil	2	Aug. 25, '06	.02	6,000	12,000
Four Oil	55	Feb. 25, '07	.01	3,000	174,000
Hanford	30	Jan. 26, '06	2.00	4,000	86,000
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Per cent decline
Stocks unchanged
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OF
TANKS

OF THE

HIGHEST

GRADE



STILLS
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GENERAL
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EASTERN EXPORTS.

Following are the exports of mineral oils from the eastern ports of the United States for the month of March, 1907:

	Quantities. Gallons	Values. Dollars.
Crude—		
New York	4,040	289
Philadelphia	4,894,670	313,562
Sabine	759,667	12,494
Total	5,658,377	326,345
Naphthas—		
New York	573,764	89,851
Philadelphia	1,575,157	141,153
Total	2,148,921	231,004
Illuminating—		
Baltimore	298	30
Boston and Charlestown	79,876	10,094
New York	37,626,104	2,871,170
Philadelphia	25,057,726	1,387,356
Galveston	2,780	407
Sabine	27,580	3,310
Total	62,794,364	4,272,367
Lubricating and paraffin—		
Baltimore	503,720	68,157
Boston and Charlestown	11,370	1,920
New York	8,011,444	1,047,568
Philadelphia	3,871,341	402,974
Galveston	10,800	1,536
Total	12,408,675	1,522,155
Residuum—		
Boston and Charlestown	10,000	500
New York	28,137	2,853
Philadelphia	2,747,541	95,284
Sabine	1,163,011	26,168
Total	3,948,689	124,805
Total mineral oils—		
Baltimore	504,018	68,187
Boston and Charlestown	101,246	12,514
New York	46,234,489	4,011,731
Philadelphia	38,146,435	2,340,329
Galveston	13,580	1,943
Sabine	1,950,258	41,972
Total	86,959,026	6,476,676

THE OIL MARKET.

Russian Position.

The quotations on the Baku market during the past fortnight have undergone considerable fluctuation.

Crude petroleum for prompt delivery was in very good demand, and, after having fallen to 24½ copecks per pood, advanced to 27½ copecks per pood, an increase of 3¼ copeck during the fortnight. For forward delivery the price has been more constant, and has advanced to 28 copecks per pood, an increase of 1 copeck.

The quotation for residuals has been fairly steady, and for prompt delivery stands at 28½ copecks per pood, the same as the last quotation, but at one time it dropped to 27½ copecks per pood. For delivery during the navigation of the Volga the quotation, after having dropped to 28½ copecks per pood, stands at 29¼ copecks, ¼ copeck lower than the price at the commencement of the period under review.

There has been a very heavy demand for kerosene, and, owing to the limited quantities available, the quotation has risen considerably. For prompt delivery free on rail Baku the quotation is now 33½ copecks per pood, an advance of 3½ copecks; and for forward delivery the quotation free on rail Baku is 36 copecks per pood, or an advance of 4 copecks. Kerosene f. o. b. vessel on the Caspian Sea for delivery to the interior of Russia by the Volga is now quoted at 33½ copecks per pood, an increase of 3½ copecks for the fortnight.

The production of the Baku oil fields for the month of February old style, amounted to 37,582,896 poods, of which 2,902,400 poods were obtained by fountain production, the remainder being obtained by baling. The production for the first fortnight of March old style, amounted to 18,645,000 poods.

Things have settled down in Baku, and it is hoped that this position will continue.

English Market Report.

There has been no change in the quotations on the London and Liverpool markets for either American or Russian lamp oil during the past fortnight.

The market has been firm, but owing to the fine weather that has prevailed the deliveries have been somewhat curtailed.

The quotations were as follows:

London—

Russian oil, 5¾d. @ 6d. ex wharf in barrels.
American oil, 6¼d. @ 6¾d. ex wharf in barrels.
Liverpool—
Russian oil, 6½d. @ 6¾d. ex wharf in barrels.
American oil, 6½d. @ 6¾d. ex wharf in barrels.

Indian Market Report.

The Indian markets have remained very firm during the past fortnight, and quotations are still strong. There has been practically no change during the past fortnight, with the exception of a slight variation in the Karachi market; but the deliveries were somewhat reduced.

The quotations were as follows:

Karachi—

Rupees.

American case oil	4.	8.	0.
Russian case oil	4.	2.	0.
"Elephant" oil, in tins	3.	10.	0.
Sumatra "Rising Sun," in tins	3.	10.	0.
Borneo oil, in bulk	2.	10.	0.
Burmab oil, in bulk	2.	12.	0.
Karachi—			
American case oil	4.	0.	0.
Burmab oil, in tins	3.	8.	0.
Borneo oil, in tins	3.	4.	0.
Sumatra oil, in bulk	3.	0.	0.
American oil, in bulk	3.	0.	0.
Calcutta—			
American case oil	4.	6.	6.
Russian case oil	4.	5.	0.
Burmab oil, in bulk	2.	13.	0.
Borneo oil, in bulk	2.	13.	0.
Sumatra oil, in bulk	3.	3.	0.
American oil, in bulk	3.	3.	0.

STOCK MOVEMENTS DURING FORTY DAYS' CLOSEDOWN.

The mines of Goldfield district closed down on March 12, Tuesday of the week that ended on Saturday, March 16. All dealers in and students of the stocks naturally expected that prices would fall off from the first day of the closedown until the reopening of the mines. Such has not been the case.

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Send your name and address for my private Market Letter costs you nothing.

A. J. MOORE,

ROOMS 29 & 30 BACON BLOCK

OAKLAND, CAL. 196

The figures upon which are based the following tabulations are the closing quotations as furnished by the weekly summaries of sales issued by the Goldfield Mining Exchange, there being quoted only the closing prices of Goldfield stocks which recorded sales every one of the weeks listed.

The first two weeks, ending March 16 and March 23, there were 45 Goldfield securities recording sales. Five of them declined an average of six per cent, five of them just held their own, and thirty-five advanced an average of 24 per cent.

The first three weeks of the shutdown, ending March 16, March 23 and March 30, forty-four Goldfield securities recorded sales. Eight of them declined an average of 8.81 per cent, seven played even and twenty-nine scored an average gain of 22.34 per cent.

The first four weeks, ending March 16, March 23, March 30 and April 6, thirty-eight stocks saw sales every week. Two declined an average of 3.69 per cent, four came out even and thirty-two advanced an average of 32.04 per cent.

The first five weeks, ending April 13, thirty-seven stocks saw sales. Six dropped an average of 7.72 per cent, one just held its own and thirty advanced an average of 28.79 per cent from the first to the fifth week.

The sixth and final week ended April 20. The following table includes all stocks that have enjoyed sales every week of the shutdown. Of the total of thirty-six three declined an average of 11.97 per cent, two played even and thirty-one advanced an average of 43.91 per cent.

Company—	Mar. 16.	Mar. 23.	Mar. 30.	Apr. 6.	Apr. 13.	Apr. 20.	Decline
C. O. D. M. & L.	\$0.07½	\$0.07	\$0.06¾	\$0.08	\$0.06	\$0.05¾	26.09
Red King .....	.20	.20	.20	.20	.19	.19	5.26
Frances Mohawk ...	1.15	1.15	1.00	1.15	1.10	1.10	4.55
Average, three securities							11.97
Nevada Western ...	.02½	.02½	.02½	.02½	.02½	.02½	.....
St. Ives Leasing .....	.11	.10¾	.10½	.11	.11	.11	.....
							Percent Advance
Daisy	2.20	2.30	1.85	2.10	2.13	2.25	2.27
Consolidated	7.75	8.75	7.99	8.42	8.05	8.30	7.10
Diamondfield .....	.39½	.40	.37	.38½	.39	.44	11.39
St. Ives	1.42	1.60	1.55	1.65	1.55	1.60	12.68
Triangle .....	.42	.53	.49	.49½	.48½	.48	14.29
Silver Pick	1.15	1.40	1.25	1.28	1.25	1.33	15.65
Yellow Rose .....	.11	.12	.10¾	.11½	.13¾	.13	18.18
Adams .....	.17½	.17½	.19	.19	.20½	.21	20.00
Gold Bar .....	.82	1.05	1.00	1.05	1.05	.99	20.73
Grandma .....	.20	.27½	.26	.27	.24½	.24½	22.50
Kewanas	1.20	1.55	1.30	1.50	1.37	1.50	25.00
Red Top Ex. ....	.41½	.53	.51	.51	.49	.52	25.30
Comh. Fraction ..	3.90	4.58	4.35	4.68	4.53	5.00	28.21
Blue Bell .....	.23	.28	.26	.28	.25	.30	30.43
Great Bend .....	.84	1.05	1.03	1.09	1.06	1.12	33.33
Blue Bull .....	.37	.50	.48	.49½	.48½	.52	40.54
Combination .....	.20	.25	.26	.28	.24	.29	45.00
Yellow Tiger .....	.13¾	.16	.15½	.20	.18	.19¾	47.17
Atlanta .....	.53½	.74	.72½	.74	.70	.80	49.53
Lone Star .....	.22	.30½	.30	.35	.30	.33½	52.27
Commonwealth ..	.29	.33	.29	.35	.34	.45	55.17
Vernal .....	.16	.21	.20	.20	.20	.25	56.25
Great Bend Frac. ....	.03	.03¾	.05	.04½	.04½	.04¾	58.33
B. B. Bonanza .....	.07½	.10½	.09¾	.11¾	.11¾	.12	60.00
Col. Mt. Ex. ....	.05	.06	.06½	.08	.07	.08	60.00
Empire .....	.11½	.14½	.17	.18½	.18	.18½	60.87
Jumbo Ex.	1.55	2.22	2.15	2.41	2.27	2.53	63.33
B. B. Extension .....	.09½	.14	.13	.14½	.13	.16	68.42
United Mines .....	.03¾	.03¾	.03½	.04½	.04	.07	86.67
Cracker Jack .....	.14	.16	.15½	.17½	.21	.30	114.29
Red Hills .....	.23	.33	.31	.40	.44	.59	156.52
Average, thirty-one securities							43.91

A recapitulation of the foregoing is supplied in the following table:

	2 wks.	3 wks.	4 wks.	5 wks.	6 wks.	Average
Stock recording sales	45	44	38	37	36	40
Stocks declined	5	8	2	6	3	4-5
Per cent decline	6	8.81	3.69	7.72	11.97	7.64
Stocks unchanged	5	7	4	1	2	3-4-5
Stocks advanced	35	29	32	30	31	31-2-5
Per cent advance	24	22.34	32.04	28.79	43.91	30.22

In the entire period of six weeks' inaction an average of only 12 per cent of the stocks declined an average of only 7.64 per cent, while an average of 9½ per cent of the stocks broke just even and the remaining average of 78½ per cent of the stocks scored an average advance of 30.22 per cent.

The average number of stocks advancing, 31 2-5, was about six and one-half times as large as the average number of stocks declining, 4 4-5, and their average per cent of advance, 30.22, is about four times as great as the average per cent of decline, 7.64. In other words, the aggregate advance was twenty-four times as large as the decline, while the net increase all along the line is about 20 per cent.

Bullfrog.

Bullfrog has her railroads and her new exchange. She has her old mines and her new ones and the possibility of developing vast fields of oil. Her mines are working and her stocks are rising. Her lists are full of good buys. The best one just now, in our opinion, is Bullfrog Pedestal. John S. Cook, the eminent banker of this city, heads the official household of the Pedestal company. The work is being carried along in a systematic manner and is being rewarded by most encouraging signs at the diggings. Our candid advice to our followers is to buy Pedestal at market.

Manhattan.

Manhattan district has not only recovered from the blow administered by the San Francisco disaster of one year ago but has reached a stage of prosperity even in advance of its ante-quake status. Wonderful strikes have been made within the last six months and more wonderful will be recorded within the next. Meanwhile the old reliables are going ahead at substantial gait and first of these is the Annie Laurie, which is the property of the Manhattan Mining Company. The main shaft on that well known domain is steadily dropping for its destined depth of 500 feet. At every point of puncture the vein has displayed an average width of five feet and average values of commercial proportions. It is morally certain that lateral development on low levels will block out milling ore in paying quantities and discover shipping chutes whose production will sack to the good. Unless present plans are hampered by unforeseen circumstances a large part of the Manhattan Mining dumps will be converted into bullion before the end of the present year. Buy Manhattan Mining at market.

Fairview.

It is not without good cause that the owners of the Nevada Hills are plumbing themselves upon the possession of the greatest mine in Nevada. The extent and the richness of their ore deposits are such as to admit of no dispute. A detailed account of what is doing in that magnificent producer and dividend payer will be offered in our next week's market letter. The stock has advanced to a high figure and will advance to one still higher. Nevada Hills is a good buy. We sincerely believe that its adjoining neighbor, Fairview Eagle, is a better one, not because we would presume to prophesy that the Eagle will develop into a greater mine but because the present price of its shares is far below that of its neighbor's. Shipping ore has been uncovered on the Eagle at four different places, the sum total of whose appearance is proof of permanency and wide extent of pay ore. Work goes forward in a fashion more energetic than ever before. Fairview Eagle can enter the regular shipping list any day that such policy may prove economical. Buy Fairview Eagle at once for what seems certain to be an advance of approximately 100 per cent.

Fairview Aztec

endlines Eagle on the east and apparently has an extension of the vein system. Stringers of rich ore appear in the bottom of the main shaft, at whose collar is stationed a powerful hoist, and with every blast the physical conditions improve. We believe that Fairview Aztec is the making of a mine of which its illustrious neighbors, the Eagle and Nevada Hills, will have reason to be proud.

GOLDFIELD.

Goldfield is the center of activity from a mining standpoint, while rich strikes are being heralded from all sections of the State. Wonder has its sensational ore bodies, Fairview its embryo mines, Seven Troughs its phenomenal riches, Skideo its high grade ore. All these various camps are rapidly increasing the popularity of Nevada, but one little camp, with one prominent mine to date, is destined to soon startle the mining world.

The little mining camp is Keane Springs, and the mine is the Keane Wonder, located on the Death Valley slope of the Funeral Range, about twenty-five miles south of the Bullfrog district. With from fifty to eighty feet of solid ore that will assay on an average of \$20 per ton in gold, and thousands of tons of ore to be mined, with milling at \$5 per ton, calculation will reveal the enormity of the proposition. The Keane Wonder mine will be grinding out dividends for years to come, and setting a mark that will be sought by the now higher grade producers.

The Keane Wonder Company owns twenty-five claims, embracing the entire mountain. This mountain is very precipitous, making admirable tunnel sites, and it is by tunneling that the company is preparing to remove its ore. The lower tunnel, which is now being run, will furnish nearly 1,500 feet of backs, and will tap no less than a dozen strong veins ranging in width from five to thirty feet. Every pound of ore so far disclosed in the development work, will mill at a good profit, and one can easily figure into the millions as the future production of this wonderful property.

All machinery for a twenty-stamp mill, is now on the ground, and is rapidly being put into place, and should be in operation within a few weeks. A com-

plete concentration and cyanide process is also being installed, making it possible to save nearly all of the precious metal. Plans have been made for forty stamps, and the additional stamps will be installed as soon as the first twenty are in operation.

The mill is about 1,200 feet lower than the main working tunnel, and the ore will be transported from mine to mill by means of an aerial gravity tram. At the upper terminus of this tram, crushers have been placed, to crush the ore coming from the mine, before being sent to the mill. These crushers obtain their power from the tram.

The mine and mill are under the management of Homer Wilson, a mining engineer of wide experience in the West, and who has but one object in view, and that is to minimize the cost of producing and milling the ore. At the outside, the total cost of mining, tramming and milling will not exceed \$5 per ton.

A force of twenty-five men are now engaged in pushing the erection of the mill to completion, and developing the ore bodies, preparing chutes and raises from the main tunnel to upper tunnels where the ore has already been hocked out. Enough development has already been done to keep the mill in constant operation for a long time to come, but development will be carried ahead of the production, insuring ample ore to run the mill continuously for years.

MANHATTAN.

California men and money gave to the camp of Manhattan its initial impetus. Of all Nevada districts Manhattan suffered most by the San Francisco disaster of a year ago. Manhattan has regained her prestige, has attained a position in advance of her ante-quake status and is forging forward as never before. Again it is California men and California money at the back of her ascendancy.

C. L. Cole and Leon Guggenheim, one from Los Angeles and the other from San Francisco, are two of the native sons whose shoulders are at the wheel. They agree that the monied interests of the Golden State are more and more

leaning Nevadaward and that with the passing of the halcyon days of real estate opportunity at home, the Coast capitalists will display an increasing tendency toward the grasping of mineral offerings across the line. Certain it is that the Nevada-California trail is kept hot with hurried pilgrimages and that Manhattan is the district that is profiting most by the trips to and fro.

That Manhattan's mines are keeping pace with her miners is seen by a casual glance at their recent movements:

American Eagle.—Mineral contents ranging into milling proportions are evident across the 10-foot ledge exploited to a depth of 110 feet.

Breyfogle.—Shaft going down in hope of catching the Thanksgiving lode.

Broncho.—A complete plant for hoisting and general development is being installed.

Buffalo Extension.—Promising ore appears in the shaft that will go to the water level.

Copper King.—Main hole down 135 feet in a formation that resembles that of the Toquima.

Crescent.—A crosscut to the 4-foot ledge is running from the 135 station.

Dexter.—Operations are resuming on several of the many estates. The Dexter Extension, Union Extension and White Caps are in the producing class.

Giant.—A 55-foot drift on the ledge at a depth of 200 feet is all in milling ore, a 22-foot crosscut failing to penetrate a wall.

Gold Crater.—With hoisting machinery in place, the management is making headway toward the 300.

Golden Gate.—A new hoist has been installed.

Gold Wedge.—Pumps have been ordered to care for the flow of water encountered at a depth of 110 feet. A new shaft is sinking on the Gold Wedge Fraction.

Granny.—The Californians who own the group have from their 114-foot shaft opened large deposits of fine milling ore and have definitely decided to build a mill of their own.

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CALIFORNIA

Hindocraft.—The main tunnel has cut ore feeders that go well up in gold.

Independent.—Values increase with depth on the 20-foot ledge.

Main.—The Morning Star shaft is down about 100 feet. A contract has been let for its extension another 100 feet.

Manhattan Mining.—The main shaft on the Annie Laurie is gaining desirable depth, dropping beside an average 6-foot lead which wherever exposed reveals flattering values. This is on the trend of the Mayflower and the ore resembles the product of that bonanza. A quantity is sacked for shipment and the dump is equal to a big tonnage for the mill.

Mayflower.—Work continues in the Big Pine crosscut tunnel while further development in the main tunnel awaits the arrival of pumping machinery.

Mustang.—The Thanksgiving ledge is being sought by the north drift from the 235 station.

Nevada Southern.—The shaft is sinking by contract for a depth of 200 feet.

Northern Light.—Following the visit of Edward Hirschler, one of the Californians largely interested, the order has gone out for more extensive development than has hitherto been the rule.

Ogden.—Gold and copper values occur in the ledge upon which the main shaft has gained a depth of 65 feet.

Otero.—The 20-foot ledge averages about \$20 the ton.

Philadelphia-Baltimore.—With powerful machinery on the ground, the shaft is speeding to a desirable depth.

Pine Nut.—Operations are confined to the lengthening of a 330-foot drift and a 410-foot tunnel.

Seylor-Humphrey.—Shipping ore is being mined by leases, several of which have recently been let.

St. Elmo.—Three shafts are sinking.

Thanksgiving.—Fourteen feet of \$300 sulphide ore is the latest revelation. The discovery proves both the permanency and the wide extent of Manhattan treasure.

Thelma.—Gold pans from the output of the tunnel that is driving for a length of 100 feet.

Timpahute.—The shaft, which is going for the 200, has been in ore all the way down from the grass roots.

Toiyabe.—The main shaft is down 150 feet and another is starting on a newly discovered 6-foot vein 500 feet to the north.

Tonopah Northern.—A hoist has been set at the 100-foot shaft that is dropping on a 7-foot copper ledge.

Verde.—Six feet of ore, tapped by a crosscut on the 130, averages \$40.

Wolftone.—A crosscut on the 212 level proves a vein width of 75, running \$12 the ton.

Yellow Horse.—With the delivery of pumping and hoisting appliances the depth of the shaft will be hurried to the 300 station. Some \$30 ore is exposed on the 100 level.

BULLFROG.

For many weeks the progress of Bullfrog district has been retarded by the impassable condition of the Clark road, occasioned by washouts. Ore shipments to the Salt Lake smelters and consignments of machinery and supplies from Los Angeles have been held up to the serious temporary loss of the mines. Even the discontinuance of passenger traffic was felt. It is therefore readily explainable that Bullfrog is happy now that the road has been repaired and the way cleared for regular business. Added to this is the filling of the gap between Goldfield and Rhyolite, giving the southern metropolis an outlet and entrance on the north, as well as to the east and west. This connection will prove of vast benefit not only to Bullfrog, but to Goldfield and Los Angeles, it being the opinion of many authorities that the latter city will draw to herself much of the trade that now goes to the marts north of her.

A month's trial, in the face of the Goldfield labor troubles that could not but exert an influence upon its operations, has proved the Rhyolite Mining Stock Exchange a winner. The first call opened on March 25th and every subsequent gathering of the brokers has resulted in substantial business. The exchange is backed by the most influential men of that district and the performances of the Bullfrog stocks are vouches for their faith. Below there are briefly stated the most recent developments in several of the Bullfrog mines:

Alliance.—An improvement of values appears in the bottom of the 240-foot shaft.

Amehyst.—A new hoist assists in the attainment of greater depth by the 210-foot shaft.

Banner.—A big drilling and compressor plant is being installed to aid the crew of twenty men in adding to the 2,000 feet of development already accomplished. Upon the 20-foot ledge of \$18 ore the shaft has reached a depth of 210 feet.

Belle.—A 3-foot vein of gold bearing andesite is found in place by the 100-foot shaft which continues sinking for greater depth.

Croesus.—Sinking for extension of the Mayflower lead.

Denver Annex.—There has been started a new tunnel 150 feet deeper than the original workings which uncovered flattering values in the Louisville ledge.

Gem.—A hoist has been moved to the Gem from the Homestake and sinking will continue to a minimum depth of 300 feet.

Gibraltar.—Ore is being sacked for shipment. Thirty men are employed.

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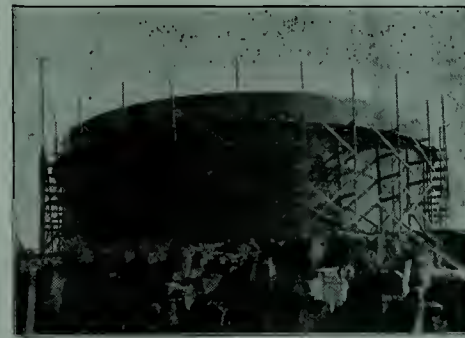
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Golden Sceptre.—Two ledges were tapped by a crosscut from the 300-foot station and drifts are running on both of them. Rich ore is found in a drift on the Eclipse vein from the main tunnel. More machines are coming to the mine and more extensive development is the plan.

Gold Reef.—The main tunnel has progressed to a length of 165 feet on its way to the ledge.

Homestake.—A much larger hoist has taken the place of the one formerly in use. The management expects to add 400 feet to the present depth of 408.

Lige Harris.—Crosscuts are exploring a low-grade body on the 50 level.

Los Angeles.—Pannings improve in the 4-foot vein as drifting proceeds.

Lucky Jack.—Main shaft deeper than 200 feet and still going.

Mayflower.—Five feet of ore, being crosscut on the 300 level, averages \$40 the ton. There has been exposed sixteen feet of the ledge, all panning well, and the end is not yet.

Midas.—The south crosscut is entering the Banner lead.

Mining Syndicate.—A shaft has started on ground adjoining the Gold Reef, its destination being the extension of the Mayflower-Starlight ledge.

Montana.—At a depth of 100 feet a crosscut from the main shaft has come into a big lead of ore that assays favorably.

Montgomery Shoshone.—A new body of rich ore has been uncovered just off the 400 level of the two-compartment shaft which has been connected at that depth with the new three-compartment shaft. A hundred men are at work. The entire face of the Polaris drift, which has been in shipping goods for 300 feet, is high grade. No stoping has ever been done and the entire output of the mine is confined to rock removed in the course of development only; yet the shipments now average about 1,500 tons per month, coming from the old dump of about 20,000 tons. The big mill should go into commission early in June.

Montgomery Shoshone Extension.—Shaft dropping for depth of 300 feet, where lateral development will be inaugurated.

Nespelin.—Three hundred feet is the objective depth of the shaft that is sinking. The estate adjoins the Homestake.

North Extension.—The shaft that is lowering should tap the Pioneer lode.

Pedestal.—Rapid headway is making in the main shaft that is going down alongside a ledge that samples well at the grass roots and enhances with depth. Extensive exploitation will be the order on lower levels.

Pioneer.—Croppings, exposed by open cut, pan well. The ground adjoins the Mayflower.

Puritan.—A new corporation which has been organized to develop a lime-quartz contact east of the Mayflower.

Red Oak.—Pending the delivery of a larger hoist the 250-foot shaft is idle, but work continues in the 1,300-foot tunnel that is driving for the Shoshone ledge.

Skookum.—The 200-foot tunnel should soon reach its objective ledge which shows well for a distance of 700 feet on top.

Sunset.—A drift on the 125 level, running to connect the workings, follows a panning lead which the shaft will follow to the 200 level.

Teddy.—A depth of 60 feet has been gained in the shaft that is to go to a substantial operating level.

Tramp Consolidated.—There are forty men at work. At a point 500 feet inside the main tunnel, which is all in desirable milling ore, a hoist has been set and a drift will run to the vein.

West Extension.—Picked samples from the 115-foot level go as high as \$10,000 the ton. A 300-foot drift on that level is all in milling ore.

Winner.—The Gold Bar ledge will probably be cut at a depth of 200 feet in the shaft, now 80 feet deep.

COLUMBUS.

The camp of Columbus, Nevada, is creating a great deal of interest among mining men. Coaldale is the nearest post-office and railroad station which is thirty miles from Mina. Columbus is located in Esmeralda county, four miles west of the railroad and about forty miles from Tonopah. It is within two or three miles of Candelaria that is reported to have produced about \$60,000,000 at a time when all materials were freighted across the desert from Carson and Wadsworth. Hunter and Bonneau have four very promising claims that show phenomenal values. Not much work has as yet been done on this property. These claims lie about a mile north of Columbus and are known as the Tribune group. They were located about a year ago by Lige Harris and were later sold to Bonneau for \$20,000.

Joining these on the south are four claims showing exceptional surface values in gold and copper. These claims were recently sold to J. E. Kerr, of San Francisco, and S. B. Wilson, of London, England. Only a small force has been working this property. Mr. Kerr is now at Columbus and will arrange for more extensive development. Mr. Kerr with a number of San Francisco men also owns what is known as the Proposition group, consisting of four claims that lie north and west of Columbus, about two miles. He reports that surface values are better than anything he has seen in any of the Nevada camps. A number of surface outcroppings show values of \$7 and \$8 to as high as \$400. Forces of men will be immediately put to work on these claims to demonstrate their value.

Col. Posey has an option on a group of twenty claims about five miles north and west of Columbus, on which surface indications of copper are remarkably good. The Texas Star claim was recently sold to Texas people for \$5,000. Work is going forward on this property.

Mr. F. Yowell has two claims on which good values have been found and a good force of men is now engaged. Messrs. Daniel & F. P. Davis have six claims about one mile north and west of Columbus that are showing up good values of \$50 to \$70 on a four-foot ledge. A company known as the Columbus Tonopah has some good claims on which work is being carried forward. The Copper Summit Company, four miles north and east of Columbus, has opened up some good copper ore carrying high values in gold. The owners of this property are now sacking ore for early shipment. Messrs. Marriott, Rowland & Harris have several groups of claims on which they report active work will be carried forward this summer.

On the Jackass-Bill group of claims, two miles from Copper Summit, good shipping values have been cut at a depth of 50 feet. The sacking of this ore has been carried forward for some time.

A number of prominent mining men have visited this camp during the past few months and have bonded a number of properties.

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	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Asso. Oil Tr. Cer.	38.00	39.00	Peerless	3.75	4.00
Caribou		8.50	Piedmont	.15	.20
Chicago Crude	.07		Pinal	10.00	
Claremont	.81	.85	Pittsburg	.05	
Fulton	1.00		S. F. & McKittrick	2.50	5.00
Home	.25	.27	Sour Dough	1.50	
Independence	.25		Sovereign		.22
Junction	.15		Sterling	1.90	2.00
Kern	.10		Sunset Monarch	.16	
Kern River		7.25	Superior	.09	
Linda Vista	.14		Thirty-Three	4.25	6.00
McKittrick	.15		West Shore	2.80	
Monarch of Arizona	.06	.08	Wolverine	.40	
Nevada County	.60		W. K. Oil	.35	
Occidental of W. Va.	.03	.07			

SAN FRANCISCO STOCK & EXCHANGE BOARD.

Following are the latest quotations for stocks of mining companies listed on the San Francisco Stock & Exchange Board:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Boston G Cpr	.01	.05	Furnace Creek	.15	
Brunswick	2.45		G Clintou	.50	
Bunker Hill	2.50		K Wonder	.75	
Cent Eureka		.80	Southern Belle	.40	
Cracker Jack		.34			
Nevada—Tonopah District.					
Belmont	4.25	4.60	Midway	1.45	1.50
Boston Tonopah	.12		Midway Extension	.15	
California		.14	Mizpah Extension	.34	.35
Cash Boy	.08		Montana	3.35	3.45
Esperanza	.01	.02	Montana Midway Extension	.09	.10
Eureka Tonopah		.08	Montana Pittsburg Ex.	.15	.17
Golden Anchor	.30	.31	Nevada Alpine	1.30	
Gold Crown	.12	.15	North Star	.35	.38
Gold Mountain	.03	.05	Ohio Tonopah	.04	.05
Gold Mountain Con.	.02	.04	Paymaster	.01	.02
Gold Reef Consolidated	.02	.04	Red R Extension	.02	.03
Home		.10	Resene Consolidated	.17	.18
Indiana Tonopah	.02	.03	Tonopah Extension	3.10	3.12
Iowa Tonopah	.07		Tonopah Golden West	.14	
Jim Butler	1.02	1.05	Tonopah S & G.	.03	
Jim Butler Extension		.10	Tonopah of Nevada	19.00	
Little Tonopah		2.25	West End	1.22	
MaeNamara	.43	.44			

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"EUPLECTELA" [5,000 tons], "ROCKLIGHT," [4,100
tons], "TURBO" [5,100 tons], "PINNA" [7,800 tons]

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Adams	.17	18	Goldfield 3d Chance	.27
Aloha	..	.08	Grandma	.20	.21
Atlanta	.71	.72	Great Bend	.99	1.00
Baltimore Goldfield	..	.03	Great Bend Annex	.19	.21
Band	..	.40	Great Bend Consolidated	..	.09
Black Ants	.07	.08	Great Bend Extension	.21	.22
B B Bonanza	.10	.11	Great Bend Fraction	.03	.04
Black Butte Extension	.12	.13	Hibernia	..	.15
Black Rock	.05	.06	Jumbo	..	4.00
Blue Bell	.21	.23	Jumbo Extension	2.12	2.15
Blue Bull	.41	.43	Jumbo Ex L & M.	.11	.13
Blue Quartz	.15	.30	Kendall	..	.41
Brooklyn	..	.05	Kendall Extension	..	.04
Butte Goldfield	.08	.09	Kewana Extension	..	.38
Booth	.64	.70	Laguna	..	1.70
C. O. D.	..	.85	Lone Star	..	.28
Columbia	.70	..	Lou Dillon	..	.14
Columbia Mt.	.82	.84	Mayne	..	.11
Columbia Mt. Extension	.06	.07	May Queen Extension	..	.07
Combination Fraction	4.10	4.15	Midnight Pawnee	..	.06
Commonwealth	.32	.35	Milltown M C.	..	.41
Com. Nation	.22	.24	Milltown Fraction	..	.06
Conqueror	.18	.20	Mohawk	..	15.00
Cracker Jack	.22	.23	Mohawk Annex	..	.03
Daisy	1.92	1.95	Mohawk Con Leasing	..	.16
Daisy Extension	.04	.05	Mohawk Jr.	..	.08
Desert Chief	.09	..	Nevada Boy	..	.14
D-B Butte C.	.33	.35	Nevada Goldfield	..	.31
Diamondfield Triangle	.33	.34	Nevada Western	..	.04
Dixie	..	.10	Oro	..	.34
Dominion	.04	.05	Old G Mines	..	.07
Empire	.16	..	Palace Goldfield	..	.15
Esmeralda	..	.26	Paayan	..	.07
Federal	..	.13	Pennsylvania	..	.02
Florence	5.75	5.87	Potlatch	..	.40
Florence Extension	.44	.45	Red Hills	..	.53
Francis Mohawk	..	1.40	Red Lion	..	.14
Gold Bar of Goldfield	..	.90	Red Top	..	4.10
Gold Bar Fraction	..	.12	Red Top Ex.	..	.43
Goldfield Bank	..	.15	Red Top Fraction	..	.12
Goldfield Con. Mines	7.62	7.75	Ruby G M Co.	..	.12
Goldfield Combination	.29	.30	Sandstorm	..	.65
Goldfield Eureka	..	.27	Sandstorm Ex.	..	.08
Goldfield Fissure	.07	.10	Silver Pick	..	1.00
Goldfield Gold Bar Ex.	..	.23	Silver Pick Ex.	..	.09
Goldfield Herald	..	.05	St. Ives	..	1.35

Goldfield M of Nevada.....	1.52	1.55 St. Ives Leasing .....	.12	.14
Goldfield North Star .....	.30	.08 Sun Dog .....	.03	.04
Goldfield Portland .....	.30	.31 Treasure .....	.10	.10
Goldfield Red King .....	.20	.22 Verde .....	.02	.03
Gold Hill .....	.02	.05 Vernal .....	.22	.24
Goldfield Lucky Strike .....	.15	.15 Wonder .....	.04	.05
Goldfield Kewanas	1.10	1.15 Yellow Rose .....	.12	.13
Goldfield Skylark15	.16 Yellow Tiger20	.21
Goldfield Sovereign15 Yellow Top07	.07

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Amethyst40	.40 Homestake King	1.02	1.05
Beatty Mt M Co.11	.11 Lige Harris03	.04
Big Bullfrog03	.03 Little Bullfrog03	.03
Black Spar10	.10 Mayflower Consolidated47	.49
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Bonnie Clare41	.43 Montana Bullfrog05	.06
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Bull Dog04	.04 Manhattan Monarch07	.07
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Double Eagle01	.02 Manhattan Nev. Southern....	.05	.05
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Manhattan Giant09	.09 Taquina Copper05	.05
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PACIFIC MINING & OIL REPORTER

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MONOGRAPH OF THE PUENTE HILLS OIL DISTRICTS.

Second Report of California Series by United States Geographical Survey on Deposits of Petroleum of Pacific Slope.

The Reporter's correspondent is enabled to present below the second of what may be designated as the California series of monographs of the U. S. Geological Survey upon the petroleum deposits of the Pacific slope. The first of the reports, dealing with the Los Angeles oil district, was published in the Reporter of last week. The report presented below, prepared by George H. Eldridge, covers the so-called Puente Hills oil district of Southern California, which is now producing upwards of 2,000,000 barrels of oil annually. Following is an abstract of the monograph:

The Puente Hills, along the southern face of which has been developed one of California's most productive oil territories, are situated in the southwest corner of the State, beginning at a point about 12 miles slightly south of east of Los Angeles and extending in a general east-southeasterly direction for 22 miles to Santa Ana River. They cover an area, roughly, of about 140 square miles. The western and northern parts of the hills lie in Los Angeles county, the southeastern part is divided between the San Bernardino county on the north and Orange county on the south. They are situated but 35 miles from San Pedro, the principal deep-water harbor of Southern California.

The developed oil fields of the Puente Hills include the Whittier, immediately east of Whittier, the La Habra, on La Habra ranch, three miles south-east of the Whittier field; the Puente, on the summit of the ridge in its most contracted portion; the Brea Canyon, one mile and a half southeast of Fullerton, and the Chino, about five miles southwest of Chino. The last mentioned field, although within the general anti-cline of the Puente Hills, is independent of the other petroleum producing areas, which lie at intervals along the belt of highly disturbed strata on the south side of the hills.

Whittier Fields.

The producing territory of the Whittier oil field lies on the southern slope of the Puente Hills, beginning within a mile of the town of Whittier and extending in a S. 65 deg. E. direction about two miles and a half.

The wells of the Whittier field draw their supply wholly from the members of the Fernando formation. They range in depth from about 800 feet close to the fault line to nearly 2,500 feet at a distance from the break, the width of the productive zone as at present developed varying from an eighth to a quarter of a mile. The sandy members of the formation, rather than those of clayey consistency, yield the petroleum, although in some instances the material is comparatively fine, while in others it is coarse and even conglomeratic. The gravity of the oil varies from 16 deg. to 23 deg. B., the higher grade being reported from greater depths, although, perhaps, from younger beds. It is to be remarked also that some of the shallow wells are the older and that their condition is now far from satisfactory, water having in many instances found its way into oil-bearing strata, with the consequent effects of oxygenation and the transmission of more or less impurities. The daily production of the wells is said to vary from two barrels in the oldest to 300 in the newest and deepest.

Among other groups of wells within what may be regarded as the confines of the Whittier field are the Chandler, a group of four wells one mile southeast of the Murphy and Central wells. These were about the first drilled in the Whittier field, but are now abandoned. Their location was probably determined by an oil seepage from the sandstone and conglomerate. They were, however, primitive in equipment and shallow and afforded but a light yield of heavy oil. At this point the Fernando formation lies in an anti-cline secondary and parallel to the main fold in the hills. The beds south of the axis dip from 45 deg. to 70 deg., and those north of the axis, with steeper dip, apparently abut against the Puente fault, being in contact with the Puente shale forming the central and higher portion of the hills. This shale also pitches to the north immediately adjacent to the fracture, a position that may be either normal or overturned, the latter occurring at many places within the zone of severe crumpling along the southern face of the Puente Hills. The Chandler wells are located a little south of the axis of the secondary anti-cline referred to above.

One or two wells have also been drilled in the same general region as the Chandler group, but in the Puente shale north of the fracture. As in the case of other wells in this formation in the territory adjacent to the Whittier field, the results were negative. The fact, however, that the Puente shales or their included sandstone locally carry oil is evident from the field developed by the

Puente Oil Company, but no law governing this relationship has been discovered. In case the oil is not originally contained in the formation, its presence is probably due to the proportion of sandy members—a factor widely variable from point to point.

At the summit of the Puente Hills, about one and a half miles north of Whittier, near the east edge of Sec. 16, T. 2 S., R. 11 W., the North Whittier Oil Company has drilled two wells on the north limb of the main Puente anti-cline, within a mile or two of the west end of the fold. The wells are sunk in Fernando conglomerate and sandstone, which have a regular dip. They were not a marked success and no more have been drilled in the immediate vicinity, although at depths between 900 and 1,500 feet oil-bearing strata affording a small yield were encountered. These wells are of special interest, since they are among the first to be exploited in the younger formation on the north limb of the anti-cline. Faults of importance have not been observed in this locality. From surface indications the position of the North Whittier wells seems to be somewhat analogous to that of other wells in such productive fields as Coalinga, Midway and Sunset, where petroleum occurs in formations having remarkable evenness of dip, strike and succession.

The productive wells of the Whittier field embrace those of the Home, Turnbull, Canyon, Turner, Fidelity, Strong, Central, Warner and Murphy oil companies. Other companies have drilled at various points in the field, but thus far without success. In general the wells immediately south of the fracture have been found productive; those to the north unproductive.

La Habra Canyon Field.

The region of La Habra Canyon occupies the heart of the Puente Hills midway between the Whittier and Puente fields. It has an east-west length of about three miles, the productive territory being near the west end.

The only wells of the La Habra district are those of the Union and New England oil companies. They lie in two groups, the Sansinena wells, belonging to the Union Company, are situated in the gulch bottom a little south of the axis of what to the east is probably the main anti-cline; the other group is on the crest of the ridge, half a mile to the northwest, in highly disturbed strata close to the axis of one of the subordinate folds. The production of these wells is not large and the oil is comparatively heavy. A maximum depth of nearly 2,000 feet has been attained, although most of the wells are said to be much shallower. Oil is reported to the depth of 1,850 feet. The formations in the deeper wells embrace 300 or 400 feet of Fernando conglomerate at the top, followed by shale and sandstone below, in part, perhaps of the Fernando, in part older.

Puente Field.

The Puente oil field lies along the crest of the Puente Hills and of the general anti-cline forming them. It is about one and a half miles northwest of the mouth of Brea Canyon and three miles east-southeast of the developed territory of La Habra Canyon. The productive area is approximately one mile and a quarter long by one-eighth mile wide, the length corresponding with the general strike of the beds (N. 70 deg. W.).

The wells of the Puente oil field are those of the Puente Oil Company, which now penetrate the lower shale of the Puente formation to a depth of nearly 2,000 feet, although for years 800 or 900 feet was the maximum. Oil is drawn from many layers of sand of varying thickness, some of the lower being especially productive and others affording but a minimum yield. The depth of 2,000 feet attained by the drill, together with the amount of erosion that must have taken place from the arch of the fold, indicates that this division of the Puente is at least 2,500 feet thick, the thickness of the entire formation being still undetermined.

The wells of the Puente Oil Company are among the oldest in California, dating back to the year 1885. Their production until recently has never been large, but has been maintained with marked constancy. Some of the newer wells have yielded 100 to 200 barrels of oil a day, but, as in the case of all other fields, this amount has decreased as the pressure has diminished and the territory has become drained. During 1905 but a few of the wells in this field were being pumped, and these only to avoid flooding. The oil is an olive green to black color by reflected light and varies in gravity from 22 deg. to 35 deg. B.

Brea Canyon Field.

Brea Canyon fields exit from the Puente Hills five miles north-northeast of Fullerton in the vicinity of one of the most important oil districts in the territory. Below the fork the canyon assumes the trend of the main Puente anti-cline and lies close to the zone of maximum disturbance. At a point where the



beds have been locally crushed it cuts directly through the outer terrane of the hills and passes into the valley.

The companies operating in the Brea Canyon field are the Brea Canyon, the Union and the Menges. Other companies have drilled wells, but thus far without success. The wells of the Brea Canyon Oil Company occupy a small area on the northern slope of Brea Ridge adjacent to the mouth of the canyon, their number being 21. To the east, also on the northern slope of the ridge, is the area drilled by the Union Oil Company, 32 wells being distributed along the strike of the beds for a distance of one mile and a half. The Menges Oil Company's property adjoins that of the Brea Canyon Company on the west, lying just west of the mouth of Brea Canyon. This company has two wells.

The wells of the Brea Canyon Oil Company are sunk in the conglomerate and sandstone of the Fernando formation, which strike N. 70 deg. W. and dip about 50 deg. S., both with considerable regularity. The strata are exposed, in part at least, in the northern slope of Brea Ridge, and along the stream bottom. It is impossible, however, to affirm that these horizons have furnished even a portion of the oil yielded, so at variance are the records of the wells when compared one with another and with surface exposures. It may be that owing to the crushing that has taken place adjacent to the fault and its possible extension to the region of the wells oil has filtered from the beds originally containing it into others until there has been a general diffusion of the fluid through the more porous strata along channels that for some reason have more readily permitted migration. In marked contrast, however, to the fine wells of this company on the south side of the canyon are those of the north side, where in strata far more disturbed little or no success has been attained.

The wells of the Brea Canyon Oil Company vary in depth from 600 to nearly 2,000 feet, in production from 12 to perhaps 1,000 barrels per day, in the gravity of their oil from 18 deg. to 26 deg. B. The heavier oil is said to come from the upper sands, the lighter from the lower. The product of the wells is run to a common tank with a resultant gravity of between 21 deg. and 22 deg. B.

The westerly wells of the Union Oil Company adjoin on the east those of the Brea Canyon Company, and the territory in which they are drilled, except for a slight undulation of the strike from a few degrees north of west to an equal amount north of east, is stratigraphically and structurally similar so far as surface exposure indicate. A marked difference in the productiveness of the two areas has been revealed by development, however, the many conditions in depth familiar to all students of oil occurrence probably being sufficiently variant in the two areas to cause the widely differing results obtained. It is unsafe as a general rule to predicate the success of a proposed group of wells upon that of a group already drilled, and, on the other hand, it is equally difficult to offer a tenable reason for the superior yield of one area over another, the conditions available for observation in the two being practically the same. When there is a noticeable variation in surface conditions between two localities there is likely to be an equal variation in underground conditions, and it would not be unreasonable to expect a marked difference in the results of drilling. In illustration of this may be compared the eastern part of the Union Oil Company's tract in Brea Canyon and the western part already referred to. In the eastern part the strata show a distinct bowing to the south, and, moreover, the area is in proximity to a couple of folds that are traceable from the Olinda field. The conditions in the western part are more regular, the beds dipping rather uniformly toward the south. While in the light of experience it would be impossible to predict whether the eastern area would be more or less productive than that a mile to the west, it would be a fair inference that there would be a material difference in the yield of the two, and such a difference has been found by exploitation.

The territory of the Menges Oil Company, which adjoins that of the Brea Canyon Company on the west, is structurally at variance with both productive tracts described above and has so far yielded smaller wells. The general horizon at which oil is obtained by the Menges and the Brea Canyon companies is the same, but between the two tracts, strongly developed at the sharp bend in the canyon, is a compound flexure involving the oil-bearing strata, in part at least, of both properties. The flexure is as local as it is sharp, and disappears within a short distance of the stream. In the Menges tract, however, the strata are more disturbed than in that of the Brea Canyon Company, showing local and abrupt variations in both strike and dip, at one or two points with distinct overturns having a northerly dip.

The foregoing discussion has been carried to considerable length at this point because of the typical example afforded by the Brea Canyon field of the varying conditions attendant on the occurrence of petroleum within a comparatively small area. This field illustrates, also, the impossibility of offering a definite opinion regarding the probable productiveness of a particular territory, an opinion frequently asked of the geologist by all interested in the petroleum industry.

Olinda Field.

The Olinda oil field lies six miles northeast of Fullerton, just within the southern edge of the Puente Hills, near the entrance to Soquel Canyon. It is connected with the main line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway by a branch from Richfields, four miles south. As developed, the field extends

along the strike of the measures, N. 65 deg. to 70 deg. W., about a mile and a half, the breadth of the oil-bearing zone varying from one-eighth to one-third of a mile. The field is supplied with water from wells a mile or two out in the valley. In the immediate vicinity of the productive area the principal features of topography include the main mass of hills, an exterior ridge which borders Telegraph Canyon on the south and extends for a mile beyond the entrance to Soquel Canyon, and an inner valley separating the hills from the exterior ridge. Development has taken place in this valley, and on the lower slope of the main mass of the hills to the north.

The oil wells of the Olinda field number over 100, and except a few, chiefly along the outer ridge, all have been of wonderful productiveness, yields of 700 to 1,000 barrels of oil per day having been reached. The maximum depth attained is 3,000 feet. The wells are ranged along two lines, the northern group following the zone of greatest disturbance, together with the fault, and the southern following the land line which separates the properties of the Santa Fe and Fullerton Consolidated oil companies and having no connection whatever with the structure.

The oils of the Olinda field vary in gravity from 12 deg. to 35 deg. B., the heaviest being found at the west end of the field in members of the Fernando, those of 18 deg. to 20 deg. B. in the southwestern part, also in the Fernando, and those between 23 deg. and 35 deg. B. in the eastern half of the productive area in various horizons of the Puente.

Chino Field.

The Chino field occupies a small area on the crest of the divide between Soquel Canyon and the Chino Valley, five miles southwest of the town of Chino. It is located on what appears to be one of the northeast-southwest flexures that radiate from the main Puente anticline. The wells, four in number, are drilled in the axis of the flexure and on either side. They pierce the Puente sandstone and underlying shale, but the details of their logs were unavailable at the time of the writer's visit. Aside from their commercial value, they are of especial interest as suggesting the possibilities of at least some of the subordinate folds in the hills.

Conclusions Concerning Future Development.

Whether petroleum will be obtained north of the line of maximum disturbance in the Puente fault zone, in rocks adjacent thereto, is questionable. Thus far wells in this position have been unsuccessful. A reservoir of coarse sand or other open-textured rock is filled with oil at the expense of the finer strata in which it may prove to have been but temporarily stored, or in some of which it may have even originated. Under conditions such as have been described, it may be inferred that in the region of the fault, along the southern face of the Puente Hills, the oil has been drawn from the beds north of the fracture zone into the more crushed and hence more open and porous strata of the same age south of it, and also into the still more receptive reservoir of coarse sediments presented in the Fernando formation. How great an area north of the fault may have thus been drained it is impossible to say.

An argument in favor of productiveness of the Puente formation away from the zone of faults is presented by the Puente Oil Company's wells, which are drilled in an anticline in the lower division of this formation. Similar evidence is also offered by the wells of the Chino Oil Company, which penetrate the Puente, including the sandstone, on a fold subordinate to the main Puente anticline, yet not far from its axis. That the lower Puente shale in these hills is generally oil bearing in some degree is recognized, that the Puente sandstone is also impregnated with bitumen is evident, but that the shale and the associated sandstone are everywhere impregnated to such an extent as to render them of economic value, under structural conditions that would be regarded as favorable, is improbable.

The yield of the individual productive wells in the Puente Hills varies from one to over 1,000 barrels per day, those in the Puente field giving the lowest averages and those in the Brea Canyon field the highest. The wells of the Whittier field produce oil varying from 14 deg. to 24 deg. B., the yield of the individual wells running from two or three barrels to nearly 175 barrels per day (in one well), although it is said that one or two wells went as high as 400 barrels at the start. The gravity of the Puente field oil runs from 28 deg. to 34 deg. B., but the average yield of the wells is lower than in any other part of the district, and none of the wells has gone much over 100 barrels per day, even in their prime. In contrast with the low production and high-grade oil of the Puente field is the high production and medium gravity oil of the adjacent Brea Canyon field. The gravity here ranges from 18 deg. to 26 deg. B., while some of the wells yield as high as 1,000 barrels per day. Several flowing wells have been struck in this territory, one at least, it is said, gushing with a pressure of more than 250 pounds to the square inch. The Olinda field furnishes both high and low grade oil, the high grade, with a maximum of 35 deg. B., coming from wells in the northeastern part of the field yielding from two or three to 150 barrels per day, and the low grade, with a range of 18 deg. to 20 deg. B., coming from wells in the west end. Six "gushers" have been developed at Olinda, one of which is said to have flowed at the rate of 20,000 barrels per day for a short time. One of the flowing wells on the Santa Fe property is now flowing under a pressure of 100 pounds to the square inch.

The factors governing the yield of oil wells, aside from the natural conditions—porosity of rock, pressure, etc.—are usually those connected with the manipulation of the wells, such as size of casing, loss of tools, caving in of casing, or accidents of one kind or another. Sometimes, however, the condition of the oil market has a most potent influence on the production by causing the partial or total shutting off of the wells; this has been the cause of a decline in the production of several groups in the Puente Hills district during 1905.

The yield of most wells becomes less with the lapse of time. This decline is generally more marked during the first few months of the well's life than later, when the conditions governing the flow appear to become more stable.

Storage and Transportation.

With the exception of the oil in the Olinda field, much of which is stored in open earthen reservoirs, most of the oil of the Puente Hills district is stored in circular metal tanks. These tanks are usually covered and vary in capacity from five-barrel settling tanks to storage tanks holding about 55,000 barrels. The tankage of the Whittier field is something over 200,000 barrels; that of the Puente field, including the Chino refinery, over 100,000 barrels; that of Brea Canyon approximately 85,000 barrels and that of the Olinda field possibly 200,000 barrels. In addition to this the Union Oil Company has a storage capacity of about 150,000 barrels at Norwalk, the center of its pipe line system, and of 37,500 barrels at San Pedro, its shipping point by boat.

The Union Oil Company owns all the longer pipe lines in the district, with the exception of the 13-mile three-inch line of the Puente Oil Company from its property to its refinery in Chino and the three-inch line of the Murphy and four-inch line of the Central oil companies from their wells in the Whittier field to Los Nietos, three miles farther west. The Union lines comprise 17 miles of five-inch pipe from San Pedro to Norwalk; 15 miles of four-inch (some five-inch also) from Norwalk to Los Angeles; 12 miles of four-inch from Norwalk to Brea Canyon; three miles of four-inch from Brea Canyon to Olinda, and four miles of four-inch from Whittier to a junction with the Norwalk-Brea Canyon line.

The oil is shipped from Olinda and Los Nietos over the Atchafalaya, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, and the Southern Pacific Company has connections at Whittier and Los Nietos and also at the Puente Company's refinery at Chino. The Union Oil Company is the only one shipping oil by water from this district, its loading point being San Pedro, which, as already mentioned, is connected by pipe line with Norwalk and thence with all the fields of the Puente Hills.

GOLDFIELD'S STORY.

The Goldfield Magazine this month offered a bonus for the best story of Goldfield to be submitted for publication. The following, which won the prize, was written by Colonel John Meteere, Nevada correspondent for the Pacific Miner & Oil Reporter. Here it is.

* * *

Mineral, money and men make mines.

Mines made Goldfield.

The story of Goldfield is the story of her mines.

Before the birth of her maiden mine the Goldfield of now was a Nevadan waste.

Where bided an hungered rattler, screams now escaping steam.

Where plodded the patient burro, pants now the laden ant.

Where then a tallow made light, gleams now an electric arc.

Where abided a score in tents, live thousands now in houses of stone.

All the world knows Goldfield by look or book, for forth from the grim croppings and alkali flats of 1902 pours through mills and smelters into stockholders' coffers the golden flood of 1907.

Goldfield owes her past and her present to the mines, made of mineral and money and men. Then let's back to the mines.

It seems now a far cry to the February day of 1903 when Harry Stimler toiled tired from Tonopah to the north slope of Columbia Mountain and staked the Sandstorm. This was the beginning of Goldfield, whose business heart beats two miles to the south of that first monument which held the claim and fixed its fame. No man recked then of the thousands to be shipped, the tens of thousands to be milled and the hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of precious ore yet reserved in the slopes of Sandstorm.

Following Stimler came T. D. Murphy and Al Myers, who by virtue of the grubstake advanced by friends located the Mohawk, Combination Fraction and other mines worth present millions. Those two pioneers, joined by Elmer J. Chute, Con Crooks, Ole Elliott, J. H. Foreman, H. O. Hall, L. L. Patrick, Harry Ramsey, Tom Ramsey, Claude M. Smith, George Winkler and others whose names appear on the early roster, located in October of 1903 the Goldfield Placer, which later became the asset of the Goldfield Townsite Company and the site of the city, whose main street was laid off in November, 1903, and whose postoffice was established the following January.

Late in 1903 Murphy and Myers sold the Combination mine to Patrick for \$75,000. Patrick paid down \$5,000 and in less than three months thereafter

gonged from an uncovered glory hole enough to meet the balance. Combination, bought by the Consolidated for \$5,000,000, has paid a cool million in dividends.

Charlie and Harry Taylor came from Tonopah and possessed themselves of thirteen claims, including the acreages of the present Atlanta, Florence, Jumbo and Red Top. Dick Colburn surveyed the thirteen for a half interest in one, the Red Top, which has sent to market upwards of \$300,000 worth of its treasure.

The loan of \$40 was refused A. A. Bussey, who offered as security his one-third interest in the Daisy, at Diamondfield, worth now \$3,000,000.

The rustling of beans and bacon had been Tom Lockhart's greatest concern for the twenty years that preceded his acquisition of the Florence. Now \$8,000,000 could not buy the Florence, where many a lease will clean up its independent fortune before the dawning of 1908.

A little stake, accumulated at Tonopah, was chanced by George Wingfield on the Mohawk, Kendall and some other raw prospects. The day ore was struck Mohawk stock was hawked about at 56 cents. Since it has crowded \$20. Colonel James F. Mitchell gave up his quest for the pay shoot when within a few shots of it, and it was only because they were so deep in debt that Hayes and Monnette persisted till they penetrated the wall that guarded the countless millions.

He who ever heard of Nevada, ever heard of a gold mine, knows of the Mohawk, knows that Mohawk has produced the most gold from the smallest area in the least time of any mine in the world's history. That statement, reduced to figures, is \$10,000,000, three acres, eight months. Mohawk is scarcely scratched. The bulk of its output to date has come from depths not exceeding one hundred feet.

There have been mentioned, only casually, such celebrities as Atlanta, Combination, Combination Fraction, Daisy, Florence, Jumbo, Kendall, Mohawk, Red Top and Sandstorm. Possibly there should be added now the names, Black Butte, Gold Bar, Goldfield Mining, Great Bend, Jumbo Extension, Laguna and St. Ives, for they were in the mind of State Bullion Tax Collector James H. Nevin when he estimated the annual production for Goldfield district at \$25,000,000. Even this late in the year that has witnessed the ravages of two industrial wars it is safe to predict a production that will place Nevada at the head of the column of mineral-bearing States, for aside from the vast stores of high-grade that is being shipped and will continue going to the smelters there are mountains of milling ore on the dumps and in the backs which the improved and newly built and now building mills will convert into cash.

Other Goldfield mines, whose age or achievements or present prospects entitle them to honorable mention near the head of the column, are Black Butte Extension, Blue Bell, Booth, C. O. D., Columbia Mountain, Cracker Jack, Dixie, Eureka, Goldfield Columbia, Goldfield Consolidated Mines, Grandma, Great Bend Annex, Great Bend Extension, Joshua, Keweenaw, Lone Star, Mayne, May Queen, Milltown, Monogram, Nevada Boy, North Star, Oro, Portland, Potlatch, Red Hills, Red King, Rochester, Shamrock, Silver Pick, Simmerone, Skylark, Triangle, Vernal and Yellow Rose. Still they have not begun to be named, for there are:

The Bulls and Bears and Black Rock,
The Blue Quartz and the Nighthawk,
The Bulldog and the Knickerbocker,
Er, Bank and Frances Mohawk;

The Daly West and Berkeley,
The New York and the Midway;

Nevada Western, Blue Bull,
Combined M. L. and Begole,
The Spearhead, the Federal,
United Mines and Whippoorwill;

The Baltimore and Conqueror,
The High Ore and the Jupiter,
Vencendor, Yellow Tiger,
The Trotter and the Belecher;

Columbia Mountain Extension,
The Zion and Shoshone,
Combination Extension,
Gold Coin and Mohawk Fraction,
Jumbo Fraction, Gold Queen,
Mohawk Extension, Sovereign;

The Frisco and the Fargo,
The Wheeling and Mikado;

The Gold Horn and the Gold Flat,
Red Lion and the Jack Pot,
The Meda and the Magnet,
The Pawnee and the Velvet;

Kansas City, Ruby, Palace,
Poncahontas and Success.

After all these there remain unmentioned thirty-two mines and prospects whose initial letters, curiously enough, spell "Goldfield, Greatest Gold Camp on Earth." They are the:

Great Bend Fraction	Goldfield Aurora
O. K.	Oaks
Lou Dillou	Lucky Strike
Daisy Annex	Diamondfield
Florence Extension	
Imperial	Commonwealth
Eagle	Adams
Lucky Star	Madonna
Dominion	Philadelphia-Baltimore
Gold Bar Extension	Old Kaintuck
Red Top Extension	Nevada Mohawk
Esmeralda	
American	Empire
Third Chance	Albemarle
Eddie	Ruby Hill
Souvenir	Tomboy
Tognoni	Hibernia

Money and dividends are not all that the mines of Goldfield have won. They have brought forth and caused to rise like a phoenix from the ashes of lava aeons a city whose rival cannot be found within the triangle whose corners are San Francisco, Los Angeles and Salt Lake; the home of fifteen thousand to which another year will add another thirty; a metropolis of skyscrapers, clubs, schools and churches which in its infancy has become this month the seat of its county.

The mines and money and men have stretched the wires that light the city and turn the wheels; have tapped perennial springs to wash the ores and slake the thirst and quench the fires and nourish the ammonia plant where ice is made to grow.

From fertile ledges comes the patronage of the express office, greater than that of any city on earth thrice the size of Goldfield; of the long distance telephone lines whose capacity must soon be doubled; of the Western Union, whose tolls are the largest of all cities on the Pacific slope, San Francisco excepted, and of the Postal, whose immediate coming is assured.

Auriferous veins issue the orders for the mills and the smelters that are building and for the machinery that comes by special trains on Overland Limited schedule. They pledge the deals on two exchanges where have been recorded stock profits of fifty millions of dollars in a month and where the heaviest buyers are the home traders.

Nevada gold fashioned of Carnegie pigs the rails of steel over which fly to Goldfield the trains of three roads. Gold of Goldfield paid for the construction and equipment of the first of those roads in its first few months of business.

Whims and hoists life to light the dollars for stamps whose sale in the Goldfield postoffice has established a per-capita rank second only to New York of all cities under the Flag.

Pick and powder wrested from quartz the deposits of Goldfield banks which have made for Nevada a record of per-capita wealth exceeded by one State only in the Union.

Brawn and steel from the desert's womb deliver the bounty that buys the brain and spreads the ink upon the Chronicle and Tribune, dailies; Gossip, News and Review, weeklies; and Goldfield Magazine, semi-monthly, which relate to the world the wonders of Goldfield.

That is but a glimpse of the past and the present. None but a master with brush inspired may paint the future on foreshaded canvas in colors of molten gold. The master must needs be a prophet too, for in his vision will squalor turn to splendor, penury to plenty, want to wealth, sorrow to success. Goldfield stock, hid away in vaults or trunks, will succor the rich from ruin or the destitute from despair. There will be sweatshop slaves moving to country cottages, widows whose declining years will be delightful dreams of departed days, palsied and lame invalid restored to youth, poor men's daughters sent to Wellesley, their sons to Yale.

In those days to come, when we may have gone, the master who paints and those who may pose will remember anew the mines and the men, and will tell to their children over again, the glorious story of Goldfield.

MINING DISTRICTS OF SOUTHERN NEVADA.

A detailed investigation of the geology of Goldfield, Bullfrog, and other mining districts in southern Nevada was carried on during the autumn and winter of 1905-6 by members of the United States Geological Survey. Complete reports on these districts are now in preparation, but a preliminary bulletin has been prepared by Messrs. F. L. Rausome, W. H. Emmons, and G. H. Garrey, which is immediately available and should be of value to all interested in the development of mining districts in this general area.

The discovery of Tonopah in 1900 marked, for Nevada, the beginning of a new era in its mining industry, which in the years following the decline of the Comstock had sunk to a very low ebb. As the size and richness of the Tonopah bonanzas became known, new stimulus was given to prospecting and the desert ranges of southwestern Nevada were more thoroughly searched than ever before. Among the many new camps that have come into existence within the last few years as a result of this activity, Goldfield, situated in Esmeralda county, 24 miles nearly due south of Tonopah has attained chief importance.

The topography, general geology, and ore deposits of the Goldfield district are briefly described in this bulletin. The deposits hitherto of most importance in the Goldfield district are irregular bodies of rich oxidized gold ore. The most notable features of these ore bodies are their remarkable richness and their equally remarkable irregularity. Shipments averaging over \$1,000 a ton are by no means uncommon.

The principal producing mines in the Goldfield district in the latter part of 1905 were the Combination, Mohawk, Florence, January, Red Top, Sandstorm, and Kendall. The Jumbo, one of the most important properties in the district, was involved in litigation at this time and had produced no ore since the early part of the year. The quartzite mine at Black Butte, now part of the Black Butte Consolidated property, was also practically idle, although it had shortly before obtained a considerable production. The Reilly lease, although on the Florence ground, was worked as a separate mine, and added about \$475,000 to the production of the district in less than two months' time.

The Bullfrog district described in this report lies 60 miles south-southeast of Goldfield and about 20 miles northeast of the great trough of Death Valley. The principal town is Rhyolite. The other towns in the district are Bullfrog and Beatty. Work in the district up to the end of the year 1905 had been confined mainly to prospecting and to blocking out ore. The Montgomery Shoshone mine is said to have shipped about 100 tons of rich ore, the Original Bullfrog about 13 tons, and the Denver at the beginning of the year 1906 had shipped 1,000 sacks. As all ore at the time the Survey members visited the district had to be hauled by wagons to Goldfield or Las Vegas, the general tendency among the mine-owners was to delay shipping until the entrance of a railroad should afford better facilities.

The study of the general geology of the Bullfrog district was made by Mr. W. H. Emmons and Mr. G. H. Garrey. The rocks in the main are tertiary lavas intricately faulted and tilted. All of the ore thus far mined or opened up is more or less oxidized and in most cases contains no sulphides. The ores, as sacked, range from \$100 to \$700 a ton, but the deposits on the whole are much lower in grade than those at Goldfield. It is evident that the future prosperity of the camp must depend upon the successful working of ore much inferior in grade to that sacked for shipment under present conditions.

A brief visit was made in February, 1906, to the Searchlight district, which is in the extreme southern point of Nevada in Lincoln county, 12 miles west of the Colorado River and about 50 miles north of Needles. A day was also spent in the Eldorado Canyon district. This canyon heads about 22 miles north of Searchlight and is 10 miles in length. Mining in Eldorado Canyon is said to date from about the year 1857, but the Searchlight district is of comparatively recent development, ore having been discovered there in 1898. The total output of the Eldorado district is not known and is difficult to estimate. It may be anywhere between \$2,000,000 and \$5,000,000. The production of the Searchlight district to the end of the year 1905 probably lies between \$1,750,000 and \$2,000,000.

The principal mines and prospects in the Searchlight district are in a north-south belt, about four miles long and three-fourths of a mile wide, which lies just west of the town. The material thus far stoped is almost wholly free-milling gold-silver ore. It is evident, however, that below the zone of oxidation ores may be expected that will not yield to direct amalgamation.

The principal groups of mines in the Eldorado district is situated near the head of the canyon. The impression carried away from a hasty examination, without measurements or assays, of the Quaker City, Mocking Bird, Wall Street, and Techatticup mines was that the development of these properties under a single management and by modern methods constitutes a problem that is well worthy of careful consideration.

Brief notices are given of the Crescent and the Gold Mountain districts. A final chapter on the Manhattan district is the work of Messrs. Emmons and Garrey. Gold was discovered at Manhattan in April, 1905. The production up to March, 1906, so far as could be learned, had been about \$50,000. The typical rich ore of the camp is either a dense white gold-bearing quartz, stained in

places to a yellowish color by iron oxides, or a mass of porous white quartz formed by intergrown tabular crystals of quartz which are pseudomorphs after calcite. The average value has been about \$125 a ton.

The report is listed as Bulletin No. 303, and is published for free distribution. It contains a valuable topographic map, the work of Messrs. R. H. Chapman and B. D. Stewart, of an area covering 8,500 square miles of southern Nevada.

OIL LANDS IN CANADA.

The developments in the Canadian oil fields has been made the subject of a special report by the Canadian Geological Survey which reads in part as follows:

In Nova Scotia oil has long been known to occur, the most promising locality being in the Lake Ainslee district, Cape Breton Island. In 1905 and 1906 boring operations have been going on actively. The syndicate operating there intend to go on with the work in 1907.

Another locality in Nova Scotia where a hole in search of oil was recently put down is at Cheverie, where a depth of over 1,000 feet has been reached. Operations will also be continued there.

New Brunswick has a small producing field at Memramcook, where several wells are regularly pumped, although the output is small. There exists, however, in New Brunswick, a possible source of petroleum, which perhaps has not received all the attention that it deserves. In Albert county there exist large deposits of bituminous or oil-bearing shales, from which oil could be extracted by distillation, and these deposits, under prudent and careful management, may yet become a feature in the Canadian oil industry. The possibilities of these oil-bearing shales have at different times been mentioned by members of the Canadian Geological Survey. A similar industry is being carried on very successfully in Scotland.

In Gaspe, Province Quebec, operations in search of oil have been carried on for the last ten years on a very large scale, but the results so far have been disappointing. More than fifty holes have been bored, one of which reached a depth of 3,700 feet.

Ontario is responsible for practically the total Canadian oil production. The following fields are located in the southwestern peninsula between Lakes Huron and Erie. The older oil pools, or oil-producing areas, have been described at different times, and it will be sufficient to mention here that the Petrolia district has been yielding since 1862, the Oil Spring pool is about contemporaneous, and since then other oil areas have at various times been "brought in," such as Bothwell, Moore, Leamington, Dutton, Thamesville, Wheatly, Tilbury, and others, most of which are included in the counties of Lambton, Kent and Essex.

The feature of the oil industry in Western Ontario has been the discovery of the new producing areas of East Tilbury township, where a pool, which promises well, was struck in the vicinity of Bothwell.

On Manitoulin Island boring operations were actively carried on during 1906 by five different companies. This field, however, has not yet contributed to the Canadian production of oil.

In Western Canada, throughout all the provinces, a great deal of energy is being displayed in prospecting for petroleum. In Manitoba boreholes are being put down at two places at least where surface indications had been reported, or where signs of the presence of oil were said to have been found on sinking wells for water. One of these places is at Manitou in Southern Manitoba, and the other is at Neepawa, on the Minnedosa branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Deep-boring operations are also being carried on in Saskatchewan and in Alberta. The latter province is more especially prominent in this direction. There are at present some twelve or fifteen deep-drilling rigs prospecting various areas between the international boundary on the south and lower part of Athabaska River in the north.

In Southwestern Alberta oil has been struck in two wells at depths slightly exceeding 1,000 feet. It is reported that these wells could be pumped and made to yield, but the lack of means of transportation is a drawback at present. However, prospecting is going on very actively, and, should the results obtained in this section, which lies southwest of Pincher Creek, justify it, a pipe line or a railway spur, both of which are very feasible, would be constructed. At Calgary and at Medicine Hat drilling rigs are in operation and at the latter place provision has been made to reach a depth of 3,000 feet. In the northern part of Alberta the search for petroleum is being carried on in the vicinity of Fort McMurray, on the Athabaska River, some 300 miles north of Edmonton. The extensive outcrops of tar sands in this region have frequently been referred to by various members of the Geological Survey. These certainly indicate the presence of oil-bearing strata, and there is little doubt that where the underground structure and other conditions are favorable, large accumulations of oil have gathered, and this far north country may become quite a factor in the production of petroleum in Canada.

In British Columbia two companies were working in Southeast Kootenay in 1906. The depths reached in this district are not yet sufficient to be conclusive.

Some work was also being carried on in the Cariboo district, from where very promising indications have been reported.

DUTCH CREEK.

Renewed activity is being shown in the camp every day, and it is fast assuming to be quite a town, hardly a day passing but what the foundation of a new building is laid, replacing the tent-like structures erected soon after the opening of the Reservation.

Following upon the heels of the great strike made on the Dutchman Creek of Nevada Gold Mining Company's Day Star Claim, by the leasers thereof, (and the Paige strike), comes the gratifying news today of the phenomenal richness of the strike made on the Florence Claim of the Dutch Creek Leasing and Mining Company, which property adjoins the Pinenut group belonging to Harry Paige and associates. The same ledge can be traced from near the old Dutchman mine through the Day Star Claim, the Pinenut group and the Esmeraldas and through the Florence. Active development will now be begun on the Florence Claim by the Dutch Creek Leasing & Mining Company. News of some great deposits of copper lying between Dutch Creek and Cottouwood Creek has been circulated here and some fine specimens of malachite have been shown. Quite a number have gone to the scene of the new strike today so as yet we do not know anything further about the same. A teu-stamp mill has been ordered and will be used here as a custom mill, Goldfield and San Francisco capitalists being interested in it.

Exports of Domestic Mineral Oil From the Pacific Ports of the United States, and Shipments to Alaska and Hawaii, during March, 1907

CUSTOMS, DISTRICTS AND COUNTRIES	MINERAL OIL CRUDE		MINERAL OIL, REFINED OR MANUFACTURED							
			NAPHTHAS, ETC.		ILLUMINATING		LUBRICATING, ETC.		RESIDUUM, ETC.	
	Gallons	Dollars	Gallons	Dollars	Gallons	Dollars	Gallons	Dollars	Gallons	Dollars
Domestic Exports—										
Alaska.....			60	20	50	11				
Puget Sound.....	5,760	432	9,686	2,311	10,739	2,532	11,838	1,672	4,750	232
San Diego.....					1,870	360	20	8	100	8
San Francisco.....	1,894,400	45,200	9,210	1,411	2,245,775	120,174	22,542	5,138		
TOTAL DOMESTIC.....	1,900,160	45,632	18,956	3,742	2,258,434	123,077	34,400	6,818	4,850	240
Shipments to Alaska—										
From Puget Sound.....			22,988	2,992	24,801	3,498	5,392	2,090		
" San Francisco.....					5,230	355				
Shipments to Hawaii—										
From Los Angeles.....	1,722,000	24,600								
" San Francisco.....	2,730,000	39,000	30,130	4,430	185,750	29,296	16,652	5,647		

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PROSPECT STOCKS THE BEST BUY.

Some writers ridicule investments in prospect stocks. They seem to forget that every mine was once a prospect and that some of the greatest mining fortunes that have been amassed were gotten together by men who saw the possibilities of prospect ground and developed it into a mine. No one denies that the buying of stock in a prospect company is a speculation. But the man who puts his money into a prospect and helps develop the prospect into a mine gets much larger profits from his investment than does the man who buys the stock after the prospect has been made into a mine. Of course some prospects are better than others, but it is difficult for the average investor to select between them. But after considering acreage, location and reading the report of some reliable mining engineer upon the ground, there is still one matter that should be investigated very thoroughly. It is generally a very easy matter to find out who the men behind the enterprise are. In prospect companies, more than in any other, the men behind the enterprise should be considered. If you are in doubt as to whether or not the officers are directly interested, or, whether simply dummies, it is well to write them direct and find out just what they think of the enterprise. It sometimes happens that good men allow their names to be used by promoters without these men knowing what representations are being made by the promoter over their names. This seldom happens, but, it sometimes pays, when in doubt, to find out exactly whether the company is a one-man affair and if the promoter controls the company and is also the fiscal agent. Promoters often give some high official a block of stock to act as an officer in his company, the high official not thinking that this is wrong. If you have only a small amount of money to invest in a mining stock put it in a good prospect backed by men who have also invested their money in the enterprise. If you want a mining investment that has the maximum safety, put your money into a mining company with ore blocked out. If the prospect becomes a mine you will get the full measure of profit. Every mine was once a prospect. The prospect of today will be the dividend payer of tomorrow, and the man who makes the big profits is the man who can judge which prospect will make the mine.

PROTECTING THE PUBLIC.

Postal authorities dropped in on the promoters of the Lost Bullion Spanish Mines Company in Denver a few days ago and arrested two men, Arthur Levan and C. C. Blackman, the promoters of the enterprise. A few more arrests of this kind will have a wonderful effect upon the entire mining promotion business. The men are charged with using the mails to defraud and from the evidence given out it would appear as if the charges were well founded. At any rate, it is a well known fact that the postoffice department does not act hastily and where there is so much smoke there must be some fire. The arrest of Blackman and Levan has already had a wonderful effect upon the methods of promoters. These men were operating as they pleased and their arrest came like a thunderbolt out of a clear sky. The literature of the company was designed to trap the unwary investor. The stock was placed by advertising through the general newspapers of the East and not through the mining press. The company was organized upon a large acreage about eight miles northeast of Silver City, New Mexico. It was represented that the ground carried the workings of old Spanish mines of marvelous wealth. The prospectus of the company was a work of art. In it were illustrations that conveyed the impression that the secret of these mines was obtained from the Aztecs through torture by fire by the Spaniards. The romantic was clearly designed to attract the attention of the credulous. And that it succeeded is shown by the fact that something over fifty thousand dollars was realized from the sale of stock within a few months. It is now claimed that the old Spanish mines were in reality nothing but caves. The promoters of this enterprise gave the one who is born every minute an opportunity to separate himself from his savings. The advertising of the enterprise was carried in the big Eastern newspapers and of course it was mostly through the East that the stock was sold. The postoffice department is deserving much praise in this matter.—Bonds and Mortgages.

MONOGRAPH ON CRETACEOUS FLORA.

The evidence derived from fossil plants has been of great value in defining the present and probable former areal extent of the geologic deposits of Cretaceous age in New York and New England. It is the special object of a monograph (No. 50) recently published by the United States Geological Survey, to describe and discuss the Cretaceous flora of this region.

Mr. Arthur Hollick, the author of the monograph, describes flora that belongs in part to the Raritan and in part to the Cliffwood formation of the Atlantic Coastal Plain Cretaceous, as represented in Southern New York, on Staten Island and Long Island, and in southern New England, on Block Island and Marthas Vineyard in the States of Rhode Island and Massachusetts respectively. These formations are collectively the equivalent of the "Island series" of Dr. Lester F. Ward, as defined by him in his paper on the Potomac formation. Since Dr. Ward wrote, however, our knowledge of the geology of the region has been considerably enlarged by the discovery of new exposures and by the critical examination and identification of the paleontological material collected.

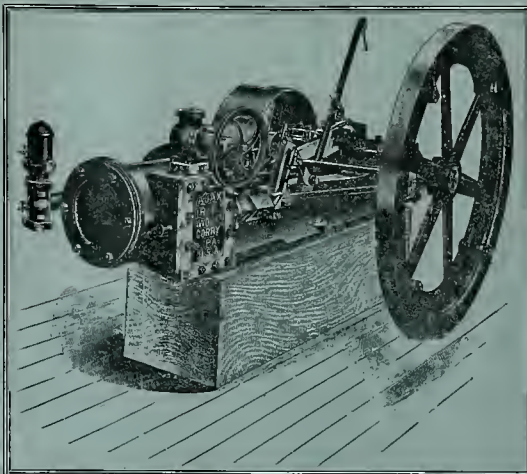
The price of this monograph is \$1.00. Payment should be made by postal money order payable to the Director of the United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

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6 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches	20 lbs.	11 $\frac{5}{8}$ inches	40 lbs.
6 $\frac{5}{8}$ inches	20 lbs.	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches	40 lbs.
8 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches	28 lbs.		

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MINE BELL SIGNALS.

The California State Mining Bureau has issued the following circular letter to call attention to an important law passed at the last session of the State Legislature:

Dear Sir—Your attention is respectfully called to the provisions of the following Act, approved March 8, 1893, Statutes of California, and which provides as follows:

Act Establishing a Uniform System of Mine Bell Signals.

Chapter LXXIV.—An Act to establish a uniform system of mine bell signals, to be used in all the mines operated in the State of California, and for the protection of miners.

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Every person, company, corporation, or individual, operating any mine within the State of California—gold, silver, copper, lead, or any other metal or substance—where it is necessary to use signals by means of bell or otherwise, for shafts, inclines, drifts, crosscuts, tunnels, and underground workings, shall, after the passage of this bill, adopt, use, and put in force the following system or code of mine bell signals, as follows:

- 1 bell, to hoist. (See Rule 2.)
- 1 bell, to stop if in motion.
- 2 bells, to lower. (See Rule 2.)
- 3 bells, man to be hoisted; run slow. (See Rule 2.)
- 4 bells, start pump if not running, or stop pump if running.
- 1—3 bells, start or stop air compressor.
- 5 bells, send down tools. (See Rule 4.)
- 6 bells, send down timbers. (See Rule 4.)
- 7 bells, accident; move bucket or cage by verbal orders only.
- 1—4 bells, foreman wanted.
- 2—1—1 bells, done hoisting until called.
- 2—1—2 bells, done hoisting for the day.
- 2—2—2 bells, change buckets from ore to water, or vice versa.
- 3—2—1 bells, ready to shoot in the shaft. (See Rule 3.)

Engineer's signal, that he is ready to hoist, is to raise the bucket or cage two feet and lower it again. (See Rule 3.)

Levels shall be designated and inserted in notice hereinafter mentioned. (See Rule 5.)

Sec. 2. For the purpose of enforcing and properly understanding the above code of signals, the following rules are hereby established:

Rule 1. In giving signals make strokes on bell at regular intervals. The bar (—) must take the same time as for one stroke of the bell, and no more. If timber, tools, the foreman, bucket or cage are wanted to stop at any level in the mine, signal by number of strokes on the bell, number of the level first before giving the signal for timber, tools, etc. Time between signals to be double bars (— —). Examples:

6— —5 would mean stop at sixth level with tools.

4— —1—1—1— —1, would mean stop at fourth level, man on, hoist.

2— —1—4 would mean stop at second level with foreman.

Rule 2. No person must get off or on the bucket or cage while the same is in motion. When men are to be hoisted give the signal for men. Men must then get on bucket or cage, then give the signal to hoist. Bell cord must be in reach of man on the bucket or cage at stations.

Rule 3. After signal "Ready to shoot in shaft," engineer must give his signal when he is ready to hoist. Miners must then give the signal of "Men to be hoisted," then "spit fuse," get into the bucket, and give the signal to hoist.

Rule 4. All timbers, tools, etc., "longer than the depth of the bucket," to be hoisted or lowered, must be securely lashed at the upper end to the cable. Miners must know they will ride up or down the shaft without catching on rocks or timbers and be thrown out.

Rule 5. The foreman will see that one printed sheet of these signals and rules for each level and one for the engine-room are attached to a board not less than twelve inches wide by thirty-six inches long, and securely fasten the board up where signals can be easily read at the places above stated.

Rule 6. The above signals and rules must be obeyed. Any violation will be sufficient grounds for discharging the party or parties so doing. No person, company, corporation, or individuals operating any mine within the State of California, shall be responsible for accidents that may happen to men disobeying the above rules and signals. Said notice and rules shall be signed by the person or superintendent having charge of the mine, who shall designate the name of the corporation or the owner of the mine.

Sec. 3. Any person or company failing to carry out any of the provisions of this Act shall be responsible for all damages arising to or incurred by any person working in said mine during the time of such failure.

Sec. 4. This Act shall take effect immediately.

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SOUTHERN FIELDS.**Los Angeles Market.**

Market conditions continue excellent. One dollar to \$1.10 is the ruling price for fuel oil at the well. Road oil is selling as high as \$1.25. The demand for this is enormous but the difficulty of getting cars is such that there is no end of trouble in deliveries. The Sunset companies are making great efforts to get oil here from the north but not very successfully. The Adeline, one of the Barlow & Hill companies of Bakersfield, has just contracted to deliver to Contractor C. C. Harris, of this city, 5,000 barrels at 50 cents, f. o. b. Sunset, arrangements having made for two ears a week. If the railroad would furnish the cars, 50,000 would be taken as readily as 5,000.

The fact is that there is a distinct shortage in production south of the Tehachepi. There is none in storage and barely enough is pumped from day to day for daily demands.

For the refined products prices are rather higher than they have been for a long time, although much lower than what the Standard is charging consumers living on the Bay within a few miles of the Point Richmond refinery. Local competition has done this in the face of the fact that the Standard must bring its products 300 miles by sea to Redondo and thence by rail. The following is the official price list:

Quotations on petroleum products, f. o. b. tank cars, Los Angeles.

Gasoline and Distillate—Red Crown gasoline, bulk, 18¢ per gallon; do, cases, 25¢ per gallon; 86 deg. gasoline, bulk, 30¢ per gallon; do., cases, 37½¢ per gallon; No. 1 engine distillate, bulk, 8½¢ per gallon; No. 2 engine distillate, bulk, 7½¢ per gallon.

Illuminating Oils—Water white, bulk, 9½¢ per gallon; tank, wagons, 9¢; in barrels, 9½¢; Pearl, in cases, 16½¢ per gallon; Astral, cases, 16½¢; Eocene, cases, 20½¢ per gallon; Extra Star, 20½¢ per gallon; V. & P. Naphtha, barrel, 12½¢; per gallon, 19¢; Elaine, cases, 26½¢ per gallon.

Los Angeles County.

The well on the Bixby ranch near Wilmington is reported to be making a very good showing. Little, however, is really known about it. The Wilmington Oil Company is fully organized but has not yet commenced actual drilling on Large ranch near the Bixby lands.

The Murphy Oil Company has just commenced pumping an excellent 200-barrel well at Whittier. This broke out as a gusher when the drill first tapped the oil sand, but it afterwards subsided.

The Santa Monica Oil and Gas Company has succeeded in patching up the roads to its wild-cat property in Santa Monica Canyon sufficiently to begin sending up material for its first rig.

The city field continues to drag along producing small quantities at such low cost that the owners can afford to run the wells easily at present prices, but it is a question only of time before the old districts will be but a memory.

West of the city, the Los Angeles Pacific has just bought in a new shallow well with heavy oil at about 1400 feet.

This district west of the city has the honor of having produced the only individual operator in California in the person of A. F. Gilmour, who has made a fortune out of oil without partners or outside capital and who never knew a thing about oil before. He was a farmer owning a tract adjoining the Hancock ranch on which the Salt Lake Oil Company found oil. He was asked to name his price for his land and refused. Instead he took his savings of years, bought a rig and started a well of his own. He was successful. He

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Santa Maria
California

asked no assistance, opened no office and formed no company. He studied the market and concluded he could sell his oil as well as anybody else, so he took his horse and buggy and drove over the country to see all consumers in person. He found a ready market and drilled more wells. Now he has six pumping and more drilling with rigs building for still more.

Mr. Gilmour has no royalty to pay, no office rent, as he does business in his buggy and at home, so his only expenses are cost of material and wages of drillers and pumpers. He has moved to the city from the former ranch, now an oil field.

Orange County.

The well of the Newport Bay Oil Company has been about finished for a week but not perforated. At present the owners are endeavoring to get it cleaned out of water and some heavy oil is being pumped with this. The pump has broken down several times and caused much delay. Other persons who have acquired lands are delaying to see what the Newport Bay Company has got before spending their money. Much speculation is indulged in, and while the owners expressed themselves as being very sanguine of final results, others say they do not believe that the output will be as great as anticipated. Only the result will tell, of course.

A company has organized by Los Angeles people, headed by George Huntington, president of the Newport Bay Oil Company, to develop the great asphalt deposits that are found along the heights on the Santa Ana River just back of Newport Bay. That there is a vast quantity of this has been long established, but no one has been able to develop it successfully. The last attempt was by means of a tunnel but the gas forced a shutdown. The new company will drill with a water well rig and the asphalt should be reached at about 120 feet first. As it is believed that all that will be necessary will be to run it into barrels and allow it to harden for shipment, there should be no difficulty in competing with the oil asphalt—provided, of course, these calculations all prove correct.

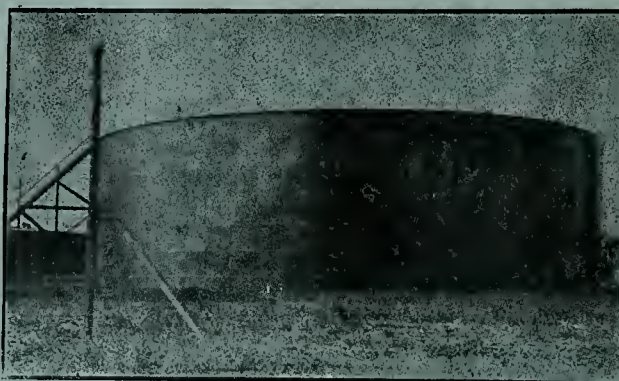
The Union Oil Company has struck a flow of hot water in its well just outside of Fullerton's city limits. This is similar to the experience the Murphy had with its wells in the Coyote hills, but a short distance away. These are now good oil producers so that the find is in no way discouraging.

The Santa Fe has sent a number of drillers from the Fullerton field to Tulsa, Indian Territory, to drill some deep wells, none there being below 1,500 feet. It is intended to go to 3,000 feet.

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Ventura County.

The Elk Consolidated's well, which came in as a small gusher, is to be put on the pump in a few days. It produces an excellent light oil. As a result of this find attention is being directed to Little Sespe Canyon near Fillmore again.

T. J. Wright, of this city, and his associates, have organized the Mutual Oil Company, to drill upon lands purchased from Dr. J. J. O'Brien.

The Mapa, a corporation of Santa Paula capitalists, has its rig up for the first well.

The Hillside Crude is getting the road to its property in shape for hauling in material for its first rig.

New Utah and Nevada Fields.

Still another field in Utah has been brought to light by Los Angeles and Rhyolite people at Ferou, Emery county, Utah, an out of the way Mormon community, reached from here by going on the Salt Lake to Provo, Utah, then down the Rio Grande Western to Price and thence overland some thirty miles southwest. J. R. McDonald, of Rhyolite, recently visited this community hunting for horses and heard of an oil spring from which Mormon farmers obtained lubricants for their own use. Investigating further he learned that some years ago some people had drilled a number of wells in which oil had risen almost to the surface and then capped them to wait a more favorable time to act.

As a result of this find, General F. C. Downey, an oil expert who has seen fields all over the United States and Russia, was dispatched to the scene and he immediately located over 7,000 acres and set men to work getting more before he returned to Los Angeles. A rig is to be shipped from here at once. Samuel Newhouse, the Salt Lake smelterman, has also located lands nearby and a Philadelphia syndicate is also on the ground. Los Angeles and Rhyolite people are interested.

The Nevada Oil and Development Company has been organized here by the Winton and McLeod Company, C. E. Lapp, C. E. Price, E. A. Doran and H. G. Henshaw. Mr. Henshaw is from Oakland; the others are all from Los Angeles. They have acquired 2,100 acres a mile from Reno where they will drill. Mr. Lapp will be superintendent.

COALINGA.

There is a general awakening in the Coalinga oil fields. Much more work would be done were it not for the scarcity of labor. Rigs, builders and drillers are in greater demand than the supply. Many new rigs will be built as soon as builders can be had to put them up.

The Commercial Petroleum on section 6 have material for two rigs on the ground waiting for builders, and the Esperanza have their rig material all on 30-21-15 waiting for carpenters. They will start drilling as soon as the rig is up.

Zier Oil Company, on section 1-20-14, have begun spudding in on their No. 7 and are putting in a new battery of boilers to do all their work.

William Graham has reached a depth of about 250 feet on his No. 1 on section 6, but was forced to remove the casing on account of its collapsing, it being caused by large boulders. They will start with larger casing and avoid this trouble with the 12½-inch casing.

Work is progressing rapidly on the brick kiln on the Lucile Oil Company land. This is a new departure for that company but it is thought that it will be a handsome source of revenue for the company as they have an excellent quality of brick clay. Their first kiln of 500,000 thousand will find a ready sale in this field.

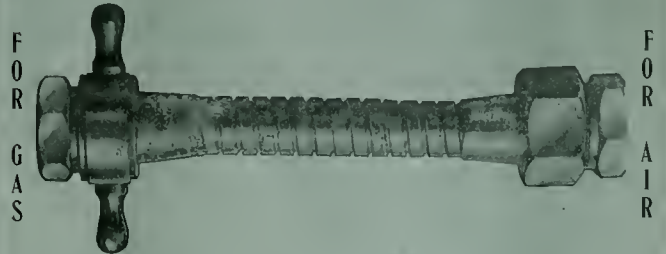
West Coalinga is down over 1,400 feet in 10-inch casing and have more water to cut off. This well is making splendid progress and its stockholders are nearly all local people who have great faith in the management and are taking

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pay for labor in materials and labor in stock. This is one of the most promising wells in the southwest side.

Inca No. 6 has been completed and is showing up as a good producer.

The Wahash Oil Company have rig No. 10 up and ready for work. Their No. 9 well has been brought in as a good producer.

Producers in this field are wondering why their oil is not worth more than half as much as in several of the near by fields. It is not the quality of the oil as that is better in many cases and as good in all. It must be that some one can easily answer the question. It is not the extra cost of transportation that is making the difference. It does not cost that. Who is getting the difference in values? Independent Producers' Association might find lots to do to help themselves by looking into this more fully.

The Boston California Oil Company have their No. 1 well on section 24-19-15 down to a depth of 300 feet. This is a new company working on the extreme east side of the east field. It will be a deep well when completed.

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SANTA MARIA.

The Associated Oil Company's new 8-inch pipe line from Divide to Gaviota has been rushed along, and there remains only about seven miles, which will be completed and all connections made before the end of this month. This line goes over some extremely rough and difficult territory, with steep grades, long cuts, and many trestles. Its extreme elevation is over eleven hundred feet, and it will require two intermediate pumping stations. The main pumping station will be about a mile south of Divide station, on the Pacific Coast Railway, and the large storage tanks, pumps, boilers, and buildings, are nearly completed.

The Clarion Oil Company, which has property adjoining the New Huasna in the Huasna district, has sold practically all its stock, and expects to have materials on the grounds immediately.

New companies operating in the Arroyo Grande field are: The New Pacific, Tally Ho, and Swiss American. There are many reports of good showings of oil and gas in the Arroyo and Huasna fields, but no more completed wells have been brought in.

The Weil tract, consisting of sixty acres adjoining the Hall & Hall, Kaiser, and New Pennsylvania properties, has been bought by a party of San Francisco and San Luis Obispo capitalists for \$120,000.

Car shipments from the Santa Maria field have dropped down to practically nothing, as cars are not being furnished by the railroads. The pipe lines, however, are being kept busy, and storage is being materially reduced.

The explosion of a drum of distillate caused a fire that completely destroyed the derrick of the Claremont Oil Company, on May 7th, which was about two miles west of Orenutt. This company had its hole down 4,200 feet. It is not decided whether or not a new rig will be built, as no favorable indications had been struck up to that depth.

The Heller Petroleum Company has its derrick up, and will spud in within the next week or ten days.

The Standard Oil Company, for the first time since its construction, had its pumping station at Orenutt in operation. It is now taking an increased amount of crude from this field, which will necessitate the use of this station part of the time. Heretofore it has been found possible to gravitate from the field to Port Harford all its purchases of oil.

GOLDFIELD.

There has never been a time when more mines in Goldfield district were showing greater life than at present. The manuevers of some of them are very briefly sketched below:

Ameriean.—A half interest has been sold to men at the head of the great Daisy Company, who have inaugurated developments on a large scale.

Amethyst.—A shaft is sinking through soft porphyry which reveals values from the grass roots.

Atlanta.—The company workings have broken into ore that runs \$250 the ton. It was first picked up by the Atlanta Leasing Company, which discovered the sulphide lead. The Black Bear lease is adding depth to two 100-foot shafts. At 200 feet the February lease hopes to cut the C. O. D. ledge and the Atlanta Pride lease is sinking for the extension of the Jumbo. Air compressors and drills are making for deep work on the Atlanta Cherokee.

Bank.—The double compartment shaft, en route to the 400-foot level, is down 160 feet. There have been encountered stringers of ore running \$140 the ton.

Black Butte.—A depth of 250 feet is nearing.

Black Cat.—There has been let a contract for another 50 feet of sinking in the 112-foot shaft which has reached solid formation in which are feeders good for \$48.50 per ton.

Black Duck.—This recently incorporated company owns two claims a mile west of the Sandstorm. Its officers are L. Willstaedt, president; F. H. Benham, secretary, and C. J. Stokes, treasurer.

Blue Bull.—Four leases are operating. The company has a new hoist on the ground and is sinking. At the recent election of officers, John S. Cook was chosen president, Walter H. Whitmore, secretary, and George Wingfield, treasurer.

Calumet.—The Posey-Mitchell syndicate, chief owners, have contracted for an additional 200 feet of depth in the 125-foot shaft.

Canadian.—The entire bottom of the main shaft is in ground that gives in places \$60 per ton.

Cleary.—Ledges that have been prospected on top will soon be pierced at a depth of 250 feet.

Combination Ledge.—A fine lead has been struck at a depth of 162 feet on the Rabbit Fraction and development has been taken up on three other claims belonging to the corporation.

Coming Nation.—This company has secured control of the July Fraction, between Atlanta and St. Ives, where a lease has been let to the Atlanta Trinity Company. Coming Nation owns the Curley George and Boom, adjoining Jumbo Extension. At 150 feet depth on the Curley George there has been uncovered what appears to be the extension of the ledge from which the St. Ives is shipping.

Crackerjack.—The company shaft is dropping from the 200 level and the Armstrong lease, with a new hoist in operation, is fast making depth.

Ethel.—Vigorous exploitation is the word. The ground adjoins Columbia Mountain.

Favorite.—Attention is confined to the company's claims that adjoin the Frances Mohawk group.

Five Friends.—The shaft is down better than 200 feet and the ore is thought to be near.

Frances Group.—There are two shafts, 100 and 50 feet deep, on this estate of 87 acres, three miles east of Goldfield. Work is proceeding.

Gold Bar.—Promising appearances are present at the Gold Bar No. 1 lease, owned chiefly by Charles E. Watson, a Standard Oil magnate from Cleveland, Ohio.

Gold Bar Extension.—Officers recently re-elected are W. F. Gray, president; G. R. Hannan, secretary, and J. K. Cameron, treasurer. The stockholders' meeting decided to lower the shaft to the 300 mark. Sulphide ore appears at 105 feet in the shaft.

Gold Hill.—Low grade sulphide ore appears in the face of the drift from the 93-foot station of the prospect shaft.

Gold Horn.—Flattering indications are found in the deepest workings. The property adjoins the St. Ives.

Great Bend.—The company shaft is going down for a depth of 600 feet on the 25-foot lead. The Tom Keane lease is down 150 feet on \$700 ore. Two other leases are approaching the 200.

Great Bend Twin.—There has been let a contract for a 200-foot shaft.

Greater Nevada.—The company shaft is dropping for a depth of 200 feet on the ground which adjoins the Yellow Rose.

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If you read my Market Letter of last week and followed my advice on St. Ives you should have made money. You don't have to take my word for it, but go to anyone who is receiving my private advices for the past few months and see if I haven't been right in my predictions of the market. My next Market Letter will contain some more facts. To get it your name will have to be on the mailing list. I give you the facts as best I know them and these facts I secure through my Goldfield office and by personal visits to the Nevada Camps.

Send your name and address for my private Market Letter. It costs you nothing.

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Hercules.—Ore is coming into the 130-foot shaft. By tunnelling there has been developed a flow of water good for 625 gallons per hour.

Hibernia.—Wingfield has placed a hoist on this one of his prospects.

High Ore.—Contract has been signed for another 50 feet at the 100-foot company shaft and several leases are beginning work.

Hub.—Control was recently acquired by William J. Brewer.

Jupiter Trophy.—Development progresses on the Rebecca group, a half-mile north of the Jupiter.

Kewanas.—The company is working on the 375 level and some leases are doing business.

Majestic.—Buckeyes, from Dayton, are developing the Majestic's Cake group, four miles east of Goldfield.

Milltown Fraction.—Fairly good ore is in sight in the main shaft.

Old Kaintuck.—The shaft is approaching the 400 level and there has been done 300 feet of crosscutting in small values.

Piker.—Leasers are driving a 250-foot tunnel. The group adjoins the Portland.

Potlatch.—The Black Duck Company is adding depth to a 75-foot shaft on a leased block on the Potlatch.

Rand.—Contract has been signed for a 100-foot shaft.

Red Hills.—There are values in two shafts that are being sunk on the Vauda lease. The Red Hills Mining and Leasing Company is sinking an air shaft to the apex of the vein and expects to crosscut both ways on the 200.

Red Top Fraction.—A new hoist is working at the collar of the big shaft.

Rosebush.—The Goldfield Rosebush lease on the Rosebush is down 250 feet on its way to the St. Ives ledge.

Silver Pick.—The Gold Crown lease is down 220 feet and will crosscut at the 280 level. The Irwine Gillette lease has been taken over by the Morris and Harrison lease which has \$12 values in the bottom of the 100-foot shaft and expects to catch the Gold Crown ledge on the 200.

Simmerone.—The Simmerone Leasing and Mining Company has black quartz that runs well, encountered on the 225-foot level, where a drift is driving. The main shaft is now within ten feet of the 260 level, where crosscutting will be the order.

Souvenir.—A long crosscut is going out toward the ledge from the 150-foot station of the shaft.

Sovereign.—The main ledge is fully 100 feet wide and carries pay chutes. The company's main shaft is 200 feet deep and two leases are working.

Third Chance.—Average \$30 ore was struck at a depth of 105 feet in the company's main shaft, which will be projected to the 300 level, where the crew will drift and raise. Another shaft, on the Golden Vault, is 100 feet deep and still sinking. The Review lease is below the 100 level and will go to the 500.

Tomboy.—This property, adjoining the Saudstorm, was known as the Big Lize before it was taken over by the Posey-Mitchell crowd. Drifts are being driven on the 200 level and the main shaft is sinking for the 400.

Vernal.—Chicago capitalists, who had secured five leases on the group of 43 acres, have purchased from Thomas G. Lockhart 350,000 shares of the stock which, with their previous holdings, gives them control. One lease is working now.

Yellow Top.—Los Angeles leasers are busy on the promising group.

RECENT PATENTS.

The following patents, recently granted, of interest to the oil trade, are reported expressly for The Pacific Mining & Oil Reporter by J. M. Nesbit, patent attorney, Park Building, Pittsburgh, Pa., from whom printed copies may be procured for 15 cents each:

Well-bailing operating mechanism, David B. Whitehill, North Clarendon, Pa., 850,987.

Means for operating rod-lines for oil wells, Joseph Reid, Oil City, Pa., 851,104.

Sucker-rod, Roy Chadwick, Tidioute, Pa., 851,118.

Pump-bailer, Roy L. Woodward, Richburg, N. Y., 851,468.

Deep oil well pumping, Ross J. Hoffman, Bradford, Pa., 852,061.

Pipe-lifter, Louis Reidel, Tampico, Ill., 852,138.

Tubular well plunger, Elias R. Lockwood, Pratt, Kans., 852,185.

Derriek, Patriek Yorke, Washington, Pa., 852,486.

Well pumping and pulling device, Samuel Lippert, Cleveland, Ohio, 853,180.

OIL AS FUEL FOR SMELTING.

Charles A. Kuenzel, of the Kuenzel Process Company, Denver, Col., believes that he has solved the problem of smelting with oil as a fuel and is prepared to erect plants at a cost that lies within the means of operators on a modest scale. The following statement about the process is reproduced from an official circular of the company:

"About ten years ago M. Kuenzel, assisted by G. W. Draesel, M. D., of Hoboken, N. J., began a series of experiments with the object of discovering method whereby gas, generated from oil, might be used for smelting purposes in place of coal. After years of patient toil, after constructing and abandoning one apparatus after another, after expending a small fortune in his endeavor to hit upon the right thing, Mr. Kuenzel finally produced a perfectly dry, non-explosive gas by combining 85 parts of ordinary air with 15 parts of kerosene or crude oil.

"Having hit upon the right combination, Mr. Kuenzel designed machinery by which the gas can be applied to a furnace and regulated so as to produce an almost incredible degree of heat.

"Numerous tests of the method were made, establishing beyond the possibility of a doubt the thorough practicability of the process. The most important of these tests occurred at Hoboken, N. J., on October 22, 1904, in the presence of a number of experts.

"Fire, produced by the dry non-explosive gas, was lighted in the West Hoboken furnace at 7 a. m. At 9:30 a. m., two and a half hours later, heat measuring 2,700 degrees Fahrenheit had been generated.

"Forty tons of iron ore, not cleaned, and containing 42 per cent. of iron to the ton, were then put into the furnace, and at 12:25 p. m. the charge was run out. The experts who examined the ore pronounced it fully smelted and much cleaner than that produced by smelters using coal or other fuel.

"The result of this test was the production by the gas process of 16½ tons of the purest pig iron.

"A similar charge was then placed in the furnace, coal being used in place of gas. It required more than twice the length of time to generate the same degree of heat (2,700 degrees Fahrenheit).

OIL AND MINING NOTES.

The first export of gold ever brought from the Philippine Islands to this country arrived recently on the Pacific Mail liner China. The shipment consisted of an ingot valued at \$1,800, the precious metal being the product of a mine in the northern part of the Island of Luzon.

* * *

An offer of 50 cents a barrel for a production of 100,000 barrels a year for five years was recently made to several McKittrick producers by Los Angeles parties whose identity is withheld from publication. The offer was refused for reason of the producers not caring to tie up their production for so long a time.

* * *

It is understood that, notwithstanding the fact that the Standard Oil Company has been unable to secure any quantity of oil in the McKittrick field, a branch of its pipe line will be laid there just the same. Rights of way are being secured.

* * *

The Americau Crude Oil Company has recently been organized to develop a 20-acre tract in section 29, 28, 28, Kern River field. The land is considered to be proven territory.

* * *

John A. Bunting, a wealthy oil man of California, has a private car which cost him \$30,000 to fit up. He was formerly a switchman for the Southern Pacific in Kern county, but made a lucky strike during the oil boom in that section a number of years ago. Mr. Bunting has a string of his own oil cars with his initials, "J. A. B." thereon, and also owns a tobacco plantation in the South where he "grows" his own cigars, his plantation, it is said, adjoining one owned by King Edward of England.

* * *

The Santa Fe Midway Oil Company is one of the late corporations to enter the Midway oil field. The incorporators are said to be prominently connected with the Santa Fe Railway Company. The new oil company is capitalized for \$150,000, and of this \$70,000 has already been subscribed. The following are directors and stockholders: F. H. Hall, Visalia; G. A. Hatfield, Fresno; T. J. Lee, Fresno; H. P. Anevale, Fresno, and J. E. Cory, Fresno.

GOLDFIELD.

Since the resumption of activity, following the forty days' lockout, Goldfield mines are again in the market with regular shipments. Steady contributors to the tonnage of high-grade are the Frances-Mohawk Dump lease, the Little Florence lease, the Loftus-Davis lease on Combination Fraction, the Jumbo Extension Higginson lease, the Morton-Beasley Combination Fraction lease, the Quartzite Dump lease, the St. Ives lease, the Trnett Dump lease and the Mohawk mine. Most of the output of the Goldfield Consolidated Mines properties is being handled at the Combination mill.

Cabinets have been ordered by the Goldfield Chamber of Commerce for the display of Goldfield ore specimens. At different offices in the city there are now the makings of as rich a collection as can probably be found in the world. Echoes of the old high-grade days came with the recent arrest of an Italian outfit in whose shacks were found cached sacks containing \$26,000 worth of quartz stolen from the Mohawk.

The Mining and Scientific Society of Nevada, organized in Goldfield and confining its membership to mining engineers, geologists and metallurgists, is taking action looking to the annihilation of what few wildcat propositions may still be foisting upon the unwary public.

Charles M. Schwab is steadily adding to his holdings in and near Goldfield. Following a recent visit from him comes now the announcement that he is to build a railroad to the Cactus Peak country, just east of Goldfield, where he controls a vast acreage of land upon which have been exposed veritable mountains of milling ore.

Plans are maturing for the running of a special boosting train from Goldfield to points East next September. The train will make stops at Ogden, Salt Lake, Denver, Omaha, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Chicago, Buffalo, Albany, Boston, New York, Baltimore, and on the return trip at St. Louis and Kansas City. Governor Sparks, members of the Goldfield Chamber of Commerce and prominent mining men from all Nevada camps will occupy all the cars but one, which will be devoted to exhibits. Wise men from the East will accompany the boosters on portions of their journey.

Goldfield corporations which have recently listed their shares on the San Francisco Exchange are the Goldfield Ethel Mining Company, the Goldfield Pittsburg Gold Mining Company, the Goldfield Tomboy Mining Company, the Great Bend Twin Mining Company and the Spokane Mining Company.

Profit-taking that followed the boom prices which succeeded the settlement of the labor troubles, the tightness of money in the East and above all the San Francisco riots, have caused a depression and ebb quotations on the Goldfield market. Prices are beginning to stiffen again. That they will return to their normal status is the belief of the wise ones who base their prophecies on the hope of a speedy settlement in Frisco and the optimistic expressions of Henry Clews as to the Wall Street conditions.

Deposits in Goldfield banks are averaging about \$9,000,000. There is no other city in the world whose bank deposits per capita of population are equal to those of Goldfield. The John S. Cook Bank, alone, has deposits of about six and a quarter millions.

A comparison of the Postmaster's reports for the first quarter of 1907

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with data for the first quarter of 1906 makes an eloquent testimonial to Goldfield's growth. The number of money orders issued, the registers dispatched and the registers received show increases for the first quarter of 1907 over the first quarter of 1906 of from 100 to 600 per cent. Cash received from other sources for the first quarters of the two years are given in the following table:

	Stamp Sales.	2nd Class.	Box Rents.
First quarter, 1906	\$ 9,968.19	\$ 74.95	\$ 766.90
First quarter, 1907	25,418.19	199.31	1,130.00
Increase	15,450.00	124.36	363.10

Percent increase: Stamp sales, 155; second class, 166; box rents, 47.

By the first of June cash will be available for the building of a new \$50,000 schoolhouse in Goldfield. Of the several bids submitted for purchase of bonds issued for this purpose the highest was for \$85,000, but it was rejected because of faulty indorsement of the certified check which accompanied it. The bid accepted, in the amount of \$82,500, was filed by John Nuveen & Co., of Chicago.

Goldfield is to be incorporated as a city as soon as the necessary minutiae of red tape can be unwound. This will expedite the giving of titles, establishing street grade lines, providing for sewerage, improving the streets, granting bonds therefor and granting franchises. The letting of a street car franchise for service in Goldfield and suburbs is now held up by the County Commissioners, awaiting such time as Goldfield's incorporation shall place her in a position to dictate her own affairs.

Cost of fuel and power in Goldfield and other Nevada camps should soon be cut in two. The General Electric Company of California is making ready to build a great power house near the head of the Mokelumne River, Calaveras County, California, and to stretch wires to Goldfield, Tonopah, Manhattan, Fairview, Wonder and other districts of Nevada. The California-Nevada Electric Power Company has purchased from T. B. Rickey, a Goldfield banker, 15,000 acres of land in Alpine County and proposes to build an electric railroad from Reno to Los Angeles, where are located its general offices. This company announces its intention to supply with electric energy Reno, Carson City, Virginia City, Yerington, Tonopah, Goldfield, Manhattan and Ely.

The Nevada Hippodrome Circuit Company has bought a choice lot in Goldfield and is erecting a theatre whose seating capacity will be 1,200. The playhouse will be opened this month by Lou Dockstadler's minstrel company of eighty artists. A little later Minnie Madder Fiske and De Wolfe Hopper will hold the boards.

There are two daily papers in Goldfield, the evening Chronicle and the morning Tribune. There are three weeklies, the Gossip, News and Review, and a semi-monthly, Goldfield Magazine. In June Ben Crittenden and John Iagan will launch another daily, to be published mornings.

The first all-night bank of the West will soon be doing business in Goldfield. It will be a check and deposit concern to accommodate the many who do business by night and slumber by day.

Magnificent business blocks and residences are going up on every street in Goldfield. One of them is William Wilson's four-story stone edifice on Main and Gold. Another is to be the home of the Chamber of Commerce, in which will be a permanent mineral exhibit, a bureau of information and statistical literature. The new block built by the Goldfield Mining Stock Exchange, a two-story stone, is nearly ready for occupancy and ground is breaking for the \$90,000 stone block to be erected by the Goldfield Stock and Exchange Board. Recently the Goldfield Review fold for \$6,000 a half-lot for which it paid \$2,000 five months ago. The Nevada Hippodrome Circuit Company acquired for \$12,000 title to its theatre lot which the vendor, O. V. Allen, bought last December for \$5,000.

The Goldfield way of doing things found exemplification in the manner of the local Shriners' going to Los Angeles. The trip across the desert was made in a score or more of big automobiles, all heavy laden with Shriners and things, the journey developing into a race of intense excitement. Train-time was laid in the shade.

An official house-cleaning day is one of the metropolitan signs of the times. Goldfield set apart a day of May which was devoted entirely to the cleaning and repairing of streets and sidewalks, the removal of all rubbish and garbage from the rear of business blocks and residences and the general beautification of the city.

Goldfield is called a desert city, yet on Arbor Day many school children gambled on the green swards of a canyon that cuts the Malapai hills to the southwest.

Goldfield may have the reputation of being the abode of only mercenaries whose corporations are soulless and whose sole aim is coin, yet there has been organized here a Humane Society to war against cruelty to horses and dogs and burros.

Goldfield has suffered in public esteem because of the presence inside her walls of anarchists, yet the Chamber of Commerce has offered \$1,000 reward for information leading to the apprehension of the authors of letters threatening the lives of the Judge and witnesses in the murder trial of Preston and Smith, agitators of the Industrial Workers of the World, who slew John Silva, a restaurant proprietor whose offense was that he permitted to dine at his tables union men who refused to affiliate with the I. W. W.; and Preston and Smith have been duly convicted.

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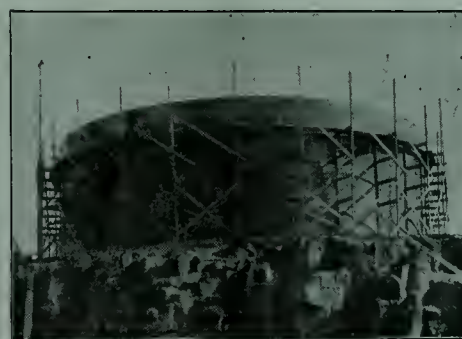
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EUROPEAN MARKET REPORT.

Russian Position.

The production of the Baku oil fields during the month of March, old style, amounted to 39,582,000 poods, of which only 550,000 poods were obtained by fountain production, the remainder being secured by baling. This production shows a falling off as compared with that for the month of February, taking into consideration that February was a short month.

The satisfactory position at Baku which has lately been prevailing has given way to a feeling of unrest, and there seems a considerable possibility of a further strike. That of the sailors on the Caspian Sea fleet still continues, although there does not seem to be much combination between the men.

There has been a slight fluctuation in the quotations on the Baku market, and crude petroleum for prompt delivery has advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ copeck per pood to 28 copecks per pood during the fortnight, whilst for forward delivery the quotation, after having fallen to $27\frac{3}{4}$ copecks per pood, has now advanced again to 28 copecks per pood, the same price as at the commencement of the period under review.

The quotation for residuals has been firm, and during the fortnight there has been an advance of $\frac{1}{2}$ copeck per pood to 29 copecks per pood for prompt delivery; whilst for delivery during the navigation of the Volga the quotation has advanced $\frac{1}{4}$ copeck per pood to $29\frac{1}{2}$ copecks per pood.

Kerosene free on rail Baku for prompt delivery, after falling to 33 copecks per pood, advanced to 34 copecks per pood, an advance of $\frac{1}{2}$ copeck during the fortnight. For forward delivery, however, sellers have been obliged to reduce their quotation 2 copecks per pood, and it is now 34 copecks per pood free on rail Baku.

Kerosene f. o. b. vessel on the Caspian Sea for shipment to the interior of Russia by the Volga fell to 33 copecks and then advanced to 34 copecks per pood, an advance of $\frac{1}{2}$ copeck during the period.

Indian Market Report.

The quotations for the different lamp oils on the Indian markets have undergone very little change during the past fortnight. The quotation for Burmah oil in Karahhi was somewhat reduced, and in Calcutta there was an advance in the quotation for American case oil. The volume of business was rather less. The market remains firm.

The quotations were as follows:

	Rupees.
Bombay—	
American case oil	4. 8. 0.
Russian case oil	4. 2. 0.
"Elephant" oil in tins	3. 10. 0.
Sumatra "Rising Sun" in tins	3. 10. 0.
Borneo oil in bulk	2. 10. 0.
Burmah oil in bulk	2. 12. 0.
Karahhi—	
American case oil	4. 0. 0.
Burmah oil in tins	3. 4. 6.
Borneo oil in tins	3. 4. 0.
Sumatra oil in bulk	3. 0. 0.
American oil in bulk	3. 0. 0.
Calcutta—	
American case oil	4. 9. 0.
Russian case oil	4. 5. 0.
Burmah oil in bulk	2. 13. 0.
Borneo oil in bulk	2. 13. 0.
Sumatra oil in bulk	3. 3. 0.
American oil in bulk	3. 3. 0.

English Market Report.

During the past fortnight the London and Liverpool lamp oil markets have remained steady. The quotations have been unchanged, both for Russian and American oils.

The volume of business has been smaller, but this must be expected as the days draw out.

The quotations were as follows:

LONDON—Russian oil, $5\frac{1}{2}$ d.@6d. ex wharf in barrels; American oil, $6\frac{1}{4}$ d.@ $6\frac{3}{4}$ d. ex wharf in barrels.

LIVERPOOL—Russian oil, $6\frac{1}{4}$ d.@ $6\frac{1}{4}$ d. ex wharf in barrels; American oil, $6\frac{1}{2}$ d.@ $6\frac{3}{4}$ d. ex wharf in barrels.

EASTERN EXPORTS.

Following are the exports of mineral oils from the eastern ports of the United States for the month of February, 1907:

	Quantities. Gallons.	Values. Dollars.
Crude—		
Philadelphia	3,645,587	215,991
Galveston	3,557,256	177,863
Total	7,202,843	393,854
Naphthas—		
New York	619,517	84,025
Philadelphia	1,385,794	96,378
Total	2,005,311	180,403
Illuminating—		
Boston and Charlestown	7,899	958
New York	45,303,654	3,082,831
Philadelphia	24,840,332	1,245,526
Galveston	1,710,927	105,327
Total	71,862,812	4,434,642
Lubricating and paraffin—		
Baltimore	339,500	44,353
Boston and Charlestown	12,355	2,093
New York	7,268,551	960,031
Philadelphia	3,096,121	334,766
Total	10,716,527	1,341,243
Residuum—		
New York	53,600	3,492
Philadelphia	1,370,812	48,664
Galveston	1,473,585	44,208
Total	2,897,997	96,364
Total mineral oils—		
Baltimore	339,500	44,353
Boston and Charlestown	20,254	3,051
New York	53,245,322	4,130,379
Philadelphia	34,333,646	1,941,325
Galveston	6,741,768	327,398
Total	94,685,490	6,446,506

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CALIFORNIA STOCK & OIL EXCHANGE.

Following are the latest quotations for stocks of oil companies listed on the California Stock & Oil Exchange:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Amalgamated Oil	1.00	1.00	McKittrick .....	.15	.....
Associated Oil Tr. Cer. 36.00	37.00	.....	Monarch of Arizona .....	.06	.....
Caribou	7.75	8.50	Nevada County .....	.50	.60
Chicago Crude .....	.08	.09	Occidental of W. Va. ....	.....	.05
Claremont .....	.....	82.50	Peerless	3.00	.....
Palton	1.00	.....	Piedmont .....	.14	.....
Graciosa	2.50	.....	Sovereign .....	.....	.20
Illinois Crude .....	.05	.....	Sterling	1.90	.....
Independence .....	.22	.....	Sunset Monarch .....	.16	.....
Junction .....	.....	.21	Superior .....	.10	.....
Kern .....	.10	.....	West Shore	2.25	.....
Kern River	6.50	7.25	Wolverine .....	.40	.....
Linda Vista .....	.14	.....	W. K. Oil Co. ....	.35	.....

SAN FRANCISCO STOCK & EXCHANGE BOARD.

Following are the latest quotations for stocks of mining companies listed on the San Francisco Stock & Exchange Board:

CALIFORNIA.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Argonaut	4.80	.....	Green Clin. ....	.50	.....
Bunker Hill	2.50	.....	Keane Won. ....	.....	.75
Gen. Eureka .....	.62	.....	Southern Belle .....	.40	.....
Crackerjack .....	.26	.....		

NEVADA.**Tonopah District.**

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Belmont	4.10	.....	MacNamara .....	.35	.....
Boston Tonopah .....	.08	.....	Midway	1.37	1.40
Brongher's .....	.11	.....	Mizpah Extension .....	.28	.....
California .....	.08	.10	Montana	3.30	3.32
Cash Boy .....	.05	.08	Montana Midway Ex. ....	.08	.09
Esperanza .....	.01	.02	Montana Pittsburg Ex. ....	.12	.13
Eureka Tonopah .....	.....	.07	North Star .....	.28	.....
Golden Anchor .....	.26	.27	Ohio Tonopah .....	.04	.05
Golden Crown .....	.10	.11	Paymaster .....	.....	.02
Gold Mountain .....	.03	.04	R Rock Extension .....	.....	.02
Gold Mountain Con. ....	.02	.....	Rescue Consolidated .....	.19	.20
Great Western .....	.03	.04	Tonopah Extension	2.70	2.75
Home .....	.....	.10	Tonopah Golden West .....	.....	.14
Indiana Tonopah .....	.01	.02	Tonopah S & G. ....	.....	.14
Iowa Tonopah .....	.07	.....		
Jim Butler96	1.00	Tonopah of Nevada	17.00
Jim Butler Exten.10	West End90	.95

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"BALAKANI" [5,200 tons], "CAUCASIAN" [6,600 tons],
"EUPLECTELA" [5,000 tons], "ROCKLIGHT," [4,100
tons], "TURBO" [5,100 tons], "PINNA" [7,800 tons]

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Goldfield District.

Adams13	.14	Grandma14	.15
Aloha14	Great Bend74	.75
Atlanta61	.62	Great Bend Annex14
Baltimore Goldfield .....	.....	.05	Great Bend Consolidated .....	.....	.09
Band .....	.....	.40	Great Bend Extension .....	.15	.16
Black Ants .....	.06	.07	Great Bend Fraction .....	.03	.06
B B Bonanza .....	.08	.09	Great Bend Twins .....	.....	.16
B B Extension .....	.09	.10	Ilbertaina .....	.09	.10
Black Rock .....	.06	.07	Highland .....	.09	.10
Blue Bell .....	.17	.18	Islam .....	.31	.....
Blue Bull .....	.34	.35	Jumbo .....	.....	4.10
Brooklyn .....	.03	.....	Jumbo Extension	1.65	.....
Butte Goldfield .....	.06	.07	Jumbo Ex. L & M .....	.....	.10
Booth .....	.46	.48	Kaiser Goldfield .....	.08	.11
C. O. D. ....	.51	.70	Kendall .....	.31	.....
C. O. D. M. & L. ....	.14	.....	Kendall Extension .....	.03	.04
Columbia .....	.41	.43	Knickerbocker Goldfield .....	.....	.15
Columbia Mt. ....	.54	.55	Laguna .....	.....	1.50
Columbia Mountain Ex. ....	.05	.07	Lone Star .....	.20	.21
Com. Fraction	3.10	3.15	Lou Dillon .....	.10	.14
Common .....	.27	.....	Mayne .....	.09	.10
Coming Nation .....	.16	.17	May Queen .....	.10	.....
Conqueror .....	.14	.....	May Queen Extension .....	.06	.....
Crackerjack .....	.19	.20	Midnight Pawnee .....	.05	.06
Daisy	1.22	1.30	Milltown .....	.....	.40
Daisy Annex .....	.....	.16	Milltown Fraction .....	.05	.06
Daisy Extension .....	.03	.04	Mohawk .....	.....	15.00
Desert Chief .....	.....	.10	Mohawk Annex .....	.03	.04
Diamond B B Con .....	.26	.28	Mohawk Con. Leasing .....	.19	.21
Diamondfield Triangle .....	.22	.23	Mohawk Extension .....	.14	.18
Dixie .....	.07	.08	Mohawk Junior .....	.....	.08
Dominion .....	.03	.04	Nevada Boy .....	.10	.11
Empire .....	.12	.13	Nevada Western .....	.....	.03
Esmeralda .....	.20	.22	Oro .....	.....	.28
Federal .....	.....	.11	Old Gold .....	.....	.05
Florence	4.25	4.30	Panyan .....	.....	.08
Florence Extension .....	.29	.30	Pennsylvania .....	.02	.03
Frances Mohawk .....	.87	.90	Potlatch .....	.40	.....
Frisco .....	.....	.10	Red Hills .....	.38	.39
Gold Bar Goldfield .....	.....	.75	Red Lion .....	.....	.12
Goldfield Bank .....	.09	.....	Red Top	3.00	3.40
Goldfield Bulldog .....	.....	.12	Red Top Extension .....	.26	.28
Goldfield Con.	6.12	6.25	Red Top Fraction .....	.00	.10
Goldfield Com. ....	.24	.....	Ruby Gold .....	.07	.....
Goldfield Eureka .....	.20	.....	Sandstorm .....	.48	.49
Goldfield Fissure .....	.07	.....	Sandstorm Extension .....	.04	.07
Goldfield G B Extension .....	.....	.23	Sandstorm W Extension .....	.....	.08

Goldfield Herald .....	.05	Silver Pick .....	.72	.....
Goldfield of Nevada .....	.14	Silver Pick Extension .....	.07	.09
Goldfield North Star .....	.07	Simmerone .....	.....	.25
Goldfield Portland .....	.18	St. Ives	1.05	1.07
Goldfield R King .....	.20	St. Ives Leasing .....	.12	.....
Gold Hill .....	.....	Sun Dog .....	.....	.04
Goldfield Lucky Strike .....	.....	Verde .....	.01	.03
Goldfield Kewanas .....	.89	Vernal .....	.20	.....
Goldfield Skylark .....	.08	Wonder .....	.03	.04
Goldfield Sovereign .....	.....	Yellow Rose .....	.08	.09
Goldfield Tomboy .....	.15	Yellow Tiger .....	.....	.19
Goldfield Union .....	.....	Yellow Top .....	.03	.....

Bullfrog District.

Amergosa .....	.03	Golden Scepter .....	.....	.17
Amethyst .....	.....	Happy Hooligau .....	.03	.....
Beatty .....	.11	H C Springs .....	.25	.....
Big Bullfrog .....	.....	Homestake King .....	.84	.85
Black Spar .....	.03	Lige Harris .....	.02	.03
Bon Mt Gld .....	.....	Little Bullfrog .....	.....	.01
Bonnie Clare .....	.43	Mayflower Consolidated .....	.40	.41
Bullfrog Annex .....	.....	Montana Bullfrog .....	.04	.06
Bullfrog Banner .....	.....	Montgomery Hill .....	.....	.03
Bullfrog Columbia .....	.04	Montgomery Mountain .....	.16	.18
Bullfrog Com. ....	.....	Montgomery Sho Ex. ....	.09	.10
Bullfrog Consolidated .....	.....	Nugget .....	.07	.....
Bullfrog Daisy .....	.10	North Shoshone .....	.....	.14
Bullfrog Extension .....	.....	Old Sol Bullfrog .....	.....	.20
Bullfrog Belmont .....	.....	Original Bullfrog .....	.11	.12
Bullfrog Jumper .....	.....	Philadelphia Bonanza .....	.....	.10
Bullfrog of Nevada .....	.17	Piute .....	.....	.08
Bullfrog National Bank..	.24	Pride G Mt. ....	.05	.06
Bullfrog North Star .....	.04	Red Bird .....	.....	.03
Bullfrog Pedestal .....	.....	Red Dog .....	.....	.15
Bullfrog Sunset .....	.07	Rhyolite Townsite .....	.02	.....
Bullfrog Victor .....	.....	Shoshone Bullfrog Gld. ....	.07	.....
Bullfrog Winner .....	.15	Shoshone National Bank..	.03	.....
Croesus .....	.....	Skookum Bullfrog .....	.....	.15
Denver Bullfrog Annex..	.10	Steinway .....	.08	.....
Diamond Bullfrog .....	.....	Tramp Con. ....	.62	.....
Gold Bar .....	.64	Tecopa Con. ....	.50	.....
Gold Anchor .....	.....	Valley View .....	.06	.....
Gold Anchor Annex .....	.....	Velvet .....	.....	.07
Gold Center .....	.....	Ventura .....	.20	.....
Gold Bullfrog .....	.....	Yankee Girl .....	.05	.06

Manhattan District.

April Fool Extension .....	.01	Manhattan Dexter .....	.11	.....
Atlantic & Pacific .....	.....	Manhattan Giant .....	.....	.09
Bonanza Extension .....	.18	Manhattan Gold Crater..	.....	.20
Comet .....	.02	Manhattan Gold King .....	.03	.....
Double Eagle .....	.01	Manhattan Verde .....	.....	.02
Eureka Mon. ....	.06	Manhattan Wisconsin .....	.....	.05
Gold Wedge .....	.06	Mineral Hill .....	.....	.04
Granny .....	.15	Mustang Manhattan .....	.19	.....
Hindocraft .....	.....	Mustang Annex .....	.01	.02
Jump Jack .....	.10	Mustang Extension .....	.12	.13
Little Grey .....	.17	Original Manhattan .....	.....	.17
Manhattan Atlas .....	.....	Pinenut .....	.10	.11
Manhattan Belmont .....	.01	Rocky Hill .....	.05	.....
Manhattan Broncho .....	.09	Seyler Humphrey .....	.07	.09
Manhattan Buffalo .....	.04	Stray Dog .....	.16	.....
Manhattan Consolidated .....	.....	Taquima Copper .....	.08	.....
Manhattan Extension .....	.....	Thanksgiving .....	.40	.....
Manhattan Com. ....	.05	United Manhattan .....	.10	.....
Manhattan Crescent .....	.....	Whale .....	.08	.....
Manhattan Cowboy .....	.04	Yellow Horse .....	.04	.05

Other Districts.

Alice Wouder .....	.05	Nevada Denver .....	.....	.05
Arcadia .....	.05	Nevada Hills	4.30	4.35
Cirac .....	.15	Nevada Hills Extension..	.....	.50
Cyrus Noble .....	.10	Nevada Hills Annex .....	.....	.14
E Com Won .....	.....	Nevada Gold Development .....	.....	.05
Eagles Nest .....	.22	Nevada Wonder .....	.....	.25
Fairview Aztec .....	.....	New Belmont Am. ....	.50	.....
Fairview G Boul .....	.....	N S Wouder .....	.....	.09
Fairview Hailstone .....	.07	Pittsburg John .....	.....	.10
Fairview Eagle .....	.....	Pittsburg Silver Peak	1.55	1.60
Fairview S King .....	.....	Pyramid .....	.45	.....
Florence G R K. ....	.....	Reese R Gld .....	.10	.....
Gold Reef .....	.13	Rex Wonder .....	.15	.....
Ida Mines .....	.....	Round Mountain .....	.....	.88
Ida Mae Annex .....	.....	Round Mountain Ex. ....	.....	.18
Interstate .....	.....	Round Mountain B Jaek..	.....	.20
Jackpot .....	.90	Ruby Won. ....	.....	.20
Jefferson Annex .....	.....	Sierra .....	.....	.19
John Consolidated .....	.09	S P Excel .....	.16	.18
Kaw Gold .....	.01	Seven Troughs C. ....	.....	.17
K Keystone .....	.02	Toano Friseo .....	.....	.40
Kaw of Nevada	Vulture10
Lizard25	W L Hiaw10
Lynx Creek	1.25	Wonderland15
Minaz Ped	1.22

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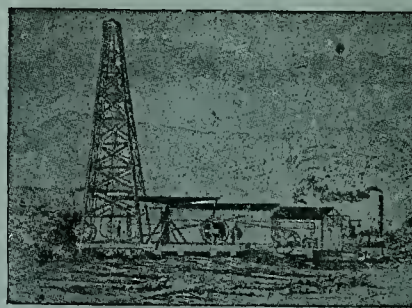
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PACIFIC MINING & OIL REPORTER

Vol. VIII. No. 15

San Francisco, Cal., June 5, 1907

Price, 10 Cents

OIL DISTRICTS OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

Third and Final Monograph in United States Geological Survey—The Santa Clara Valley—Southern Sulphur Mountain and Other Fields.

The third and final monograph in the U. S. Geological Survey's series of reports upon the oil districts of Southern California covers what is known as the Santa Clara Valley district, and has been compiled by George H. Eldridge. The first two papers of the series have already appeared in these columns. The paper presented below embraces a description of one of the most interesting fields of California, both from a scientific and commercial standpoint and embodies data to which the officers and operators of the different oil companies in the district have contributed much information of value which could not otherwise have been obtained. Following is an advance abstract of the monograph:

The Santa Clara Valley of Southern California is a structural depression modified by erosion. The heads of the valley lie in the San Gabriel Range and in the mountains to the north, which connect this range with other portions of the Coast Range and with the Sierras. After a westerly course of seventy-five miles the stream which drains the valley enters the Pacific a little south of the town of Ventura. The valley proper is given over to agriculture, but in the mountains on either side are many important oil fields.

The mountains north of the valley form the water shed between it and the Central Valley of California and also present a barrier to the Mohave Desert, which lies in the angle between the Sierras and the more southerly ranges of the State. These mountains are excessively rugged and represent the convergence of several ranges, which to the northwest maintain a conspicuous individuality. Pine Mountain, which is 7,488 feet in altitude, is their culminating point. The area thus occupied forms a part of the Santa Barbara Forest Reserve, recently set aside by the United States Government. The greater portion of it is accessible only by trail and is almost wholly uninhabited.

Oil Fields North of the Santa Clara.

The oil fields north of Santa Clara River involve an area having an east-west length of thirty-five miles and a width of seven to fifteen miles. For convenience of discussion, this area may be divided into the Ojai Valley, Sulphur Mountain, Silver Thread or Sisar Creek, Santa Paula Ridge, Sespe, Pole Canyon and Hopper-Piru fields.

Ojai Valley Fields.

The Ojai Valley fields comprise the region of the upper and lower valleys, lying between the Topatopa Range on the north and Sulphur Mountain on the south. Nordho, the only town within the district, lies about fifteen miles north of Ventura, with which it is connected by a spur track of the Southern Pacific Company, and twelve miles northwest of Santa Paula.

The oil wells in the Ojai fields comprise those of the Union Oil Company on the Pirie ranch, at the west end of Lion Hill; two in Lion Canyon, about one and one-half miles southeast of the Pirie wells; a couple drilled by Langdell, Newmark & Roux, near the summit on the north slope of Sulphur Mountain, and a group along the northeastern side of the Upper Ojai, sunk by the Widden-Double, Sobra Vista, and Santa Paula oil companies.

Southern Sulphur Mountain Field.

The oil areas that have been developed along the southern base of Sulphur Mountain lie at the heads of Aliso, Wheeler, Salt Marsh and Adams Canyon, and along the short gulch heading against Adams Canyon from the Santa Paula Valley. All are a short distance south of the northern boundary of what once constituted the San Buenaventura Mission. The general elevation of these areas is about 1,000 feet, Sulphur Mountain rising abruptly above to heights between 2,500 and 2,750 feet. The canyons are of easy grade and the intervening ridges are comparatively low.

The line of the suspected fault along the south side of Sulphur Mountain is marked in the several canyons by many strong seepages of petroleum, and in proximity to the fracture, in the northward dipping on more severely crumpled strata of the Fernando formation, most if not all of the wells of this gen-

eral field are drilled. Those yielding the lighter oil, however, may penetrate to minor sands in the Modelo, or they may be peculiar to the brown shale of uncertain though perhaps Modelo age. The heavier oil without doubt occurs in the Fernando formation.

The wells in the field under discussion have been drilled at the heads of Aliso, Wheeler, Salt Marsh and Adams canyons and along the bottom of a short gulch east of Adams Canyon. But little new development was under way at the time of the investigation, and it was difficult to obtain data relating to the occurrence of the petroleum. Furthermore, many of the wells were old and were abandoned, while the product of others was reduced to only one or two barrels a day. The initial flow of some of the wells appears to have been as high as 25 or even 50 barrels. The depth as a rule ranges between 150 and 500 feet, but here and there 1,800 or 2,000 feet is said to have been attained. An early mode of recovering the oil was by tunnels, many of which penetrate the shale of Sulphur Mountain. From these a small amount of oil still seeps, although several barrels a day have been obtained.

Two varieties of oil occur in this field—one black, with a gravity of 19 degrees to 30 degrees B.; the other green, with a gravity of 30 degrees to 32 degrees B. The lighter oil, as already stated, is believed to be associated with the shale doubtfully assigned to the Modelo formation. It occurs nearer the base of the mountain than the black and heavy oil. The comparatively shallow depth of certain of the wells yielding green oil and their location well up the slopes of Sulphur Mountain suggest the possibility that the productive beds outcrop in the base of the mountain. None of the strata, however, so far as the writer could learn, showed any indication of containing petroleum.

The duration of life of the wells varies. Two years seems to be the maximum for the larger yields, but beyond this time the product dwindles to one of two barrels a day, and there remains constant for an indefinite time. This constancy, coupled with the inexpensiveness of pumping, accounts for their still remaining in service. The earliest drilling reported in this field was done by Mr. Adams twenty-five years ago in Adams Canyon. This well and another in proximity, put down by the Union Oil Company, afforded a light oil, and a similar product was obtained by wells in Salt Marsh Canyon. Periodic attempts have been made to develop the source from which this supply was derived, but without success.

Silver Thread or Sisar Creek Field.

The Silver Thread field is developed on the high ground immediately north of Sisar Creek, near its confluence with Santa Paula Creek, directly opposite the productive territory east of the latter stream.

The oil wells of this district all lie immediately north of the Silver Thread fault, which separates the Modelo shale and the Sespe red beds. They pierce the red beds, and a few wells in their upper portions pass through the more southerly members of the older but overlying rusty beds that carry Eocene fossils. None of the wells is distant more than 200 or 300 feet from the plane of fracture, while one or two are especially close to it, appearing, indeed, to have been sunk in crushed rock of the Modelo formation; however, in view of the uncertainty as to the dip of the fault plane, it may be that they pass at slight depth from the fragmental Modelo into the more solid strata of the older formations north of the fault.

The maximum depth attained is a little over 1,000 feet. The wells are all small, twelve barrels per day being the largest individual yield at the present time. The gravity of the oil varies somewhat from well to well, but the average is approximately 19 degrees B. The color of the oil is green. The only flowing wells are those of the Ojai Company, which lie west of the others, with their collars at a considerably lower elevation; they are also very shallow and are, moreover, located directly in the line of seepage of the region.

Field South of Santa Paula Ridge.

The productive oil territory immediately east of Santa Paula Canyon lies at the foot of the steep southern face of San Cayetano Mountain, and is the eastward extension of the Ojai, Silver Thread and Sulphur Mountain districts.

The wells of this field are confined chiefly to the brown shale, and range in depth from a few hundred to nearly 2,000 feet. Sandy beds undoubtedly occur; but in the main the strata are blue, brown and black shale, with occasional harder layers, known to the drillers as "hard shells." The oil is found in the

coarser sediments. The Empire wells, in the eastern part of the field, show traces of the Fernando sandstone and conglomerate, from which, doubtless, they draw a portion of their oil, the remainder coming from the underlying Modelo formation. Some of the wells of this field are reported to have started at 200 barrels or more, the yield after a short time falling off until it is now between five and twenty barrels. The oil is light, its gravity being 35 degrees B., and of greenish color, resembling in a measure that from the same formation in the Puente Hills.

The companies operating east of Santa Paula Creek are the O'Hara, the Chicago Crude, the Pacton Gold Bond, the Pure, the Hartford, the Cuniff and the Empire.

Pole Canyon.

Pole Canyon, but two miles from Sespe Creek, lies wholly beyond the area of disturbed rocks that are so well developed at the entrance to the gorge of the Sespe. Although no productive wells have yet been drilled in this territory, it is deemed advisable to include here a short discussion on its structure, as it connects two productive areas and may at some future time be found on careful prospecting to be itself an oil-producing region.

At the north end of the section, on the eastern flank of Hopper Mountain, the southern and western edge of an extensive outcrop of Modelo sandstone is seen. South of this outcrop is a narrow belt of Vaqueros shale which is locally crumpled into an asymmetric anticline. South of the Vaqueros area the Modelo formation reappears, turned past the vertical at the crest of the ridge east of Pole Canyon, but quickly regaining its southerly dip in the slopes below. At the lower edge of the outcrop there is some confusion in the succession of strata, and in the dips it is believed that a slight displacement has taken place in addition to an overthrow. The overthrow is best observed in the upper Modelo sandstone, which outcrops in a continuous half circle, the axis of the fold pitching about 45 degrees southeast. In this sandstone also is well shown the principal syncline of the region, which may be designated the Oat Mountain syncline, its western extremity lying in that mountain. Except for sharp, anticlinal crumples near its northern and southern edges, this syncline is comparatively symmetrical, the outcropping stratum in the trough of the fold being the uppermost shale of the Modelo formation. Immediately south of the southern anticlinal crumple is a second fault, designated the Sulphur Mountain fault, its trend being north 60 degrees west, the direction of its hade doubtful, though perhaps to the south, the downthrow to the south, and the maximum displacement probably more than 1,000 feet. This fracture is traceable diagonally across Sulphur Mountain to the bottom of the Santa Clara Valley; it is also in direct line with certain sharp crumples in Chaffee Canyon, south of the valley, to which, therefore, it may be structurally related. To the west the fault passes into the ridge running south from Oat Mountain, perhaps continuing to Sespe Canyon and merging with the San Cayetano fracture. Over this portion of its course, however, its identification is next to impossible, for the strata are but a succession of shales which may be either Vaqueros, Modelo, or both. These shales are of great thickness, and extend southward in unbroken outcrop to the Santa Clara Valley, only a narrow fringe of overlying Pliocene separating them from the bottom lands for a mile or two along their front. The shales display a number of minor folds, but their predominant dip is northward. Just before passing beneath the Pliocene, however, this seems to change to southward, more or less in conformity with that of the younger rocks. Across the Santa Clara Valley, but at a distance of nearly two miles, the probable upper members of the Sespe and lower members of the Vaqueros appear, but the intervening structure is unknown.

Hopper-Piru Fields.

The district discussed in this section embraces the territory contiguous to Hopper and Nigger canyons, the lower portion of Piru Creek, and its tributaries Modelo, Blanchard, Lime, and Reasoner canyons on the west and Santa Felicia and Holser canyons on the east. The topography, especially about Hopper Canyon, is very rugged, but considerable portions of the district are accessible over the roads which follow the canyons. Piru, at the mouth of Piru Creek, is the only town of importance in the district.

The oil wells of the Hopper-Piru district comprise the San Cayetano, Sunset, Fortuna, Nigger Canyon, Modelo Canyon, Piru Oil and Land Company, and Holser Canyon wells. All but the last two groups are situated west of Piru Creek.

The productive wells of the Piru Oil and Land Company are located in the valley of Piru Creek, about two miles northeast of Piru. At present two wells yield oil and one water. They penetrate conglomerate and sandstone, with some clay, which are believed from their fossils to be the Fernando formation. The general dip of the strata is from 45 degrees to 60 degrees or 70 degrees south and the strike varies slightly on either side of east and west. The particular horizon in the Fernando is somewhat uncertain, by reason of the proximity of the wells to what appears to be a line of unconformity between this formation and the older Modelo beds. It is, however, undoubtedly well up in the Fernando, if the section across the hills in front of the wells and directly north of Camulos is to be taken as a criterion.

Less than half a mile south of Holser Canyon is one of the more prominent anticlines that have affected the Fernando formation east of Piru Creek. The continuation of this anticline to the west was not determined, but from its position and trend it may pass into the Modelo fold; on the other hand, like so many other folds in this region, it may spring from the system west of Piru Creek, but maintain an independent position east of the stream.

Two wells, the Ramona and New Camulos, are located a little south of the axis of this anticline, in tributaries of Holser Canyon, and north of the canyon, between half a mile and a mile north of the axis, is the Crown King. None of these wells has yet found oil. The rocks of Holser Canyon are conglomerate and sandstone, with local beds of argillaceous shale. Some of the sandstone shows the presence of a considerable amount of bitumen throughout its mass and it is probable that drilling operations are conducted here on this account.

Oil Fields South of the Santa Clara.

The oil fields south of the Santa Clara River involve an area having an east-west length of 29 miles and a width of from one-half to four miles. For convenience of discussion the territory is divided into four fields, which lie at varying intervals along the front of Oak Ridge and the Santa Susana Mountains, none being yet developed on the slopes of South Mountain. Enumerated from west to east they are the Bardsdale and the Torrey-Eureka-Tapo fields, on the north flank of Oak Ridge; the Pico field, comprising Pico, Dewitt, Towseley, Wiley, Rice, and East canyons, along the Santa Susana Mountains; and the Elsmere field, containing the Elsmere and Placerita wells, on the spurs of the San Gabriel Range.

The fields are developed along the axes of the Oak Ridge, Torrey, Eureka-Tapo, Pico, and Elsmere anticlines. The Placerita wells are quite independent of the others and are located on the northward-dipping schists of the San Gabriel Range. The formations involved are the Sespe (Eocene), Vaqueros (lower Miocene), and Fernando (large Pliocene). All of these are productive. In addition the schists of the San Gabriel Range afford some oil.

Bardsdale Field.

The Bardsdale field, as here described, includes South Mountain and Oak Ridge as far east as the vicinity of Chaffee Canyon. As all of the proved oil territory in the field lies north of the crest of the range the detailed description will deal largely with the northern slopes.

A single oil field has been developed in the South Mountain-Oak Ridge anticline. It lies opposite Bardsdale, extending along the axis of the fold from Grimes Canyon westward for a mile and a half. Two companies are operating—the Union Oil Company and the Bardsdale Crude Oil Company. The territory of the former is adjacent to Grimes Canyon; that of the latter is the westward extension of the field. The wells of these companies are sunk in the rusty-yellow conglomerate sandstone described as the lowermost formation of this district and possibly of Eocene age. The wells are located along the highest portion of the anticline, the elevation of any particular bed diminishing in both directions along the axis of the fold. The records of the wells indicate that oil is found in the rusty sandstone and in the underlying red and gray sandy beds at depths of 300 to 815 feet. The total depth of the wells varies from 500 to 1,000 feet. The oil is black and its gravity is reported as ranging from 23 degrees to 32 degrees B., the average being about 30 degrees. In one instance an oil of about 17 degrees B. was encountered. Occasionally water is pumped with the oil, but this is exceptional where a good landing stratum is obtained for the casing. Such a stratum is usually found among the red bands of the beds underlying the rusty sands. These, being generally more argillaceous than the gray bands, afford a more nearly water-tight bed. The wells of the Union Oil Company have been steady producers for a number of years, the decrease reported to the writer being but slight.

Torrey-Eureka-Tapo Fields.

The district discussed in the following paragraph embraces Oak Ridge, east of Chaffee Canyon, and the western portion of the Santa Susana Mountains as far east as the head of Tapo Canyon. Within it are three productive areas—those of Torrey, Eureka and Tapo canyons.

The productive territory of the Torrey anticline, forming what is known as the Torrey field, embraces an area of about one square mile, the length being twice the breadth and lying with the strike of the rocks, which gradually bend from north 65 degrees west, the direction prevailing on the side of the flexure, to northwest, north northwest, and north as the strata round its end. The axis of the anticline passes close to the northern edge of the field, the

wells, with a few exceptions, having been drilled in the strata of gentler dip, 3 degrees to 10 degrees, south of the axis. In all there are between 50 and 60 wells, aligned in seven or eight concentric arcs, in accordance with the curves assumed by the outcropping strata.

The wells of Eureka Canyon are located in its lower reaches, most of them being grouped at the sharp turn half a mile above its mouth. The geology of the immediate region is somewhat doubtful, but if the structure is that of a highly compressed compound fold the locus of the wells is not far from its anticlinal axis; moreover, the developed territory is in the vicinity of a prominent curve in the stratification planes, the axis having been pushed somewhat northward between Eureka and Torrey canyons.

Wells have been drilled in the main fork of Tapo Canyon and also in each branch of a westerly tributary. Those at present producing lie along the east fork of this tributary. They are four in number, although from their designation, Nos. 12 to 15 inclusive, it is to be inferred that several others have been in existence in earlier days. Indeed, one or two of these old wells still contain a slight amount of oil. The producing wells are sunk in northward-dipping sandstone and shale a mile north of the axis of the Tapo anticline. They yield at present from 5 to 40 barrels of oil per day. The gravity is 20 degrees to 24 degrees B., the 20-degree oil being produced by the well highest up in the canyon and lowest as to the strata penetrated.

Pico Fields.

The Pico district, the western part of what is popularly known as the "Newhall district," comprises the region of the Santa Susana Mountains from Tapo Canyon to Fernando Pass. The Newhall district is divided into the Pico and Elsmere districts for the purpose of this discussion, the geologic condition in the two subdistricts being quite different.

The productive fields of the Santa Susana Mountains, enumerated from west to east, include those of Pico, Dewitt, Towsley, Wiley, Rice and East canyons, all on the northern slope. With the exception of those in Dewitt Canyon, which are apparently on a secondary crumple, all are ranged along the main Pico anticline, some to the north, others to the south of the axis. The anticline apparently maintains a uniform elevation except at the extremities, where it pitches east and west, respectively. This uniformity of level may account for the fact that the anticline has been found productive for so large a proportion of its length. This is in marked contrast to the development along the Oak Ridge anticline, the axis of which is decidedly undulating and which has been proved productive only at its point of maximum elevation opposite the town of Bardsdale. Doubtless many other factors enter into the explanation of the relative productiveness of the two anticlines, but the conditions above mentioned are to be considered in any attempt to account for it.

Elsmere Field.

The Elsmere field comprises that portion of the Newhall district lying east of Newhall Creek and extending as far east as Los Pinetos Canyon. The productive territory is confined to the northwest end of the San Gabriel range, which terminates at Fernando Pass and Newhall Creek.

The Elsmere oil field is developed in the broad sweep of the strata about the west end of the Elsmere anticline. The companies operating, named in order from south to north, include the Enterprise, Zenith, Eureka, Crude, Pearl, Santa Ana and Pacific Coast. The Pacific Coast wells are confined chiefly to the slopes and bottom of Elsmere Canyon, although a few are ranged along the crest and western face of Elsmere Ridge. The Santa Ana Company has three wells high up on the north point of this ridge, while the wells of the other companies are ranged along a tributary of Newhall Creek, west of Elsmere Ridge, in proximity to the Los Angeles wagon road. Roughly, the wells are ranged concentrically about the anticline, the Enterprise, Pearl and Zenith lying farthest out and to the west, the wells of Elsmere Ridge in a circle somewhat within these, and those of the Pacific Coast Oil Company in Elsmere Canyon nearest the heart of the fold. In addition to the above, Nettleton & Kellerman have a group of three wells a little further north and the New Century and Freeman & Nelson oil companies a few wells in Placerita Canyon, five miles east of Newhall. The well of the California Oil Company, high up on the slopes of the San Gabriel range, is said to penetrate a few feet of still older beds of the Vaqueros and then to pass into granite.

PETROLEUM GAS AS FUEL IN BORYSLAW, GALICIA, AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Dr. J. Gruskiewicz, conductor of the Boryslaw experiment laboratory, Galicia, Austria-Hungary, recently discoursed on the above theme before a convention numbering about 100 people. Besides those interested in obtaining crude oil and earth wax there were present representatives of the district mining office, physicians and others. The discourse awakened considerable interest, especially because, in Boryslaw, the impression made by the numerous accidents which have recently occurred is deep.

The speaker briefly reviewed all sorts of gases and then turned his attention to petroleum gas with the design of discussing its suitability as fuel for dwellings, for which purpose it is largely employed in Boryslaw. The petroleum gases have, in comparison with illuminating gas, for example, which also serves for fuel, the advantage that they are not poisonous, which property the latter possesses in a very high degree. A person exposed to the influence of petroleum gas first experiences humming in the ears, dimness of vision and sinks into a sort of intoxication, but by going into the fresh air all these conditions vanish. Poisoning by illuminating gas, on the other hand, is very dangerous. Poisoning by petroleum gas is not to be apprehended in cases (and herein lies a very great superiority of this gas) when the same is diffused in the dwelling on account of imperfect gas conducting.

On the other hand, petroleum gas, and also illuminating gas, mixed with air, yields an explosive product which is a very great disadvantage. In this respect illuminating gas is superior since small quantities of the same in the air betray themselves through the odor and one can immediately remedy the evil. Petroleum gas, on the contrary, is almost odorless, and therefore can easily and unexpectedly generate an explosive product which can have incalculable consequences if coming into contact with a spark. The representative proposed perfuming the petroleum gas in order to be able to guard against its escape in case of imperfection of the conductor. Relative hereto the experiments made at his instance led to very satisfactory results. A collection of the explosion limits of the illuminating gas and air compound is given in the following:

	Air. P.C.	Gas. P.C.
Lower explosion limit	83.4	16.6
Upper explosion limit	93.4	5.5
Explodes most violently	90	10
Explodes not at all	80	20
Explodes not at all	94.02	5.88

Experiments made with petroleum gas by the representative showed the same results.

An animated discussion of the topic took place, but unfortunately the subject could not be exhausted because of the advanced hour. There was a general complaint of the lack of any contrivance for the regulation of the gas pressure, although, as was stated, many dwellings in Boryslaw were heated with these gases, and, indeed, directly from the well (the gas passes the so-called distributor or separator), and the same pressure prevails in the gas conductor as is in the well concerned. In order to give a conception of the pressure of the gases used for fuel in Boryslaw it may be stated that this pressure lies between 0 and 1 and frequently above 10 atmospheres. In consequence of this the flame in the stove goes out from time to time, again it is often so intense that the stove is heated red hot and threatens to fall to ruins. In the cities the gas is wont to have a pressure which does not exceed that of a column of water of from 65 to 250 meters.

Besides this great fault of variable pressure, which the Boryslaw field gas uses for heating purposes possesses, there exists still a second far more important and menacing inadequacy, namely, the directly criminal careless installation of the gas conductors. The material applied heretofore is, for the most part, inadequate for the purpose because one generally employs old pipes for installation and permits the work to be performed by unqualified people. The case of Adamowski, in which the lives of three men were sacrificed, first made us notice how foolishly we had dealt with a material which is not less dangerous than a bomb.

So far as the discussion was finished its results may be comprehended in the following points: 1. A pressure regulator should be placed in every house which possesses a gas heater contrivance. 2. The material used for installation should be new and tested as to its compactness by means of water pressure. 3. The installation should be made by a competent workman under the supervision of an officially authorized person. 4. All bars which separate the stove from the chimney should be removed unconditionally. 5. To insure complete security the petroleum gas must be perfumed. 6. Outside the house an apparatus should be affixed to the gas conductor which will permit immediate exclusion of the gas.—Naphta.

STARRETT PUMP IN THE WARD SHAFT, COMSTOCK MINES, VIRGINIA CITY, NEVADA.

The Starrett pump is installed on the 2,480-foot level of the Ward shaft, acting as an auxiliary to two centrifugal pumps, one of which is a 5-step centrifugal, located on the 2,430-foot level, and the other a single step, located on the 2,480-foot level.

The quantity pumped from these levels is about 200 gallons per minute. The single step centrifugal delivers this water from the 2,430-foot level to the 5-step, a lift of 50 feet; the 5-step takes it from the 2,430-foot level to the Suto tunnel, a lift of 850 feet.

The Starrett pump delivers the water from the 2,480-foot level straight through to the Suto tunnel, a lift of 900 feet. This work was done by the Starrett pump, on a continuous run of 21 hours, with 75 pounds pressure per square inch, while the combined pressure of the two centrifugal pumps, to make the 900-foot lift, was 420 pounds per square inch.

Using only 75 pounds as against 420 pounds, the Starrett pump gave, within 1 per cent, the efficiency of the centrifugal pumps. It is conceded that by carrying 100 to 110 pounds pressure on the Starrett pump its efficiency will exceed that of the centrifugals from 6 to 10 per cent.

The centrifugals are direct connected to a motor, the 5-step to a 200 horsepower motor and the single-step to a 25 horsepower motor.

The Starrett is operated by air taken from a motor-driven compressor at the surface, so that there is nothing under ground but the pump itself.

In case of a sudden influx of water, sufficient to drown the pumps, the Starrett would be uninjured while the motors connected to the centrifugals would be practically ruined and the pumps rendered inoperative.

The comparative dimensions and weight of the 5-step centrifugal pump with the Starrett pump are as follows:

Five-step centrifugal, not including motor.....	3½x11 x3½ feet high
Starrett pump	3½x 3½x6 feet high
Five-step centrifugal, not including motor, about.....	10,000 pounds
Starrett pump, about	1,700 pounds

The maximum capacity of the 5-step centrifugal is 600 gallons per minute; that of the Starrett is 1,500 gallon per minute.

The efficiency of the Starrett pump remains the same; it does not fall because it has no moving parts to wear, while a centrifugal pump is constantly decreasing in efficiency with the wear of its runners.

The Virginia Enterprise, of April 10, 1907, has this to say:

"The advantages of this pump over those now on the market are many. In the first place, it is very light for its capacity. The pump now in use at the Ward shaft weighs 1,700 pounds. It has no vibration, therefore requires no bracing, which is a very troublesome, though essential, feature of the average pump. It takes up very little space, and is so constructed that it affords easy

access to its working parts. It may be suspended in a shaft, submerged in a sump or placed on a station; and on account of its general usefulness and portability gives promise of being the coming pump for the unwatering of old workings and for use as a permanent station pump.

The low pressure to which discharge columns connected to this pump are subjected under high lifts, means that cheaper, lighter and more easily-installed columns may be used to take water from it. The absence of plungers and of packing goes a long way toward reducing the cost of maintenance as compared with plunger pumps. Starrett pump was invented by D. W. Starrett of Oakland, Cal. World's patents have been secured, and are in the hands of The W. G. Leale Pump Company of San Francisco, where the company's works are now located.

Yesterday's test at the Ward has proved the adaptability of the pump to high lifts, and has removed the last doubt as to its future, and the certainty of success in unwatering the lower levels of the Comstock mines."

A number of the professors from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology called on Mr. Starrett in Boston last October to examine a plant then on exhibition there, and to study the principles involved in the Starrett system of pumping. They pronounced the invention a great discovery and made arrangements for a pump to be installed in the Institute, where its importance to future students, as an additional study of hydraulics, is manifest.

OIL AS FUEL ON RAILROADS.

Perhaps no interests have been more benefited in this country by the abundance of fuel oil than those of the railroad companies especially in the West and Southwest. The substitution of liquid fuel for coal and wood on the Pacific Coast is so extensive that nearly all of the freight and passenger locomotives of the principal systems, such as the Santa Fe and the Southern Pacific, burn petroleum exclusively. While many of the standard coal-burning engines have been equipped with oil-burning apparatus, and the space devoted to coal utilized for oil tanks, a large number of locomotives has been designed and built exclusively for the use of liquid fuel. The comparative tests that have been made of the best steam coal and of ordinary petroleum such as is produced from the California region proves beyond question that the latter is far more economical. Its use has passed well beyond the experimental stage.

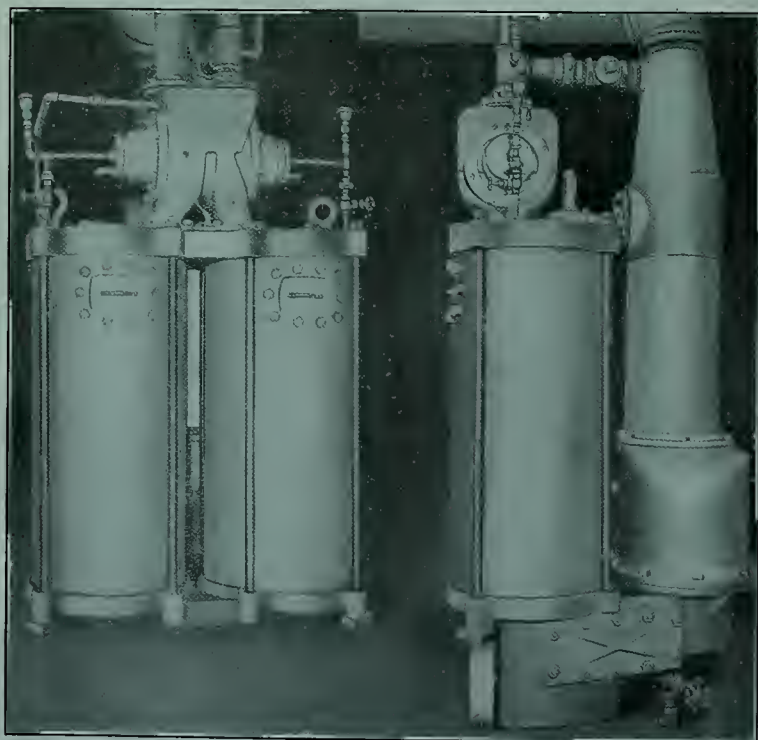
One of the great advantages of petroleum is that fueling stations along the various systems can be supplied with it at a minimum cost and with little inconvenience, the oil being stored in reservoirs which are filled from trains of tank cars.

The cost of equipping a passenger or freight locomotive with oil-burning apparatus ranges between \$100 and \$150 to each engine, some of the systems being more expensive on account of the patents. The experience of the engineers with the liquid fuel is that they can make steam in about one-half the time required to get a coal-burning engine ready for service. By means of the ordinary burner the supply of oil can be regulated to a nicety, the flame being watched through a peep-hole in the furnace door. By noting the hue of the flame the fireman can tell at a glance whether the spray in which the fuel is forced into the fire-box contains too much or too little petroleum, and the proportion can be increased or diminished by merely turning a regulating valve. If the flame is white the combustion is practically complete. Engineers who have been utilizing petroleum claim that it becomes a smokeless fuel if the firing is properly done. This alone gives it a great advantage over coal, to say nothing of the reduced labor of the fireman.

The main difficulty experienced in the burning of liquid fuel is the formation of a deposit in the bottom of the fire-box when the combustion is not perfect. This forms a mass so hard that it is necessary to break it up with an iron bar in order to remove it. When a layer of the carbon has formed it decreases the draft and makes it difficult to keep up the required steam pressure. Another difficulty which has been encountered is the tendency of the oil to clog the spraying conduits. Being secured from a wide area of territory the oil is not of uniform consistency, some kinds having higher specific gravity than others. If too much of the heavy oil is forced through the spraying apparatus, it may choke the feeding conduits, so that the feed ceases and the steam cannot be generated. A few instances have occurred on the Southwestern lines where engines have been disabled from this cause, but they are only occasional.

The use of petroleum fuel is of especial value in Southeastern California and in Arizona, where the distance from the nearest coal deposits is so great that the expense of transporting coal to the several supply stations is a very important item.

As three barrels of oil equal a ton of ordinary steam coal, a train of tank cars will carry a much larger supply of fuel than a coal train of the same tonnage. Going from station to station, enough cars are switched off at each to fill the reservoirs. This operation is usually performed by an ordinary steam pump, as the reservoir is placed on an elevated base so it can be emptied by gravity.



From a flashlight of the Starrett Pump in the Ward Shaft, pumping 200 gallons per minute, to the Suto tunnel, a lift of 900 feet.

SOUTHERN FIELDS.**Los Angeles Market.**

The market continues as usual for fuel oil, prices \$1 a barrel at the well, with large contracts at less figures still running. For road oil there is a famine. The authorities have begun very, very strict, and nothing but heavy 12 gravity with 70 to 80 per cent. asphalt is being accepted by many municipalities. Small quantities are to be had from Southern fields, usually treated, but the bulk must come from Sunset and the car famine practically bars that out. The railroad is also unquestionably very reluctant to undertake the hauling of great quantities of oil over the Tehachapi. The "jumbo" tank cars cause more wrecks than any other class of traffic and are the bane of the railroad employee's life on the mountains. As a result of this the city of San Bernardino recently failed to get a single bid in answer to its advertisement and the street committee was instructed to buy a carload in the open market regardless of price.

The Adeline Oil Company has sold 5,000 barrels to a local contractor and has been assured of two cars a week, the biggest concession yet obtained. If transportation were obtained ten times this amount could be sold here. Everywhere the shortage is felt severely. The simple truth is that the people have reached the firm determination that they will have good oil or none.

The effort to remove City Oil Inspector Charles A. Blackmar seems to have fizzled out completely, the Council filing the Mayor's recommendation. The simple fact of the matter is that parties who made a fat thing out of the city by selling worthless slop to the city as oil, objected to his tests that destroyed their graft. They were really behind the movement. The Mayor was simply deceived.

The Union Oil Company continues to bring oil from Port Harford to San Pedro in tank steamers. Just at present the amount coming is not so large, the reason not being quite apparent but probably due to increased and more urgent demand elsewhere. Besides this the Southern Refinery and perhaps one or two others have been bringing Santa Maria oil here by rail. The Union Consolidated refinery is said to have offered a dollar a barrel for Ventura oil on a five-year contract.

Los Angeles County.

The Amalgamated Oil Company is running twelve strings west of the city. The Rancho La Brea, A. F. Gilmour, the Los Angeles-Pacific Railroad and the Pacific Light and Power Company are also working.

At Whittier the Murphy, Central, Home, Fillmore, Canadian Pacific and Whittier Crude are drilling. The Murphy is also deepening its second well in the Coyote hills just over the Orange county line. There are no new developments from districts that have been marked out for wildcat development in the county.

Orange County.

At Fullerton development is being pushed on nearly every property. The Union has four strings running. In the Stearus well No. 4, 2,700 feet of casing are in the hole, one of the longest strings. On the Bastanebury ranch at Fullerton the Union is still at work but no results have yet been achieved.

At Newport the first well is still tied up on account of the heavy oil that has filled up the casing as a result of a blowout, blocking efforts to reach the lighter stratum beneath.

The Fairview Oil Company (Young & Collins) is getting its rig in shape to drill but no actual drilling has been done yet.

Ventura County.

The property of the defunct Ventura Oil Company at Santa Paula, lying between the Bard, Union and Ojai properties, has been sold by the last owner, a Mr. Wright, of this city, to a group of Los Angeles capitalists who will organize a company and develop at once. The names of the new owners have not been made public to date.

The Channel Oil Company has been organized at Santa Barbara by Los Angeles and Santa Barbara capitalists to drill just across the line from Santa Barbara county. B. Chandler is president.

Wildcats on the Desert.

The Kramer Consolidated Oil Company, a corporation of Los Angeles people that has been trying intermittently for the last six years to get oil on the desert near Kramer in San Bernardino county just across the Kern line and drilled two unsuccessful holes, is again at work and down over 2,100 feet on the third well. They report excellent indications and say they are much encouraged. None of the stockholders are men of great wealth and again and again they have been obliged to shut down, sometimes for nearly a year at a time but they are very persistent and will not quit despite all failures.

William Maybury, a local oil expert, has located a large body of land near Mojave, Kern county, just east of the town and the junction of the Santa Fe and Espee, where he says he anticipates drilling within the next two or three months.

Nevada, Utah and Mexico.

The Nevada Oil Company has shipped a rig to Reno for its first well near that town. The same people have lands near Rhyolite and have announced their intention of drilling there very soon.

The Bakersfield and Utah Oil Company, organized by Bakersfield and Los Angeles people, has shipped a rig to Fillmore, Millard county, Utah, a few

miles from the Salt Lake Railroad and 130 miles south of Salt Lake City to drill. Some other local men have located lands around there to be in if the result is favorable.

The Mexican Petroleum Company, Limited, of Delaware, has just declared a dividend of one-half of one cent a month on the stock. This is equivalent to one cent on the stock of the old corporation as it was exchanged on the basis of two for one. This is soon to be increased, it is announced, to 8 per cent annually or 16 per cent on the old stock which has been paying 8 per cent per annum.

COALINGA.

Walash No. 10 well is down 350 feet and making good progress after getting over a little trouble with collapsed casing.

Boston California Oil Company well No. 1, on 24-19-15, is down 550 feet in 12½ casing and making good progress. This is a new East Side company that has started work in deep territory. Boston capitalists are backing the enterprise.

W. K. No. 2 well has the record for 12½-inch casing, having gotten in nearly 1,600 feet. They give promise of a record well for the East Side.

The Peerless Consolidated Oil Company have taken over one-half of section 10-20-15 and have their No. 1 rig up on the northeast quarter and will begin spudding-in in a few days.

A local syndicate have taken over 140 acres in the southeast quarter of section 32-19-15 and expect to begin active operations at once.

The greatest flurry of the past few months in this field has been caused by the striking of oil by the Commercial Petroleum Oil Company in its well No. 1 on the southeast quarter of 12-21-14 at a depth of 1,400 feet. While the casing has only entered the producing sand the flow of oil is very heavy and the force so great as to delay putting the casing down further into the sands. They are putting in large storage tanks to save the oil when the well is brought in. The discovery of oil in that part of the section has created a great stir in West Coalinga stock as it assures a good well on that property in the near future. They have had trouble with collapsed casing but are again drilling and are now down 1,400 feet and expect to bring in their well in the next 30 days if no further mishaps occur. This company is made up of local people entirely.

The southwest quarter of the same section is now in the throes of conflicting claimants whose respective claims will now be heard in the courts to determine ownership. It has been claimed for a number of years by outside people but no work has been done on the property by them, but local people took up the property and sunk a test well which proved the territory and they are now putting up a rig for regular work of development.

Active operations are now going on on the northwest quarter of the same section, two companies having begun work there, one the Elaine Oil Company and the other a body of local oil men headed by Colonel Peeler, who will begin drilling in a few days.

It will not be long ere section 12-21-14 will have assumed as much activity as the famous section 6-21-15, where the Lucile well is.

Section 6 well No. 1 is now in the sands and promises to come in in a few days as one of the record wells in the field, having completed its hole of about 2,200 feet in less than four months. They will drill into the sands about 100 feet with a 6-inch hole and then perforate. W. M. Graham is making good progress on No. 1 on section 6 since getting over the trouble with collapsed casing.

The Lucile No. 1 is putting out its regular quota and their large kiln of brick is rapidly nearing readiness for burning.

The Caledonia Oil Company's new well is now down over 650 feet and making steady progress.

The Angeles Oil Company on the north half of northeast quarter of 26-20-14 are making good progress on their wells and hope to soon bring in two producers.

The Commercial Petroleum are making good progress on their Nos. 9 and 10, having reached the depth of 1,450 feet with the former and 1,075 feet with the latter. As fast as they can get material on the ground they expect to put down four or five more wells.

Michigan Oil and Development Company are making steady progress with their work and are now down about 1,375 feet. Their prospects continue splendid, especially so when so many outlying wells are coming in as promising producers.

The Mt. Hamilton Oil Company are down 2,100 feet and have just passed through a 5-foot body of shell and are in the top of the oil sand. The oil so far is very light and promises to show light oil to the west as well as east of the heavy oil belt. This well will prove up a very extensive belt when brought in, showing several layers of sands in the field.

The Blair Oil Company has been organized to drill on the northwest quarter of 14-21-14. They are getting material on the ground for rig No. 1 and will commence operations at once. The company is composed mostly of local oil men.

Esperanza Land and Oil Company are rigging up on section 30-21-15 and will immediately put down a test well. This is located in the extreme southeast of the new field and will prove an extensive territory.

PACIFIC MINING & OIL REPORTER

The Oil and Mining Authority of the Pacific Coast

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NEW YORK TIGHTENING THE LINES.

The New York Assembly has passed a bill making it unlawful to publish fake or exaggerated statements concerning the affairs or pecuniary conditions of any corporation that will create a fictitious value to the stocks, bonds or property of the company. The bill prescribes the severe penalty upon conviction of not more than ten years imprisonment or not more than \$10,000 fine or both. It is more than likely that the Senate will pass the measure and Governor Hughes can be depended upon to affix his signature to the bill and make it a law. It is sincerely hoped that the measure will be passed as the City of New York in particular has been the hot-bed of financial fakes, and not only has the honest investor suffered, but the West in general is, even today, being deprived of millions of money that could be profitably employed in the development of its richness. So numerous have been the fake flotations and so many are they who have suffered losses, great or small, that it is difficult today to interest the wary investor in any mining proposition no matter what may be its merit. If other States would adopt stringent measures to put a stop to oil and mining fakes the great and practically undeveloped West would profit millions of dollars yearly for investment in its meritorious propositions.

TECHNICAL JOURNALS VS. FINANCIAL JOURNALS.

It is with particular delight that the so-called high-class technical press of a nation attempts to make sport of the publications carrying advertising matter of prospect mining companies. They seem to forget that every mine was a prospect one day, and that if it was not for the fact that prospects grow into mines there would be no field for their publications. The mining publication that deals with advertisers of prospect mining shares is occupying a field fully as important as is the mining publication that treats only of developed mining enterprises and carries the advertising matter of machinery houses endeavoring to sell their wares to these mines. Some day in this country of ours, a mining publication is going to be started that will tell the truth, right from the shoulder, about the machinery houses that have built the great

monuments of disappointed investors in the mountains of the West. Mining engineers, that is, so-called mining engineers, and machinery houses, are sometimes responsible for greater failures in mining than can ever be traced to the so-called wild cat promoter or prospector. Throughout the West there are milling plants and smelting plants, erected at great cost to the investing public and at great profit to mining machinery houses and technical men, which are absolutely worthless. Cases are known where mining engineers, working in conjunction with machinery houses, have recommended the installation of expensive plants where as a matter of fact the money could better have been used in the search for ore. Of course it is not right to say that all the mining engineers of the nation would recommend a mill for a property that had no ore. There are engineers, however, who would do so and do so simply for the purpose of getting a commission for the sale of the machinery. The high-class technical press probably knows of these matters, but you or I never see anything in this press relative to them. The mining financial press, in which prospect shares are advertised, is as great a builder for the mining industry, if not greater, than the technical press. The sneers of the high-class technical press do not hurt the mining financial press, but it looks to us as if the editor who lives in a glass house should not throw stones—Bonds and Mortgages.

A WARNING TO STOCK INVESTORS AGAINST DISHONEST BROKERS.

The mining share market for the past two months has been steadily on the decline, as in regards to Nevada stock, and many of the investors are wondering why the decline. The Nevada mines are showing up better today than they were last October and November, when the stocks made a phenomenal advance in value. One of the causes for this condition of a declining market with the mines looking better than ever is of unscrupulous manipulation to which the Nevada mining share market has been subjected to on the San Francisco Stock Exchange. Shares have been bobbing a point or two on the increase today, and dropping from three to five points on the decrease tomorrow, and there is no question of a doubt but what the market at the present time is controlled by the professional "stock jobbers" of the board.

Investors should always keep away from the advice from these stock jobbing brokers, who have been squeezing the pennies ever since the days of the Comstock from poor men and women by their "brokers' market."

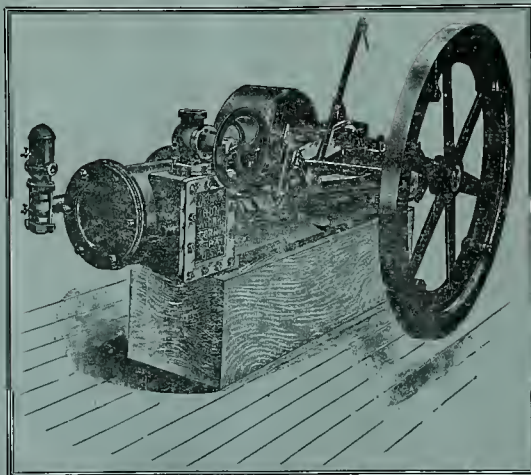
For years before the fire poor women could be seen upon Montgomery and Pine streets and around the Stock Exchange hopefully looking for a change and a phenomenal rise in the price of their stocks. It is these same men who have been robbing these poor men and women in a "legitimate way" that are using their old tactics as to the present Nevada stocks. The moment these brokers get short on a certain line of stocks away they hammer it down. Sometimes they sell a stock that they haven't got and they cannot deliver, and your broker tells you that the stock has to be sent from the East or somewhere else just to delay you long enough to give the other broker a chance to cover.

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Size	Weight	Size	Weight
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6 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches	20 lbs.	11 $\frac{5}{8}$ inches	40 lbs.
6 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches	20 lbs.	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches	40 lbs.
8 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches	28 lbs.		

DRIVE PIPE

Size	Weight
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches	15 lbs.

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An investor of stocks should, and particularly in the same market as prevails now, should demand when he makes a purchase that it be for immediate delivery of the stocks purchased, and be sure to take the stock with you for the chances are that the broker will probably borrow your stock if there is a little advance in the price of it so that he can squeeze a few more dollars for himself. Make no distinction; if your broker is honest do not tempt him with your certificate, and if he is dishonest, don't give him a chance to play with your money. If mining stock investors would all adhere to this we would see a better mining market and one could at least get somewhere near the intrinsic value of their stock.

MINING AND SPECULATION.

There is no such thing as an absolutely safe mining investment and the promoter who makes the assertion that his company is absolutely safe is trying to get your money through false representations. Of course there are mines with a great quantity of ore blocked out ready for extraction, but it is seldom that investors have the chance to buy into such mines. No business is absolutely safe. Fires, earthquakes, financial panics, etc., must always be taken into account. Mining as a business is more speculative than is the ordinary commercial business but the returns are also greater. A man saving \$500 a year has but one avenue in which to embark with a reasonable certainty that his investment will give him a competency and that avenue leads to the mining business. The wage-earner has little chance to better his condition except through investments. His money comes hard, and save as he can, at the end of his working days, he is lucky if he has enough money to keep him until the end. He knows little about investments, and is very often relieved of his savings through foolishness upon his part. His cupidty is excited by unscrupulous promoters, who, by well-worded appeals, tell him that failure is impossible and thus disarm him of his natural caution. No man should invest his all in mining nor in any other speculative business. The man with a fortune generally buys government or some other safe low interest bearing bonds with a good portion of his money and with the balance enters into speculations that offer greater chances for rapid profits, but which are of course not as safe as his investments in bonds. The poor man with business judgment can put a part of his earnings in mining stock with a reasonable chance for big profits. He should never invest so heavily that the happiness of his family would be jeopardized in the event of failure.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Report No. 58.

Office Peerless Oil Company, Oakland, Cal., May 15, 1907.

To Our Stockholders:

At the end of December, 1906, our accounts stood as follows:

Total indebtedness\$97,098.46
Deducting as cash items, money on hand, oil in reservoirs and money due from Fulton Oil Company 39,743.64

Net indebtedness\$57,354.82

At the end of April, 1907, our total indebtedness was.....\$46,125.30
Deducting cash items as above.....33,158.24

Net indebtedness\$12,967.06

It will be noted that the company's indebtedness has been reduced \$12,743.29 per month.

Coalinga-Peerless Oil Company.

Since December 30, 1906, this company has worked at an aggregate profit of \$5,648.75 down to and including April 30, 1907.

Fulton Oil Company.

Since sending out our report of January 15, 1907, we have entered into contracts disposing of two million barrels of Fulton oil at prices averaging more than 30 cents per barrel, to be delivered within five years. Regular deliveries on said contracts began with the current month.

One of the purchasing parties has erected a refinery on Fulton land, which refinery is now in operation.

The development of Fulton property is proceeding regularly.

As above indicated, the Fulton is now a "going property." The above named contracts will enable the company to pay its indebtedness, mostly due to Peerless Oil Company, and begin the payment of dividends at no distant period.

Peerless Consolidated.

For the joint and equal benefit of Peerless Oil Company, Fulton Oil Company and Coalinga-Peerless Oil Company, we have secured leases on 320 acres of land very favorably situated in the Coalinga district, for a period of 20 years under a one-eighth royalty. With these leases we are given the privilege of purchasing the land, if a purchase be deemed advisable. The development of this property has already commenced.

For convenience the property will be operated under the name of Peerless Consolidated Company. Respectfully submitted,

JOHN M. WRIGHT, President.

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GOLDFIELD MARKET.

In the jumble and maze of conditions and explanations which confront him who investigates into the causes of the present slump in Nevada mining securities one fact which sticks out prominently is that quotations on 'change are not necessarily a reflection of physical merits at the diggings, are not a true gauge to intrinsic values. Three years ago Tonopah Mining dropped from \$20 to \$4.75 at a time when the mine had never looked better. Just now Tonopah Mining has placed in commission a 120-stamp mill, has a larger output than was ever dreamed of a year ago, and the certainty of dividends amounting to 50 cents or \$1 per month; yet the shares sell cheaper than they did a year ago. Belmont has installed a 60-stamp mill and the mine is proved bigger than ever known heretofore, but its shares have depreciated \$3 within the last year. Jumbo Extension's real value is increasing at about the same rate at which its listed price is decreasing. Last November, Mohawk, alone, with only forty-seven acres of ground, was in sharp demand at a basis of nearly \$20,000,000. Now Mohawk is but a titling of the 400 acres owned by the Consolidated Company and since the merger Mohawk's riches have been demonstrated greater than ever before. The issue of Consolidated stock amounts to about 3,200,000 shares and their present quotations place the value of the property at less than \$20,000,000, less than the market value of Mohawk, alone, last fall. It is obvious that at the door of influences other than physical status and intrinsic worth must be laid the current decline.

San Francisco exerts over the Nevada market a greater influence than is wielded by any other outside mart. She has on hand a car strike and the threat of others. Her banks have ceased loaning money. Her stocks are thrown on the market and this has alarmed New York and Philadelphia.

The general public never buys on a falling market. It sells at such times and buys on the up-grade. The buyer orders are coming almost exclusively from the professionals. Upon the expectation of a pyrotechnic and long lived boom to set in with the settlement of the late labor troubles the brokers bought more than they could digest when money tightened immediately after the clearing of the industrial atmosphere locally. Goldfield brokers have been accused of manipulating the market. The public would gladly see just now a demonstrating of their ability in that line. It is safe to say that within the last three weeks the leading dealers on the old exchanges of Goldfield have lost \$600,000 of their own coin in depreciation of securities. That not one of them has failed is a strong point in their favor and a proof of the confidence of the banks in the ultimate recovery of normal conditions. Proportionately, Goldfield is the biggest loser. Goldfield is the heaviest buyer.

Some New York and Pennsylvania capitalists are heavily interested in Nevada mines, but it is not to their advantage to bear the market. Railroad stocks have tumbled and other industrials have suffered by the attacks, past and imminent, of the Big Stick; yet but from \$100,000 to \$250,000 of the \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000 daily exchange business in New York is upon Nevada mining stocks. The baneful influence of Wall Street has been exaggerated. The selling and the unloading is being done in San Francisco.

San Francisco served her apprenticeship at shorts in the good old Comstock days. The bear clique of that city, supported somewhat by the professionals of New York and Philadelphia, has been selling shares it never owned. Wash sales by outside jobbers have played into its hand. The remedy is a clearing house that will enforce prompt delivery. Such panacea will run the shorts to

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Santa Maria
California

cover and meanwhile the period of depression may result in some good, the weeding out of whatever stocks may lack the virtues to entitle them to higher prices than they now demand.

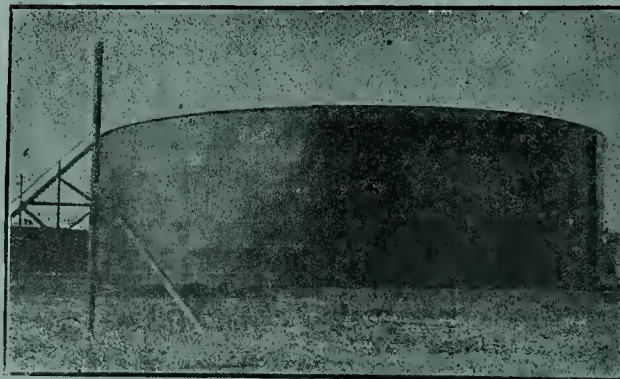
Substantially an incorporeally Goldfield district was never previously in such fine form as at present. More mines were never before working so vigorously, more leases were never operating and more rich ore was never in sight. Every legitimate stock that is listed is a good buy, because the shares will take care of themselves so long as the diggings are, as now, properly handled. The advent of the competitive Clark road will by reducing the cost of incoming materials and outgoing ores accomplish a handsome net gain in cash and convenience. A half-million dollars is being spent in improvement of the Goldfield reduction works. Even this late in the year that has travelled through the throes of two labor wars in Goldfield it is a conservative estimate to forecast for Nevada a \$40,000,000 production by the end of 1908. The Goldfield Consolidated Mines Company, alone, will outclass the old Comstocks if its values hold true with depth, and that they will the present workings bear all earmarks.

Goldfield Consolidated is naturally the barometer and the public measure of Goldfield shares. Just now, the property having experienced only sixty days of activity under company management, the Consolidated's Combination mill is treating about \$100,000 worth of ore per month, something like 75 tons daily, this in the way of test runs to determine the most feasible processes to be included in the enormous reduction plant to be constructed by the company. This trial method saves 93 to 95 per cent. of the values at a cost of 8 per cent. of the gross, a net clearance of 65 to 87 per cent., and \$17 per ton more than could be cleared by shipping. For that reason none of the product is shipped save that which clogs the workings and is extracted in the course of development, purely. When Mohawk, Jumbo, Red Top, Goldfield Mining, Laguna and Combination are all lifting quartz for the market the product should run to \$500,000 per month. If the Consolidated should at this time gouge the ore and gut the stopes for high-grade, as did the leasers last year, the stock would probably boom as erstwhile in the days of Mohawk's pristine glory; but the management contends that it has the right to make of Consolidated an investment for stockholders rather than a speculation for jobbers and is therefore operating upon what appears to it to be a policy of far-sighted economy. That there may be foundation for the rumor that Consolidated writhes in the clutches of Wall Street ghouls of bearish proclivities seems improbable for the reason that in Consolidated's treasury now is a surplus sufficient to pay the loan made by Baruch, the one big investor of that section. The speculating public might

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be better satisfied if that surplus were applied to present dividends or spent in the shipment of ore at what would be a relative loss, compared with the greater margins to flow from the present plans for long-lived production, broad-gauged extraction and economic treatment; but those in position to control the company's destinies appear steadfast in their stand for the latter designs and unmoved by the storm of censure or investive. It is just possible that the speculator, as well as the investing stockholder, will in time see the virtue of the method adopted.

Shipments from the mines and leases of Goldfield district are averaging about 1,500 tons per week. The Combination, Jumbo and Mohawk mines are regularly in the market and some leases which are steady contributors are the Frances Dump, Loftus-Davis, McNaughton, Mohawk-Jumbo, Morton-Beesley, Oddie, Truett and Quartzite.

Goldfield corporations which have recently listed their shares on the San Francisco Exchange are the Goldfield Calumet Mines Company, owning three claims, and the Kaiser-Goldfield Mining Company, operating two fractions, both companies having been organized under the laws of Arizona.

Figures accounting for the popularity of mining stocks as an investment were recently compiled by a Chicago statistician, who found that fifteen of the most prominent railroads, with a capital of \$3,724,043,700, have paid \$506,012,608 in dividends, or 15 per cent., since 1901, while within the same period fifteen prominent mines, with a capital of only \$100,365,000, have paid \$167,266,450, or 167 per cent. This same calculator has just returned to the Windy City from an extensive tour of the Sagebrush State and predicts that within five years Nevada will have made at the fewest two hundred millionaires.

The last census of Nevada, taken in 1900, showed a population of 41,325. In 1906 the total vote for Governor was 14,837, indicating a population of about 60,000. According to all available data and by the most reasonable estimates, the present population is not less than 82,000, or double that of the last census. The mines did it.

Magnificent new buildings are appearing in Goldfield on every block. The newly completed home of the Consolidated Mines Company is the finest in the city and the most elegantly furnished in the State. On the corner of Main and Myers there is building a \$20,000 Turkish bath house. On Columbia and Ramsey will be erected the \$90,000 home of the new stock exchange. The old exchange will shortly move into its costly quarters on Main street. Expensive residences are going up on every street, proving the faith of their builders.

Goldfield will soon be an incorporated city and will sprinkle its streets with crude oil that may not come from a distance, as operators are boring on excellent symptoms near Beatty.

The honor of obtaining the first marriage license issued in Goldfield, now the seat of Esmeralda county, fell to Miss Emma D. Scott and William H. Harness.

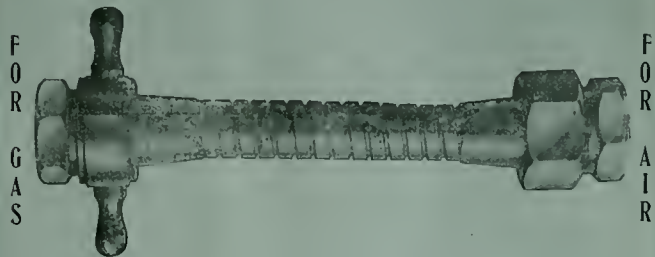
The western division of the Wells Fargo Express Company includes every city, except San Francisco, from Ogden, Utah, to the Pacific Coast and as far north as Victoria, British Columbia. Only two cities in all that area, Sacramento and Portland, are giving Wells Fargo more business than Goldfield. Goldfield's phenomenal record in telegraph tolls was the persuader that led to the Postal Company's invasion of Nevada. Near the works of the Nevada Re-

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LOS ANGELES

duction Company the Goldfield Gas Company is building a plant for the manufacture of both oil and coal gas to supply the city with heat, light and power. An idea of the size and sort of Goldfield may be conveyed by the intelligence that the receipts of the Sells-Floto circus here recently were \$350 greater than for the same number of performances in San Francisco.

Three railroads are striving for the freight business from San Francisco and Los Angeles to Goldfield. The Brock line furnishes the Southern Pacific connection from the north into Rhyolite and the Tonopah and Tidewater connects Rhyolite with the Santa Fe on the south. It is alleged that these two are offering combined opposition to the Salt Lake route, running from the Mormon capital to Los Angeles and San Pedro and extending a branch from Rhyolite to Goldfield, paralleling the Brock route. The consumer and the operator will benefit by the competition which must result in reduced tariffs.

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MANHATTAN.

Manhattan district, which has suffered all the vicissitudes of adverse alien influences, from the San Francisco earthquake to the rappings of Wall Street, is more than holding her own. High grade that is sacking and milling ore that is storing show greater tonnage than ever before and every week sees the blossoming of a raw prospect into a proved mine. Meanwhile, while the miners and the prospectors are attending strictly to business at the diggings, the outside world is showing its faith in mill, railroad and telegraph projects.

A. C. Aiken, representative of large New York capital, is authority for the announcement that a cable line will certainly be built from Miller's Siding, or from Mina or Luning, to Manhattan and Round Mountain. At first Miller's was the preferred terminal, but recently the projectors are leaning to the Mina or Luning idea, which while necessitating twenty more miles of construction on the cable road, would shorten by sixty-five miles the trip on the main railroad, a net saving in distance of forty-five miles. The Nevada Guarantee and Trust Company, of Carson City, offers to guarantee the bonds of the enterprise, but its financing will likely remain with the Gotham backers. The completion of this road will cut out the long wagon haul to Tonopah, reduce the tariff on outgoing ore, diminish the cost of machinery and supplies delivered at camp and proportionately increase the gross and net earnings of the mines.

To keep pace with the mines' capacity there should be a thousand stamps dropping on Manhattan ore at present. A start in this direction has been made. Aside from the mills being built and under contemplation by individual mining companies, there is a custom plant in course of erection by the Manhattan Ore Reduction and Refining Company, installing its plant on Mustang Hill. The stamps, tubes and cyanide appliances will in the beginning be equal to the treatment of sixty tons per day, with the certainty of an immediate increase in capacity. A fifty-tons stamp mill will also be built at once by the head of the Anglo-California Bank.

Manhattan district is included in the intended itinerary of the Postal Telegraph Company's Nevada invasion. C. C. Adams of New York and J. C. Blake of San Francisco, gentlemen who accompanied Clarence Mackey on his tour of inspection, stopped off for several days and arrived at such conclusion.

Among Manhattan's mines Thanksgiving is just now most prominently in the focus of the public's limelight. Following the discovery at a depth of 236 feet of a wonderful ledge of black slate and sulphide ore, pregnant with free gold and giving assays as high as \$6,000 the ton, comes now the strike of the mine's third great lead, encountered on the 242 level, lying parallel with the other and displaying the same characteristics. This most recent find was made in the incline shaft which has not yet reached either wall and it will remain for a crosscut to determine the width of the lode. For a time it was thought by some of the operators of the district that the apex of the fabulous Thanksgiving vein would be found upon the Mustang, but recent research has proved it within Thanksgiving lines, the lead there showing a width of three feet and returning assays as high as \$1,800 per ton. Equipped with two powerful boilers, a hoist, an engine, compressor, air drills and pumps, Thanksgiving is making rapid headway for the 500 level and will build a stamp mill. What is of peculiar importance to the entire district is the fact that the same surface indications which led to the rich strike on the Thanksgiving are present at intervals over a Manhattan area of seventy square miles, from the border of Smoky Valley on the west to Ralston Valley on the east, ten miles, and for a distance of seven miles north and south. Many mines and prospects within that radius are bending increased efforts to speedy development since the announcement of the alluring showing on the Thanksgiving.

The Annie Lanrie claim, property of the Manhattan Mining Company, is giving good account of itself. A late crosscut into the ledge from the main shaft, 240 feet deep, found six feet and better of ore that is above the shipping minimum and the ledge appears to be widening with depth, at the same time losing nothing in value. Those who have inspected the diggings see signs of the near advent of the black sulphides that are making the camp famous. The hoist that is operating at the collar of the Annie Lanrie shaft is equal to a substantial depth and it is the present intention to defer extensive lateral exploitation until after the arrival at the 500-foot station. Meanwhile, by the dump's accumulation following the occasional cuts from the shaft into the ledge, there has been stored a tonnage, sacked and loose, that would afford the mine a few shipments if they were deemed necessary and will place it among the first patrons of the custom mills that are building.

Drifts on the 200-foot level of the Manhattan Consolidated are opening mammoth reserves of rich milling ore, 100,000 tons of which have already been blocked out above. The six-drill compressor is doing fine work and there is assured an ample product for the ten-tons Laxton amalgamator which will soon be in operation. Such a plant is proving a decided success at Marietta.

The Forked Stick property has been forced into exceptional prominence by latter-day revelations on the Thanksgiving, which estate it adjoins and the extension of whose vein system it is thought to possess. Control has passed from L. L. Blumenthal to W. E. Lawson, R. C. Moore and L. Mshett. Under their direction surface cuts on the ledge, whose croppings are from thirty to forty feet wide, have determined the location of a permanent and deep shaft which has begun sinking. A hoist has been ordered.

The bottom of the Otero's main 110-foot shaft is in milling ore. This working will go to a depth of 200 feet, where drifting will be the policy. At present

a crosscut is driving from the 100 station. Three ore bodies have been cut in this hole. The first ledge came in at a depth of ten feet and dipped out at thirty-five feet, where furnace returns went from \$200 to \$1,500. The second vein appeared on the 65-foot level and disappeared on the 90, averaging about \$15. The third was tapped at a depth of 105 feet and forms the floor of the shaft at its present depth. Hoisting machinery has been installed.

Picture ore is coming from the lease of Frank P. Davis and Company on the Seyler-Humphrey, which has given up some of the finest specimens ever taken from the district, some of them running as high as \$300,000 per ton. To cut three known leads which traverse the domain of the April Fool and Tip Top claims, Goldfield leasers are putting down a shaft for a depth of at least 300 feet.

From the lower workings of the Whale are coming some beautiful specimens of gold, the pure metal in places being frozen yellow against the schist wall. Active development is under way.

The Dexter has secured abundant water power and is putting up a forty-stamp mill for the treatment of its congested hoard of rich rock.

A description of conditions of a few of Manhattan's other properties is here offered:

Breyfogle.—Stringers that were good for \$2,000 assays have been cut by the shaft which hopes to uncover the extension of the Thanksgiving lodes.

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Buffalo Extension.—On the 50-foot level a drift is running to locate the ledge that was pierced on the 20.

Century.—A ledge that is 50 feet wide on top is being explored by a shaft that is to go to mining depths.

Crescent-Eureka.—Hugging both walls in the bottom of the main shaft is ore that climbs to \$6,000 the ton, the average of the ten-foot lead being within the shipping boundaries.

Earl.—This is one of the Litigation Hill properties upon which activity has recently resumed.

Express.—A shaft is dropping for water level.

Franklin.—The main ledge will be tapped at a vertical depth of 150 feet by the tunnel pointing its way.

Gold Wedge.—Leasers on the Black Jack claim are sinking on sulphides for a depth of 300 feet.

Granny.—Lannings are heavy on the 200 level of the main shaft, to drop another 100.

Hindocraft.—Ten-dollar ore makes up the face of the 200-foot tunnel whose destined length is about 500 feet. Much of the same sort of dirt lies on the dumps.

Humboldt.—A vertical depth of 250 feet is afforded by the 200-foot tunnel for which another 100 feet have been contracted. A shaft is lowering for the water level. Mammoth bodies of milling ore are blocked out.

Independent.—From the grass roots to the 100-foot station milling ore has been followed by the shaft which will continue to much greater depth.

King.—A fair grade of ore is expected in the main shaft.

Main.—A crosscut on the 100-foot level from the Morning Star shaft is driving on average \$40 ore. At a like depth a fair ore body has been penetrated on the Golden Rule claim, whose shaft is deepening for the 200 level.

Mammoth.—The face of the 730-foot tunnel is in ore. This adit has broken through several big zones on its long journey.

Mayflower.—Rich ore is being extracted by J. W. Briggs, a leaser. Mayflower has the extension of the lead which is showing great returns on the Annie Laurie claim of the Manhattan Mining Company's group.

Mineral Hill.—At 170 feet a crosscut will go out for the ledge which at upper levels is six feet wide, with four feet of black sulphides very similar to the Mustang ore. Mineral Hill lies near the Otero.

Mizpah.—The O. P. Posey crowd, owning control, recently visited the diggings, their junket resulting in the determination to sink at once to a depth of 300 feet. Mizpah lies between the Consolidated and the Zanzibar.

Monarch.—Development has taken the form of additional depth in the old workings, where profitable dirt is found.

Mustang Extension.—Under the new management of Key Pittman, who has acquired the interest of T. A. Siegfriedt, a second shaft will go 250 feet after the Thanksgiving ledge.

Nevada Southern.—Hoisting machinery has been installed at the collar of the shaft which has cut nine feet of sulphides.

Perseverance.—It was decided at a recent meeting at the directors at Wilmington, Delaware, to supply mechanical equipment to go down 700 feet for the \$50 ore that shows near the surface.

Philadelphia-Baltimore.—Four feet of the heaviest sulphides in the district have been struck 80 feet from daylight in the main shaft.

Rocklin.—A stimulus to development is added by the bright prospects on the Forked Stick, an adjoining group.

Rosario.—The first five stamps of what is to be a fifty-stamp mill, with sampler and cyanide vats, are being set up on a site obtained from the Wolf-tone Mining Company.

Silver Pick.—Near the surface a new shaft has found an immense deposit of ore which in spots samples \$800 the ton.

Sunset.—Colors in the pan tests of the dirt in the bottom of the shaft.

Toiyabe.—Stringers of quartz in the shaft yield high auriferous values and the management expects by greater depth to locate the ore in place.

Tonopah Northern.—One foot of ore on the hanging wall of a 14-foot ledge that was uncovered by a crosscut on the 100 level runs 25 per cent. copper. A drift on the vein is aiming for the shoot that was caught at 50 feet depth. A new hoist is established at the diggings.

Verde.—Sulphides that show symptoms of permanency and enhancement appear in a crosscut on the 150.

Wolf-tone Extension.—Just outside the lines at a depth of only thirty feet there has been discovered the same sort of ore that is found on the famous Thanksgiving.

GOLDFIELD.

Leasers are displaying exceptional activity on the Atlanta. A new hoist is installed at the workings of the Bismark lease, which is adding to the 150 feet of depth in its shaft. The Atlanta Pride and February Atlanta leases are drifting on the 200-foot level, the apex of the vein on the latter sampling \$6.40. The Blake lease has encouraging symptoms under the 200 level. The Lucky Swede shaft is in ledge matter at 200 feet. On the Black Bear claim the Nelson-Goldfield lease is drifting at a depth of 235 feet. A new hoist has been installed at the Cherokee, down 240 feet. Hitt Brothers are drifting at 250 feet and sinking. A double compartment shaft on the Imperial's block has left the 300 for the 400 level, where drifting will begin. Mohawk Ledge is sinking and the Combined Mining and Leasing Company has purchased the one-fifth interest of Milton Detch in his Atlanta lease.

Headway will soon be making in the opening of the vast reserves of the Goldfield Consolidated Mines Company, which has nearly completed the tasks of retimbering and straightening the workings and adding to the mechanical equipment much needed appliances. The old diggings of the Frances and the Hayes and Monnette leases have been undercut, revealing great bodies of high-grade, but the only shipments are of ore that comes in the way of development. The face of a drift on the 100 level in the McNaughton lease on Mohawk No. 2 is all picture ore, promising to surpass the wonders on the 200 level of the same lease. The new jewelry display is of yellow and rusty gold, with streaks of black telluride and gray tellurium. At 200 feet the values hold consistently to the \$500 mark and this lease is a steady shipper. The Nevada Americau lease on the Mohawk is down 200 feet and the Mohawk Gold Bar is drifting on ore at 325. At depths of 150 and 300 feet the Mohawk No. 1 lease, next door to the McNaughton, is crosscutting. The lease on Laguna of the Hazel Goldfield Company seems near ore at 140 feet depth, Laguna Lease No. 1 is down 200 feet, No. 2 has resumed sinking, the Five Friends is approaching the 300-foot mark on Laguna and the 200 level has been reached in the shaft of the Goldfield Leasing and Mining Company, on the same group, control of which has passed to Stimler and Higginson. Two hundred miners are at work on the Mohawk Kalfus lease and the Ish-Sheets workings on the Slim Jim claim of the Combination, the two having effected a compromise agreement whereby the fabulous stopes are thrown open to both forces. It was the dispute between these factions that led to the purchase of the Combination by Nixon and Wingfield and the organization of the merger into the Goldfield Consolidated Mines Company. The owners of the Kalfus lease, which is 250 feet deep and has only seven months yet to run, have refused \$75,000 for an eighth interest, the would-be buyer valuing the lease at \$600,000, or counting on a profit of nearly \$100,000 per month. The owners evidently count on more.

Goldfield Dixie has one of the finest showings of milling ore of any mine in the district. The deepest workings, 360 feet, are all in quartz that will mill at handsome profit so soon as there are completed arrangements for the transportation of the product. In the meantime it is the purpose of the management to equip the diggings for additional depth and more extensive exploitation of present levels.

Pending the completion of the big reduction works on the Florence, development of that great estate is largely in the hands of the many leases which are giving good accounts of themselves. The Little Florence lease is among the steady shippers. It has straightened the incline shaft through which it is hoisting ore from its original workings and from the stopes of the Mohawk Florence, a sub-lease. Few assays from the drift on the 275, where the ledge is 18 feet across, run lower than \$500 the ton, while the five-foot seam near the footwall is of jewelry sort. The life of Little Florence expires next February and every effort is lending to the smashing of all production records. The Mohawk Florence, good till February 6th, is shipping from drifts that are running both directions on the four-foot pay streak which was tapped at a depth of 298 feet. Gypsum seams the dark gray quartz, latticed with ribbons of pure gold, all ore house samples averaging \$420. The deepest workings have the extension of the Little Florence lead, six feet of the rock averaging upwards of \$1,000, this being but 50 feet distant from the other lease's diggings and at a greater vertical depth, proving an enhancement in values as they are exposed farther from the surface. The Baby Florence lease appears to be on the eve of sensational revelations. It butts up against the south endline of the Little Florence and has acquired the Hubbard, Wallace and Peer-Pugh leasing privileges, the Hubbard sidelining Little Florence, the Wallace adjoining the Peer-Pugh and lying between that lease and the main workings of the Florence mine, the Peer-Pugh both endlining and sidelining the lease of the Florence Leasing and Mining Company. Active development is progressing with gratifying returns at every point. Baby Florence has retimbered the old Peer-Pugh shaft and at 300 feet is crosscutting to tap the ledge which dipped out in upper workings, whence rich shipments were made by the former management. The double compartment shaft at the Hubbard should soon be in shipping stuff. Crosscutting is under way at the Baby's main shaft, at which a powerful hoist has been implanted. The Baby Florence has also bought outright the two Yellow Diamond claims, adjoining the Frisco Goldfield. Thirty miners are taking rich dirt from the 175 and 300 levels of the January Jones lease on the Cornishman claim of the Florence. Stringers that ran \$14,700 per ton are being followed on the 300 level at the Florence Ledge lease by a cross-

cut that should reach the main vein in 80 feet. This lease is on the Red King claim of the Florence, where the lead was 17 feet wide on the 150. Another lease on the same claim is the Review, adjoining the Pollard, where crosscuts are driving east and southwest at a depth of 300 feet. In the Review lease the Little Florence ledge was tapped at 150 feet depth, but there its values were not of shipping proportions. The casing of the Little Florence lode has been reached by a crosscut on the 330 in the Pollard lease. Last fall an investor of Providence, Rhode Island, put \$2,500 into Pollard stock. Recently Charles E. Calvert, secretary of the company, offered \$10,000 for the same block and was turned down. An engine, compressor, pump and Ingersoll drills, lately arrived, are expediting the drifting north and south, at 150 feet depth, on the lease of the Florence Goldfield Red King Claim Leasing Company, which has extracted some rich stuff from stringers already cut. The Aurelia lease on the Florence has a double compartment shaft down nearly 200 feet. This lease is owned by prominent Hoosiers, the president being Clement W. Hooven, head of the Consolidated Gas Plants, of Anderson, Indiana. A new hoist has been delivered to the shaft of the Florence Fast Mail lease, which on account of the showing on the shipping leases, near by, has increased the flotation price of its stock from 10 to 20 cents. Sixteen men are at work on the Florence Leasing and Mining Company's lease, drifting on the 255. A big pump is coming to handle the flow of 125 gallons of water per hour that was developed in the bottom of the 265-foot shaft.

The most important of late developments on the prolific estate of the Jumbo Extension is the connection made between the workings of the Higginson lease, on Extension's Wedge claim, and the 150-foot level of the McNaughton lease on Mohawk No. 2. An upraise for ventilation was run 70 feet from the Higginson, all on five feet of \$248 ore. Now three shifts are stoping picture stuff for the market, while the two-compartment shaft is dropping into the sulphides for an additional fifty feet of backs. The Mohawk Jumbo lease on the

Wedge claim of Jumbo Extension, whose original strike was six feet of \$6,700 ore, in a 20-foot lead, is running laterals on the 415 level and sinking its three-compartment shaft to crosscut in 60 feet the ledge on its 30-degrees dip. The big lode seems to be a feeder of the Mohawk ledge, or a cross vein, ten feet of the quartz, sylvanite, tellurium, sulphides and free gold, averaging \$770.60 per ton and 2½ feet averaging \$5,172.62. Seventy-dollar dirt appears in the bottom of the Mohawk Ledge lease's shaft on the Wedge claim, the management hoping to uncover the Red Top vein and possibly the extension of the Mohawk. The Curtis lease has the same prospects. Already the Red Top extension has been tapped on the Jumbo Annex lease on Jumbo Extension, which has shipped some ore from its workings, adjoining the Rickard lease on Mohawk. At a depth of 80 feet in the three-compartment shaft of the Jumbo Wonder lease on Jumbo Extension's Poleverde claim stringers of \$500 quartz were encountered and the main body is expected in the sulphides below. Sulphides have been entered at water level in Robinson's lease on Jumbo Extension's Gold Coin claim, adjoining the Daisy, in the Diamondfield section of Goldfield district. The Mohawk Florence lease on Jumbo Extension is crosscutting a promising lead from hanging wall to footwall.

Many leases are scoring rapid development on the Kewana mine. The shaft of the Kewana Leasing Corporation on Kewana No. 3 claim has tapped a flow of water that indicates the proximity of a fissure and expects soon to drift on the 300-foot. The Assay lease is down 200 feet and the Keith is going for the 400. Three shifts are working at the Lueky Swede lease which caught milling values at 120 feet and is now twenty feet lower.

Great things are expected shortly of the Goldfield Monogram, whose official household is presided over by W. J. Douglass, the prominent operator of Tonopah, Goldfield, Bullfrog, Manhattan, Wonder, Silver Peak and almost every other district in Nevada. The Monogram's six claims are within an average distance of 2,000 feet from such notables as Combination, Silver Pick, Red

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Top, Goldfield Mining and Mohawk and adjoin the Goldfield Columbia, owned by Hayes and Monnetto, the Mohawk leasers. Heavy machinery is at hand to further developments on the two ledges, one of which is an extension from the Sandstorm, showing grassroots averages of \$14 gold per ton.

A big hoist is being implanted at the company's shaft on the Red Hills, the workings having reached a depth of 200 feet. Four leases are operative. That of the Goldfield Red Hills Mining and Leasing Company, on the September claim, caught some high-grade feeders on the 180 and at 300 will drift for the extension of the Florence Mohawk lead.

Another proposition being pushed along by Tonopah talent on the theory that it is a good thing is the Goldfield Skylark, adjoining the Eureka, in the Diamondfield region. Senator T. L. Oddie is president of the Skylark Company and the next largest owner is Diamondfield Jack Davis, of anti-anarchist note. The main shaft, supplied with a big hoist, is dropping near the junction of four ledges, all revealing surface values and having the symptoms of increase with depth. One of these is an extension from the Eureka, on the strike of the Daisy.

The company shaft on the St. Ives has reached the 375 level and will soon begin crossecting on the 400 for the ledge pierced above. A temporary suspension of shipments by the St. Ives Leasing Company, better known as the Codd lease, is caused by water in the shaft. Late consignments to market ran \$150, \$295 and \$500 per ton. The main ledge is expected soon in the bottom of this lease's shaft, now at a depth of 340 feet. There are ordered a compressor, machine drills and a powerful pump, the last to do away with the water drawback. From the end of a crossect that is driving on the 325 level there will be projected an upraise on ore that is blocked out on the 100 and which will be the source of further shipments. Adjoining the Codd lease is the old Nathan and McKay lease which has been taken over by the Goldfield Reduction Company. An up-to-date plant is being installed by the new owners. The 100-foot level has been passed and headway is now making for the 300.

A merger of the Reniger sub-leases, Nos. 1 and 2, operated by the Goldfield Mining and Leasing Company, and of the Pennewan lease, operated by the Goldfield Velvet Leasing and Mining Company, has been perfected in the organization of the Goldfield Velvet Consolidated Mines Company, which will henceforth work these leases on the Velvet. The Reniger No. 2 lease has a shaft down 75 feet and the main shaft of the Pennewan is 250 feet deep. Work will continue under the new management at all three points. The Kansas City Goldfield Mining Company has three shifts employed on its Velvet lease, where the shaft, down 170 feet, is still sinking on a three-foot lead. The Original Velvet lease is sinking a shaft near the old company diggings and the Combined Mining and Leasing Company, which has bought the Detch interest in the Detch and Brewer lease on Velvet, has a large crew employed.

Abbreviated paragraphs relating to the doings of some of the mines of Goldfield district prove the present an era of unprecedented activity.

Black Cat.—Drifting will begin on bedrock. Contract has been signed for the sinking of another 100 feet in the 125-foot shaft.

C. O. D.—Keelyn lease, No. 22, on the Zoe claim has uncovered at a depth of 125 feet a 19-foot ledge of ore, some of which is of shipping sort. This lease's shaft is continuing for the 200. The same operators are working on three other C. O. D. leases. The Goldfield Fargo and Kansas City-Goldfield leases are rapidly making depth.

Combination Extension.—Main shaft has dropped below the 300-foot level and appears to have reached the casing of the ledge.

Combination Fraction.—Crossect is driving east from the 575-foot station that has been cut in the shaft of the Combination Fraction Leasing and Mining Company.

Coming Nation.—The Combined Mining and Leasing Company has bought the Detch interest in the Detch-Brewer lease on the Curley George.

Commonwealth.—High assays are taken from the dump that is growing with depth in the main shaft.

Crackerjack.—Complete mechanical equipment having been supplied, three shifts of miners are blasting for depth.

Daisy.—The Mohawk-Daisy lease has \$40 ore, free milling, on the 150-foot level, where a drift follows the lead. This is thought to be an extension of the vein that the Daisy company found at 100 feet depth. Another drift will run on the 300. Coming Nation has bought Detch's interest in the Detch-Brewer lease. The Mohawk Extension lease is driving a 60-foot crossect on the 100 level for the Daisy's principal ledge.

Frances-Mohawk.—Three shifts are crossecting on the 300 and sinking for the 500 level.

Gold Bar.—The Gold Bar lease is preparing to run for the Gold Bar ledge at a depth of 200 feet.

Gold Horn.—The Atlanta ledge is thought to cross Gold Horn, which mine is sinking on that theory.

Grandma.—Mining of milling ore has resumed.

Hazel.—The company is sinking on a two-foot vein which outcrops for a length of 1,100 feet on the Bernese Fraction.

High Ore.—Forty-dollar dirt was struck on the group, three claims near the Sandstorm, and the management is sinking for a drifting depth of 150 feet.

Jupiter.—Water came into the shaft with the cutting of a three-foot ledge at a depth of 140 feet. A drift has started on the 200 and the shaft will be sent to the 300.

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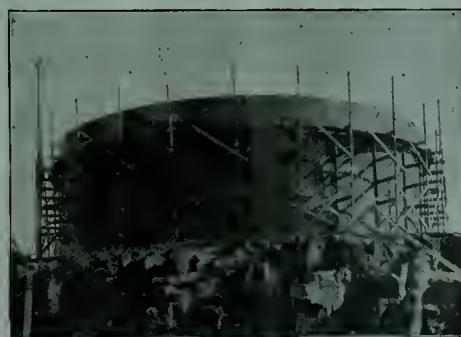
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Lucky Scotchman.—Sixty acres in the Diamondfield section of Goldfield district, to be explored by diamond drills. The Lucky Scotchman Company is financed by Idaho operators, with J. W. Burns, of the Burns lease, at the head.

Lucky Strike.—Leasers are operating on the Kathlyn Carrol and the Minnewas claims.

Madonna.—The 160-foot shaft is in ore which promises to be profitable below. Crosseuts will run on the 200 and 300-foot levels.

Mohawk Triangle.—Three claims near the Rochester and the Mohawk Triangle fraction near the Combination. Active development has begun.

Monarch.—Charles C. Parsons and others of Salt Lake City are developing the Monarch estate by means of a shaft to go 400 feet.

Oakland.—The Lucky Scotchman Company is working leases on the two Eagle claims of the Oakland Company's group.

Oro.—A good showing has been made on the 150 level.

Potlatch.—Crosseuts on the 200 and 400 levels will hunt the ledge which at shallow depth gave \$18 per ton. This work is being done by the Richards lease.

Quartzite.—At 156 feet the Mohawk Daisy lease is drifting for the Quartzite ledge. M. C. Scully has secured control of the Quartzite Company, whose possessions adjoin the Diamondfield Triangle.

Quartzite Annex.—The company shaft is going for a depth of 500 feet.

Rand.—A shaft is sinking and a crosseut is going after the ledge at a depth of 50 feet.

Red Mountain.—Machinery is being installed at a central point on the group of five claims in the Diamondfield region.

Red Top Extension.—Vigorous exploitation is looking to the tapping of the Red Top lead.

Silver Pick Triangle.—Stockholders have started an investigation into the condition of the company.

Simmerone.—The Simmerone Leasing and Mining Company's lease on Simmerone has started crosseuts east and west at the 250 level. Five feet from the station on the west drive there has been entered a vein that gives \$23 per ton, but no shipping ore is expected short of 80 feet, where the main lode should come into the cut.

Sovereign.—The company's main shaft is down 200 feet on a ledge fully 100 feet between walls, traversing the Sovereign estate which is situated in the Great Bend neighborhood.

Spearhead.—The Robinson lease is sinking a 250-foot shaft.

Vernal.—Chicago capitalists have secured control by the purchase at around 50 cents of 350,000 shares of the stock. The property, which adjoins the Daisy, will be fully explored by the new management.

White Rock.—New machinery and buildings are being provided at the White Rock No. 6 lease. The No. 1 is working full capacity. Water has been struck at 325 feet depth on White Rock, No. 2.

DUTCH CREEK.

A report has just reached this office as we go to press that the Massey lease on the Day Star claim of the Dutchman Creek of Nevada Gold Mining Company took out \$30,000 in high-grade in two hours. This information is considered reliable, but we have not heard anything further.

The Dutch Creek Leasing and Mining Company have just purchased the Gold Peak claim which, with their other three claims, makes it a very strong company.

Assays from some copper deposits north of Dutch Creek have made the very fine showing of \$6.80 gold and 21 7-10 copper per ton.

EUROPEAN OIL MARKET.

Russian Position.

Special to Pacific Mining & Oil Reporter.

During the past fortnight there has been very little fluctuation in the quotations on the Baku market for crude petroleum and its products, and during the period there has been a general strike, which, however, was fortunately a very short one. On the 3rd of May a general strike was declared, and on the 4th it was over.

The strike of the sailors on the Caspian Sea still continues, however, although it was hoped that this would have been brought to a speedy termination.

The quotation for crude petroleum for prompt delivery fell 1 copeck during the fortnight, being 27 copecks per pood; while for forward delivery the quotation remained unchanged at 28 copecks per pood.

The quotation for residuals for prompt delivery remains unchanged at 29 copecks; but for delivery during the navigation of the Volga the quotation has fallen ½ copeck to 29 copecks per pood.

Kerosene for prompt delivery free on rail Baku remained unchanged at 34 copecks; while for forward delivery the price was also unchanged at 34 copecks per pood free on rail Baku. The quotation for kerosene delivered f. o. b. vessel on the Caspian Sea for shipment to the interior of Russia by the Volga fell ½ copeck per pood, being only 33½ copecks per pood.

The total crude production for the first three months of the year 1907 amounts to 113,875,160 poods—an increase over the production of the first three months of the previous year of 10,405,408 poods.

Indian Market Report.

During the past fortnight there has been practically no change in the quotations on the Indian markets for lamp oil with the exception that in Calcutta American case oil has advanced considerably, being quoted now at Rps. 4. 13. 0. to 4. 14. 0., and in Karachi the price for Borneo oil advanced 4 annas, Burmah falling 1 anna. The deliveries have been somewhat less than for the previous fortnight, but the market remains firm.

The quotations were as follows:

BOMBAY—	Rupees.
American case oil	4. 8. 0.
Russian case oil	4. 2. 0.
"Elephant" oil in tins	3. 10. 0.
Sumatra "Rising Sun" in tins	3. 10. 0.
Borneo oil in bulk	2. 10. 0.
Burmah oil in bulk	2. 12. 0.

KARACHI—	
American case oil	4. 0. 0.
Burmah oil in tins	3. 4. 0.
Borneo oil in tins	3. 4. 0.
Sumatra oil in bulk	3. 0. 0.
American oil in bulk	3. 0. 0.

CALCUTTA—	
American case oil	4. 13. 0.
Russian case oil	4. 5. 0.
Burmah oil in bulk	2. 13. 0.
Borneo oil in bulk	2. 13. 0.
Sumatra oil in bulk	2. 13. 0.
American oil in bulk	3. 3. 0.

English Market Report.

There has been a slight reduction in the quotations for Russian lamp oils on the London and Liverpool markets during the past fortnight. The quotation

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for American oils was firm, and unchanged. The deliveries have been good, but will fall off as the summer approaches. The quotations were as follows:

London—Russian oil, 5 13 16/6 5 11 16d ex. wharf in barrels; American oil, 6 1/4 d. 6 3/4 d. ex. wharf in barrels.

Liverpool—Russian oil, 5 3/4 d. 6 1/5 15-16d. ex. wharf in barrels; American oil, 6 1/2 d. 6 3/4 d. ex. wharf in barrels.

CALIFORNIA STOCK & OIL EXCHANGE.

Following are the latest quotations for stocks of oil companies listed on the California Stock & Oil Exchange:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Amalgamated Oil	50.00	.....	Monte Cristo .....	.....	.70
Apollo .....	.....	.05	Nevada County .....	.30	.55
Associated Oil Tr. Cer....	.34	.....	Occidental of W. Va. ....	.03	.07
Associated Bonds, 5s.....	85.00	.....	Peerless	3.00	.....
Caribou	6.00	8.00	Piedmont .....	.10	.....
Chicago Crude .....	.07	.....	Pittsburg .....	.10	.25
Claremont .....	.....	.80	Radium .....	.10	.....
Four .....	.....	.20	S. F. & McKittrick.....	2.00	4.00
Fulton	1.00	.....	Sour Dough	1.50	.....
Home .....	.20	.....	Sovereign .....	.....	.20
Imperial	12.00	.....	Sterling	2.00	2.50
Independence .....	.22	.....	Sunset Monarch .....	.17	.....
Junction .....	.15	.20	Superior .....	.09	.....
Kern .....	.10	.15	West Shore	2.50	.....
Kern River	7.00	.....	Wolverine .....	.40	.45
Linda Vista .....	.10	.....	W. K. Oil .....	.25	.....
McKittrick .....	.15	.25			

SAN FRANCISCO STOCK & EXCHANGE BOARD.

Following are the latest quotations for stocks of mining companies listed on the San Francisco Stock & Exchange Board:

CALIFORNIA.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
B. C. G. & M.....50	Greenwater Clinton50
Cen. Eureka45			

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[5,000 tons], "LUX" [2,800 tons], "TEREK" [5,200 tons],
"BALAKANI" [5,200 tons], "CAUCASIAN" [6,600 tons],
"EUPLECTELA" [5,000 tons], "ROCKLIGHT," [4,100
tons] "TURBO" [5,100 tons], "PINNA" [7,800 tons]

NEVADA.

Tonopah District.

Belmont	3.35	3.40	Midway	1.25	.....
California .....	.07	.08	Mizpah Extension .....	.20	.....
Cash Boy .....	.05	.....	Montana	2.77	2.80
Esperanza .....	.01	.02	Montana Midway Ex. ....	.05	.06
Golden Anchor .....	.....	.25	Montana Pittsburg Ex. ..	.11	.13
Gold Crown .....	.10	.11	North Star .....	.....	.25
Gold Mountain .....	.....	.03	Ohio Tonopah .....	.03	.04
Gold Mountain Con. ....	.....	.02	Paymaster .....	.....	.02
Home .....	.....	.09	Rescue Cons. ....	.17	.18
Indiana Tonopah .....	.....	.02	Tonopah Extension	2.10	2.15
Jim Butler .....	.85	.86	Tonopah of Nevada	14.25	15.25
MaeNamara .....	.26	.30	West End .....	.85	.87

Goldfield District.

Adams .....	.10	.11	Great Bend .....	.55	.57
Atlanta .....	.50	.51	Great Bend Annex .....	.11	.....
Black Ants .....	.05	.06	Great Bend Consolidated...	.....	.03
B B Bonanza .....	.05	.06	Great Bend Extension .....	.13	.14
B B Extension .....	.06	.07	Great Bend Fraction .....	.....	.02
Black Rock .....	.05	.06	Hibernia .....	.....	.08
Blue Bell .....	.12	.14	Islam M. Co. ....	.....	.33
Blue Bull .....	.24	.26	Jumbo Extension	1.37	1.40
Brooklyn .....	.03	.04	Kaiser .....	.05	.08
Butte .....	.....	.06	Kendall .....	.27	.28
Booth .....	.34	.36	Kendall Extension .....	.02	.03
C. O. D. M. & L. ....	.02	.06	Laguna	1.00	1.15
Columbia Mountain .....	.44	.45	Lone Star .....	.19	.20
Columbia Mt. Extension..	.04	.05	Lou Dillon .....	.10	.11
Combination Fraction ..	2.35	2.37	Mayne .....	.06	.07
Coming Nation .....	.14	.15	Midnight Pawnee .....	.05	.06
Conqueror .....	.10	.11	Milltown Fraction .....	.04	.06
Crackerjack .....	.16	.17	Mohawk .....	.....	15.00
Daisy	1.10	1.15	Mohawk Annex .....	.....	.02
Daisy Annex .....	.....	.15	Mohawk C. Ls. ....	.19	.20
Daisy Extension .....	.04	.05	Mohawk Extension .....	.11	.13
Di-Bi B Con.....	.17	.18	Mohawk Junior .....	.05	.08
Diamondfield Triangle ..	.20	.21	Nevada Boy .....	.08	.09
Dixie .....	.07	.08	Nevada Goldfield .....	.14	.15
Dominion .....	.02	.05	Nevada Sunshine .....	.....	.25
Empire .....	.....	.10	Oro .....	.17	.19
Esmeralda .....	.10	.....	Old Gold Ms. ....	.....	.05
Fawn .....	.....	.05	Palace .....	.....	.15
Florence	3.85	3.90	Panyan .....	.....	.08
Florence Extension .....	.21	.....	Pennsylvania .....	.....	.03
Frances Mohawk .....	.98	1.00	Red Hills .....	.36	.37
General Washington .....	.....	.08	Red Lion .....	.....	.14

Gold Bar of Goldfield ....	.30	Red Top Extension .....	.23	.25
Belmont .....	.20	Red Top Fraction .....	.10	.11
Consolidated Mines	4.95	Sandstorm .....	.41	.42
Fissure .....	.07	Sandstorm Extension .....	.05	.06
M. of Nevada	1.20	Silver Pick .....	.48	.49
Portland .....	.17	Silver Pick Extension .....	.05	.07
Kewanas .....	.72	Spearhead Fraction .....	.19	.19
Kewanas Extension .....	.30	St. Ives .....	.93	.95
Skylark .....	.08	St. Ives Leasing .....	.12	.23
Sovereign .....	.15	Sun Dog .....	.01	.03
Tom Boy .....	.20	Treasure .....	.08	.08
Union .....	.01	Verde .....	.01	.02
Utica .....	.10	Vernal .....	.21	.23
Grandma .....	.09	Wonder .....	.10	.03
G. Gt. B. Twins .....	.16	Yellow Rose .....	.05	.06
		Yellow Tiger .....	.16	.16

Bullfrog District.

Amar. Gold Mining.....	.03	Homestake King .....	.66	.68
Amethyst .....	.24	Lige Harris .....	.02	.03
Baltimore .....	.08	Little Bullfrog .....	.01	.03
Big Bullfrog .....	.02	Mayflower Consolidated .....	.30	.31
Bonnie Clare .....	.41	Mayflower Extension .....	.10	.10
Bullfrog Annex .....	.02	Maryland .....	.03	.03
Bullfrog Columbia .....	.04	Montana Bullfrog .....	.04	.05
Bullfrog Consolidated .....	.05	Montgomery H. Mns. ....	.02	.03
Bullfrog Daisy .....	.10	Montgomery Mountain .....	.17	.18
Bullfrog Extension .....	.08	Nugget .....	.05	.06
Bullfrog M. C. Nevada....	.15	Original Bullfrog .....	.10	.11
Bullfrog National Bank...	.21	Red Bird .....	.03	.03
Bullfrog Victor .....	.10	Red Dog .....	.15	.15
Gold Bar .....	.63	Rhyolite Townsite .....	.02	.02
Gold Bar Extension .....	.10	Shoshone National Bank...	.03	.03
Golden Sceptre .....	.14	Tramp Consolidated .....	.42	.43
Happy Hooligan .....	.04	Yankee Girl .....	.05	.06
Hukl C. Springs .....	.25			

Manhattan District.

April Fool Extension ....	.01	.02	Kewanas .....	.12
Atlantic & Pacific .....	.01	.04	Mayflower .....	.10
Comet .....	.02	.03	Pinto .....	.07
Eureka .....	.14	.16	Red Top .....	.02
Gold Wedge .....	.05	.19	Southern .....	.02
Granny .....	.17	.19	Silver Pick .....	.02
Hindocraft .....	.10	.10	Syndicate .....	.15
Indian Camp .....	.05	.05	Verde .....	.02
Broneho .....	.07	.08	Mustang .....	.18
Buffalo .....	.03	.60	Mustang Annex .....	.01
Consolidated .....	.02	.11	Mustang Extension .....	.12
Combination .....	.02	.16	Original .....	.16
Cowboy .....	.03	.04	Pine Nut .....	.08
Dexter .....	.12	.13	Rocky Hill .....	.05
Giant .....	.09	.09	Seyler Humphrey .....	.07
Golden Crater .....	.18	.12	Stray Dog .....	.12
Ivanhoe .....	.25	.10	United .....	.10
Hidden Treasure .....	.05	.04	Whale .....	.04
Humboldt .....	.05	.07	Yellow Horse .....	.03
Little Joe .....	.02	.03	Yellow Horse Extension...	.20

Other Districts.

Alice of Wonder .....	.04	.05	Nevada Hills Annex .....	.10
Arcadia .....	.05	.05	Nevada Hills Florence .....	.15
B. J. Wonder .....	.25	.25	Nevada Gld Dev Co. ....	.04
Congress .....	.25	.50	Nevada Belmont Amal. ....	.50
L. J. Copper .....	.10	.04	North Star of Wonder....	.05
Eagles Nest .....	.18	1.45	Pittsburg Silver Peak	1.50
Fairview Aztec .....	.25	.45	Pyramid .....	.45
Fairview G. Bldr .....	.16	.24	Red Wing .....	.24
Fairview Silver King .....	.09	.25	R Ely Copper .....	.25
F. G. Red K. .....	.20	.04	Rogers H. & M. ....	.04
Golddyke Reef .....	.10	.84	Round Mountain .....	.84
Interstate .....	.05	.14	Round Mountain Exten....	.14
Johnnie Consolidated .....	.10	.20	Round Mt. Blue Jacket....	.20
John Globe .....	.18	.15	Ronnd Mt. Mohawk .....	.15
Lizard M. Co. ....	.25	.20	Ruby Wonder .....	.20
Lynx Creek	1.25	.19	S. M. & M. Co. ....	.19
Minaz Pedraz	1.25	.25	S. V. & R. M. ....	.25
Monitor Gold05	1.00	Spider Wasp	1.00
Nevada Development Co.05	.40	Vulture40
Nevada Hills	5.00	.11	W. L. Hiawath11

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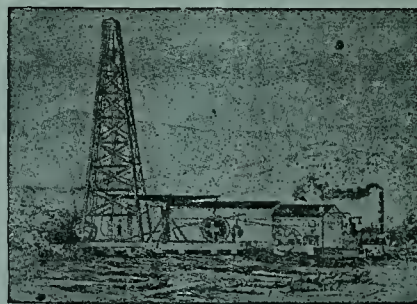
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FRESNO, CAL.

PACIFIC MINING & OIL REPORTER

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Price, 10 Cents

COMMERCIAL ASPECTS OF OIL AS FUEL FOR POWER GENERATION.

Considered in Competition with Other Combustibles Used in the Generation of Power.

(BY FRANZ ERICH JUNGE IN "POWER")

Value, Distribution and Quantity of Production.

In considering the relative values of the mineral and metallic products of the United States, it is found that the fuel materials aggregate about \$650,000,000 annually, which is nearly double that of the output of pig iron, and about six times the value of the various precious metals produced. Of this enormous sum, which represents about 40 per cent. of the mineral production of the country, only about one-seventh, or \$95,000,000, must be credited to the output of oil, while over one-half is represented by bituminous coal, one-quarter by anthracite, and one-twentieth by natural gas. An interesting fact often lost sight of is that the oil output in the United States has a greater total value than silver and gold together.

Regarding the production of oil in this country, the oil centers are distributed almost equally over the whole territory, in contradistinction to the production of coal, which is chiefly limited to the Eastern States. Therefore, oil as a fuel for power generation is theoretically less dependent on locality and transportation charges than coal. Owing to the fact that the production of oil was begun in the Eastern States, the development of recent years shows a gradual shifting of the oil industry to the West, where virgin sources are still available. Thus California was in 1905 the main factor of production, its output being about one-fourth of the total, though for various well-understood reasons the intrinsic value of California oil is not of the highest. Then follow Ohio, Texas, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Indiana, etc.

The production of American petroleum increased from 3,600,000 tons, in 1880, to 13,000,000 tons, in 1903, while the dotted curve shows the fluctuations in price per ton in dollars in the course of twenty-three years. It is seen that owing to the production and sale of petroleum being controlled by the "oil trust," price and output bear a remarkably fluctuating relation to each other.

Although America is at present the greatest oil-producing country, we must, in order to arrive at just conclusions regarding the value of oil as a power factor for the industries of the world, also embrace in our consideration what is done abroad.

From 1898 to 1901 Russia marched at the head of all oil-producing countries, when, owing to the Russo-Japanese war, it dropped to second place. In the three best years the Russian production was 8,500,000, 9,790,000, and 10,920,000 tons. But in 1903 the United States output rose to 13,000,000 tons, compared to 9,700,000 tons produced in Russia during the same period. Compared with the United States and Russia, the output of all other countries in which measurements have been made are inconsiderable. Yet they are large enough to enable these (Continental) countries to emancipate themselves for a short while in case of necessity.

From 1886 to 1903 oil production in Germany increased from 10,000 to 62,000 tons, in Galicia from 43,000 to 728,000 tons, and in Roumania from 23,000 to 348,000 tons. The latest figure obtainable for the output in Germany is 110,000 tons, but it must be remembered that several other of the foreign wells are worked and controlled by German capital. Contrary to American practice the oil from Continental wells must in the majority of cases be lifted by pumps. The depth of wells varies from 130 feet to 5,600 feet. Other countries where oil has been found up to this date, and enumerated according to the quantity of their respective production, are: Dutch Indian, Peru, Japan, Burma and Italy, the latter with an output of about 10,000 tons. European activities in the field of oil production are deserving more attention since a

now oil trust was recently formed at Bremen, Germany, with a nominal capital of \$5,000,000, for the purpose of combining all European interests to better compete with the operations of the Standard Oil Company.

General Characteristics of Oil.

After having investigated the quantity and distribution of oil the world over, so far as has been ascertained, it is in order to study its principal characteristics. The composition of crude oil as it emerges from the wells varies with the locality and with its geological age. But even when closely located, wells may show a marked difference in the quality of product. If the specific gravity of water is assumed as 1, then that of crude oil lies between the extreme limits of 0.78 and 0.98. The point of inflammation, or what is also called the flash point, that is, the temperature at which ignitable oil vapors are formed, lies between 24 and 35 degrees Centigrade. This must not be confused with the burning point, at which the body of the oil, or, rather, its surface, begins to ignite, such temperature being from 5 to 25 degrees above the former limit. The heat value of crude oil, that is, the number of calories contained in one kilogram, varies between 9,700 and 11,700.

Generally speaking, crude oil forms a combination of hydrocarbons and consists principally of from 80 to 86 per cent. carbon, and from 10 to 15 per cent. hydrogen. In addition, it contains a certain number of impurities. Table 1 shows the specific gravities and boiling points of various oils from different localities. It is easily conceivable that the utilization of oil in internal-combustion engines will be easier the lower its boiling point or the more readily it will develop oil gas or oil vapor. Therefore, the heavy oils named at the bottom of the column, and which practically form a mixture of several sorts of oil of different boiling points, are preferably treated by a process of fractional distillation, in order to separate the lighter constituents from the heavier products, or residue. By so treating crude oil we gain a series of some 15 different grades of distillates, which can be classified in three main groups: The heavy oils, which can only be used as lubricants, or for admixture to other fuels; the characteristics of this class are: specific gravity from 0.86 to 0.96, flash point from 190 to 250 degrees Centigrade. The second class is formed by the illuminating oils, such as petroleum and kerosene, having a specific gravity of from 0.78 to 0.86, a flash point between 21 and 70 degrees, and a boiling point of over 150 degrees Centigrade. To the third class belong the unstable oils, such as gasoline, benzine, etc., which possess a specific gravity of from 0.65 to 0.75, a flash point below 21 degrees, and a boiling point below 150 degrees Centigrade.

TABLE 1. SPECIFIC GRAVITIES AND BOILING POINTS OF DIFFERENT OILS.

	Specific Gravity at 17 Deg. C.	Boiling Point, Deg. C.
Pennsylvania, 1 .....	.8175	82
Pennsylvania, 2 .....	.8010	74
Galicia, Sloboda .....	.8235	90
Baku, Bibi Eibat .....	.8590	91
Baku, Balachang .....	.8710	105
Rumania, Campina .....	.846	...
Alsace, Pechelbronn .....	.9075	135
Texas, Beaumont .....	.9206	150
Hannover, Oelheim .....	.8990	170

Industrial Application of Oil Compared with Other Fuels.

As was said before, the commercial utilization of these various grades of oil as fuel for generating power, regardless of whether under steam boilers or in internal-combustion engines, will be the easier so far as technical difficulties are concerned the better it can be ignited and the more efficiently it can be burnt. Thus gasoline has proven a fuel of the greatest possibilities for automobile purposes. It is obvious, however, that in addition to the above other considerations are to be made when deciding the question of applying a certain fuel to certain uses, such as price, danger of explosion in handling, respective heat value, and, before all, heat density, that is, the quantity of heat contained in the unit of volume.

The latter question is of especial importance if the fuel has to be transported in great quantities and over great distances, or if it has to be stored in tanks as a reserve. This would apply especially to the propulsion of seafaring vessels, and also to the driving of road vehicles, though to a less degree on account of the availability of supply for renewal.

Of the three classes of available fuels—gaseous, solid and liquid—combustible gases are naturally least suited for the above purposes, while fuel oils are the best. Generally speaking, the heat density of a fuel bears direct proportion to its heat value.

Another mode of comparison could be based on the respective heat value of fuels per unit of monetary value. This would again give a different ranking of the series, according to which solid fuels would occupy first place.

In Table 2 the comparison above suggested has been worked out for the majority of commercial fuels. The upper row gives the respective heating values per kilogram in calories. The middle line represents the respective heat densities, under the assumption that the value for petroleum is 1. The lower series of figures shows the number of calories that can be had for one cent, assuming prices to be the same as those that prevail on the Continent. It is seen that as far as the heat density is concerned gases are inferior to all other fuels. This is quite an important feature since the modern tendency in power distributing methods aims toward the transmission of fuels from the locality of their production, through ducts over wide distances into cities, to be used for the generation of energy. In order to increase the quantity of gas delivered per unit pipe cross-section, at the same time decreasing the dimensions and cost of pipe lines, one is obliged to compress the gas. Besides by other factors, the upper compression limit is rigidly drawn by the consideration that the negative pump work which is expended will outweigh the gain that may be expected

TABLE 2. THERMAL VALUE, HEAT DENSITY AND HEAT COST OF GASEOUS, LIQUID AND SOLID FUELS.

	Combustible Gases				Fuel Oils				Solid Fuels			
	Illuminating Gas	Oil Gas	Producer Gas	Blas-furnace Gas	Petroleum	Crude Oil	Gasolene	Alcohol (90 Vol. Per Cent.)	Hard Coal	Lignite (brown coal)	Gas Coke	Wood
Heating value, cal. per kg.	9700	9900	1080	760	10,500	10,000	11,000	5600	6500	3000	7000	2800
Heat density (petroleum=1.00)	.06	.11	.012	.011	100	99	90	56.8	62	25	37.3	11
Heat units per 1 cent.	1764	1344	.....	.....	178	4158	1658	1300	10,794	18,270	8400	4536

from compression. Regarding the power required and the cost of compressing 1,000 cubic feet of gas, it has been found that gas can be transmitted through a ten-inch pipe at 53 pounds pressure at the same cost as through a twenty-inch pipe at 53 pounds pressure.

In order that the same efficiency and capacity of transmission be attained with, say, illuminating gas, as when transmitting petroleum, it would have to be compressed to 1,700 atmospheres. Oil gas, which is often used in districts where no coal is available for gasification, has a higher heating value than illuminating gas and a much higher heat density. Its quality and composition are largely dependent on the kind of oil gasified, and also on the process of vaporization. Every form of low-grade oil, whether crude or by-product, can be gasified in retorts heated to redness by the combustion of additional coke. The resulting gas contains from 30 to 40 per cent of the heat value of the oil and coke, and the cost of production averages ten cents per cubic meter. Its specific gravity is 0.9 kilogram per cubic meter; its density 0.6 of that of air, which is assumed at 1. Its lower heating value is about 9,000 calories per cubic meter, and the amount of air required for complete combustion is 9.5 cubic meters per cubic meter. As we said, this gas is of importance in oil districts for the generation of power in gas engines, especially those of large sizes, since with direct injection of liquid fuels one cannot very well go beyond a certain capacity.

Oil gas would lend itself for transmission even better than illuminating gas on account of its greater heat density, although as compared with liquid fuel the costs of transmission are of course much higher. Thus it would have to be compressed to 950 atmospheres (compared to 1,700 atmospheres for illuminating gas), in order to represent the same transmission volume as petroleum. The relation which natural gas holds to other fuels was analyzed in an article on "Some Considerations Affecting the Application of Waste Gases for Power purposes" in the January, 1907, issue of Power.

Now leaving aside the gasification of oil and comparing the various grades of distillates with each other, it is seen that regarding heat density or suitability for transportation, storage and transmission crude oil and petroleum occupy the first place. Among the mineral fuels hard coal is the nearest, the

ratio to petroleum being 62 to 100. This is the numeric explanation for the fact that the various navies attempted to adopt oil instead of coal as fuel for raising steam in ship boilers, since with the same storage capacity the radius of action would be increased in a similar ratio. Of course, there are technical considerations besides, such as ease of handling the fuel, reduced personnel for attendance, etc., which promised advantages over coal. Up to this date they have apparently not been realized, however. The above refers to large vessels where comparatively great quantities must be carried. For smaller tug boats, yachts and the like, oil engines, especially of the Diesel type, have been extensively adopted in Europe. It is estimated that the range of action of a ship equipped with Diesel engines burning crude oil is two and a half times the distance run by a vessel fitted with producer-gas engines, and from four to five times the range of a steamship, for the same weight of fuel.

Considering the various fuels with respect to their monetary value, one reason why the above experiments cannot be wrought to a commercially prosperous issue for large work will be at once apparent. While one cent will buy 10,794 calories in the form of hard coal, it is only possible to get 1,785 calories in the form of petroleum for the same money. This comparison also brings out by numeric analysis what is readily understood by logical consideration, namely, that of every fuel the raw product is by far the cheapest, and every effort that tends toward the direct utilization of raw fuel in engines without first submitting it to a costly cleaning, distillation or transformation process is entirely justified, so long as it is not done at the cost of reliability and efficiency of operation. Thus an engine that will burn crude unrefined oil with all its impurities as successfully as another will burn gasolene is far superior commercially, provided crude oil were available everywhere at a uniformly low price. This, however, will invariably happen as soon as there is a large demand for this fuel, and so there only remains the question of the constancy of the low price. But since under the present conditions we must reckon with the fact that the manufacture and sale of any new product which proves of importance for commercial interests will sooner or later be monopolized and controlled by some trust, whether it be alcohol or engine or what not, the question of price fluctuation is the same for every fuel, and on account of its speculative character no claims can be placed upon it for future developments. Another more definite and purely technical question is whether the existing types of engines can handle raw fuel successfully.

Economic Considerations Affecting Utilization.

The problem of fuel utilization and conservation assumes an entirely different aspect when considered from the standpoint of the political economist, instead of as consumer of heat, light or power. Then it is obviously the most desirable practice to get maximum value of monetary returns from a certain weight of coal, oil or natural gas, since these fuels represent an irreplaceable quantity, which once exhausted cannot be restored by natural growth.

The idea of producing by-products more valuable than the original fuel and of smaller weight per unit value appears sound and is, of course, of importance to the national wealth of a people. Thus the conversion of coal into gas before combustion is a source of great income to the majority of gas industries, and in some cases one ton of coal has been made to yield products to about three times its value. The additional income thus realized depends, of course, on the markets, which may or may not favor the sale of coke, tar, sulphate of ammonia, etc., obtained through the making of gas from coal. While sulphate of ammonia is a valuable nitrogenous manure, and of increasing importance in agricultural pursuits, the value of coal tar depends greatly on the development of the chemical industries, though the possibility of satisfactorily using it as an additional fuel in gas producers and its gas oil-derivatives in liquid-fuel motors will shortly increase its intrinsic value.

Similarly, the lower grades of coal, such as lignite and peat, are in modern pursuits often transformed from the raw state into more valuable by-products. The Ziegler process which is largely adopted in Germany provides for the employment of closed ovens wherein raw and wet peat is carbonized by the heat of the gases driven off, while the waste heat serves to dry the material before gasification. Through this process there are obtained from one ton of raw peat: 350 kilograms of coke, 40 kilograms of tar, 6 kilograms of alcohol, 4 kilograms of ammonia sulphate, 6 kilograms of acetate of lime, the lime and the sulphuric components being added.

Applying this line of thought to the commercial utilization of crude oil, it is obvious that by distilling the raw product and separating out lubricating oil, petroleum, gasolene, benzene, etc., the market value of one pound of crude oil can be increased to several times the value which it possesses when sold directly as a fuel for the generation of power. Owing to the high temperature (some 800 degrees Centigrade) which is necessary to completely gasify heavy oils in order that their vapors may be intimately mixed with air and ignited, the technical utilization of the lighter distillates of oil in internal-combustion engines is easier than that of the original heavy products. The volume of light and medium oils is increased through evaporation about 200 times that at ordinary atmospheric temperatures, while the minimum ratio of oil vapor to air necessary for complete combustion ranges theoretically between 1/30 to 1/25.

Oil Versus Alcohol.

In conclusion, the commercial consideration is extended to a comparative estimation of the characteristics of crude oil and its refined products, on the one hand, and alcohol as its probable competitor on the other.

It has often been affirmed by statements in the technical press that alcohol has almost the same heating effect as gasoline, and that by admixing from 10 to 15 per cent. benzol, its calorific value is made even higher. Nothing can do more harm to a technical innovation than misdirected enthusiasm, and so it is better to be quite clear on this point. Fuel alcohol as used in actual practice is always mixed with some ten-volume per cent. of water, such water having an effect on the working of the engine which is theoretically harmful, but practically beneficial. By reference to Table I it will be seen that fuel alcohol has only about half the heating value of gasoline, while compared with crude oil the ratio is 5.6 to 10. The difference comes out as strikingly if we compare the heat density of the respective fuels which, as stated, is often the important factor in the commercial criterion, deciding the application of a certain fuel for certain purposes. While crude oil has a heat density of 99 that of alcohol is only 56.8. This means that while 0.121 liter of space is required to carry along, store or transmit 1,000 calories of crude-oil fuel, 0.214, or almost the double capacity, is required for conveying the same amount of heat in form of alcohol. It is true that by the addition of benzol the calorific value and also the price of the alcohol mixture can be a little improved, but then again, leaving aside the technical difficulties, it is always preferable to depend only on one kind of fuel as the energy-transforming medium in a prime mover.

If we extend the comparison to the monetary value of the two fuels we find that in Germany 4,158 calories as crude oil cost one cent, while only 1,300 calories in the form of alcohol can be purchased for that price. As was said above, this ratio may improve somewhat in favor of the second claimant in this country, where greater and cheaper resources for production are available; at any rate, this will be so for some time, in order to stimulate the development of the engine and kindred industries. But who will guarantee that events will not take a similar course to that in Germany, where, after considerable capital had been invested in alcohol apparatus, the price for that fuel was suddenly raised to such an extent as to make its application, at least for large work, practically prohibitive?

It is well to bear in mind that revolutions in technical annals can only be successful when evolving from necessity and that these occasions are few and far between. More especially there is no immediate demand for the replacement of mineral oil by vegetable by-products. For, far from being exhausted, new oil wells are constantly being discovered the world over, and as far as its industrial application is concerned, the above discussion has shown that in almost every respect oil as a fuel for internal-combustion engines is superior to alcohol. However, it is a different question whether for purposes where only small quantities of fuel are required, such as for lighting and even for power purposes in small automobile and boat motors, the superior facilities of operation and the simpler technical utilization will not conquer a wider field of usefulness for fuel alcohol than is at present possessed by oil and its distillates.

It is obvious that where only a small amount of fuel is used the considerations of storage and transmission capacity, which are decisive factors in the problem with large work, do not in the smaller sizes have much weight compared to the desire for simplicity, freedom from smell, and general cleanliness. But for larger work oil is the more desirable, while for still greater capacities and a more constant load factor, the direct gasification of solid fuels in gas producers and the utilization of the gases in gas engines is the most economical method to pursue.

Just now there is being introduced in this country a new kind of fuel under the name of energine, to which reference has already been made. It is a hydrocarbon fuel obtained from crude petroleum by a special process of distillation. It is composed of about 84 per cent. carbon and 16 per cent. hydrogen, and has a calorific value of 21,630 B.t.u. per pound, compared to 18,000 in gasoline. Owing to greater heat density and thermal superiority at light loads it is possible that energine may become of some importance for use in automobile and boat motors, provided that it can be supplied at a reasonable price.

Tar Oil.

Another new fuel which has found extensive adoption in Germany in competition with both oil and alcohol, and one which has largely hampered the more general application, especially of the latter, for internal combustion engines, is manufactured and sold under the name of ergin.

Since ergin is obtained from tar by some secret process, and since it affords to the coal and gas industries a new means of disposing of the last named by-product at a high rate of profit, it will prove interesting to devote a few words to its description. Ergin is an ideal fuel for combustion engines even in the smaller sizes. It is a hydrocarbon oil of almost constant composition, possessing besides a high heat value (16,500 B.t.u. per pound); also the desirable feature of being capable of suffering high compression without giving premature ignition. Another advantage consists in that alcohol motors can, without any change in piston diameter or weight of fly-wheel, be operated on the new fuel. The amount of air necessary for complete combustion is considerably higher than when using alcohol but lower than with gasoline. A peculiar feature of the combustion process is that ignition is always effected with certainty and that flame propagation is very rapid.

The consumption of ergin per horsepower-hour remains between 220 and 250 grams (about half a pound), and at a price of 1.8 cents per pound at Berlin, the cost per horsepower-hour is less than one cent, the price varying with the locality. Since ergin allows of a thermal efficiency of transformation of 30 per cent., and owing to the fact that it can be had (at present) at such extraordinary low prices and can be supplied in practically unlimited quantities as a by-product of coal tar, it is not surprising to find that the ergin-driven engine has become a rather serious competitor not only of the small oil engine, but also of the larger suction producer-gas plants. In some of these plants it is used as a reserve fuel in case of break-down in the producer, or of coal shortage. In other plants it is used as an additional fuel for increasing the capacity of suction-gas engines, if owing to a momentary peak load a sudden increase in output is required.

Exports of Domestic Mineral Oil From the Pacific Ports of the United States, and Shipments to Alaska and Hawaii, during April, 1907

CUSTOMS, DISTRICTS	MINERAL OIL CRUDE		MINERAL OIL, REFINED OR MANUFACTURED							
			NAPHTHAS, ETC.		ILLUMINATING		LUBRICATING, ETC.		RESIDUUM, ETC.	
	Gallons	Dollars	Gallons	Dollars	Gallons	Dollars	Gallons	Dollars	Gallons	Dollars
Domestic Exports—										
Alaska.....					660	155				
Los Angeles.....	756,000	22,500								
Puget Sound.....	315,620	6,708	8,025	1,496	5,792	1,732	5,945	1,054	11,276	577
San Diego.....	200	15			560	111	20	16	2,378	200
San Francisco.....	2,100,000	30,000	1,544	192	6,296,402	297,294	17,854	3,777		
TOTAL DOMESTIC.....	3,171,820	59,223	9,569	1,688	6,303,414	299,292	23,819	4,847	13,654	777
Shipments to Alaska—										
From Oregon.....			600	110	4,160	681	163	67		
" Puget Sound.....			70,268	11,330	61,781	9,641	4,043	1,745		
" San Francisco.....	966,000	13,800	45,302	6,481	17,740	2,522	1,525	457		
" Willamette.....			3,160	400						
Shipments to Hawaii—										
From Los Angeles.....	1,302,000	18,600	11,000	1,900						
" San Francisco.....			12,119	1,436	113,600	17,317	6,932	1,921		

THE HISTORY OF THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

BY IDA M. TARBELL.

American life has furnished nothing, outside of its actual wars, so exciting, romantic and full of incident as the struggle between the Standard Oil Company and the people for foothold in the oil regions. From an economic point of view nothing has ever been more significant than the rise and development of the Standard Oil Company. Miss Tarbell in her history treats the subject with a full understanding of both sides. Hers is a volume teeming with interest, because it records in vigorous fashion one of the most bitter industrial wars that the world has ever seen, and takes account of all the splendid personalities that have been engaged in it. As an estimation of a great economic development of tremendous importance to American life it is brilliant. The trust problem is the great one that faces the American people today, and Miss Tarbell in detailing the steps by which the Standard attained its power and its almost throttling grasp throws a powerful light upon all sides of this debated question. The book above all things, presents the facts unprejudicedly. Its animus is best explained by an excerpt from the preface:

been able by countless personal interviews with the leaders in the struggle not only among the independents, but in the Standard Oil Company itself, to support, enlarge and give life to the dry facts of record.

Miss Tarbell lived many years in the oil regions, and learned the story of the war with the Standard from the old fighters themselves. The book begins with the discovery of oil, and Rockefeller's figure appears immediately. Quickly following, comes the story of the first railway discrimination through secret contracts made with the railroads providing rebates and drawbacks. This story leads immediately to an account of the first organization of petroleum producers, who began a fight that was not without its share of actual violence. Rockefeller is shown indomitably persistent; finally snuffing out the producers' union, and again through secret rebates getting control. The effort to break his power through the establishing of step lines is chronicled with its tragically unsuccessful termination. The processes of the Standard Oil Company are explained: How, after having controlled transportation, Rockefeller organized the oil market, and cut prices in such districts as he found necessary to kill all competition, and even started independent oil companies to fool the people. Then come chapters showing how the Standard even resorted to violence. The



A TYPICAL OIL FARM OF THE EARLY DAYS

"This work is the outgrowth of an effort of the editors of McClure's Magazine to deal concretely in their pages with the trust question. In order that their readers might have a clear and succinct notion of the processes by which a particular industry passes from the control of the many to that of the few, they decided a few years ago to publish a detailed narrative of the history of the growth of a particular trust. The Standard Oil trust was chosen for obvious reasons—it was the first in the field and has furnished the methods, the charter and the traditions for its followers. It has led in the struggle against legislation directed against combinations. Its power in State and Federal government, in the press, in the college, in the pulpit, is generally recognized. Another important consideration * * * was the fact that it is one of the very few business organizations of the country whose growth could be traced in trustworthy documents. There is in existence just such documentary material for a history of the Standard Oil Company as there is for a history of the Civil War or the French Revolution or any other national episode which has divided men's minds."

Documentary evidence is the keynote of the work, but Miss Tarbell has

political activities of the trust also receives attention, and full accounts are given of the investigations by States and Congress to which it was forced to submit. Not the least interesting chapters are those that deal with the legitimate greatness of the company, showing in what a saving, careful manner it conducts its business.

Miss Tarbell's "History" is much more than an exposure of the methods by which the richest corporation in America has come to wield the power it exercises today; it is much more than an attack upon John D. Rockefeller and his associates. It tells in as interesting a way as any romance of fiction the history of the petroleum oil business from its first discovery to its present position as fourth among the exports from this country—a business that enlists the use of something like \$500,000,000 of capital.

In the mass of books printed every year there are comparatively few which left unread would leave a man mentally the poorer. And there are still fewer books of which it may be said that to read them is a duty of good citizenship. But it is certainly true that a man owes it to himself and to the community to read Miss Tarbell's "History of the Standard Oil Company."

NEW TANK STEAMERS.

We are able, as the result of some careful enquiries, to correct certain erroneous impressions about the actual number of new tank steamers to be built, and give reliable information concerning the placing of orders.

First in importance are those given by the Anglo-American Oil Company. They have ordered two new tank steamers and a huge oil-carrying barge (8,000 tons) for the Atlantic (New York and Thames) trade. One steamer and the barge are already on the stocks at the yard of Messrs. Harland and Wolff, Belfast, while the order for the other steamer has gone to West Hartlepool (Sir William Gray & Co.). The company recently purchased the Lucigen (4,527) from Messrs. H. E. Moss & Co., and that steamer, rechristened the Coyahoga, sailed for the States today.

Today, Messrs. Lane and Macandrew completed arrangements for the building of three new tank steamers. These will have their engines amidships, and will carry 7,000 tons of oil each. This firm recently took over the management of the tank steamers Pinna (6,388), Rocklight (3,284), Euplectela (3,918), and Turbo (4,134), all of the Shell line, and have just chartered their Pinna to trade between San Francisco and Japan with California fuel oil for Japanese mail steamers. This is a time charter for three years. The Pinna is at present at Antwerp.

Messrs. Bowring & Co., managers of the Bear Creek Oil & Shipping Co. (who lost the Lucifer in the Atlantic a fortnight ago), recently gave an order for a new steamer, but there is no truth in the report that they are in the market for another one.

Messrs. Good, of Antwerp, are also said to have ordered an oil carrier in this country, and Messrs. H. E. Moss & Co. are having a steamer built to take the place of the Lucigen.

The Guffey Petroleum Company have also ordered a steamer, a feature of which will be her great tonnage (12,000 tons).

Japanese companies are reported to have given orders for two steamers, but we cannot learn that there is any more truth in this statement than is found in the fact that they recently asked for quotations without going any further in the business.

It is also stated that German oil companies are about to give orders for new steamers, but whether to British or German shipbuilders we are not able to say.

Although orders for something like thirteen new oil-carrying vessels are said to have been given out, it should be remembered that some of these will take the place of steamers which have been lost, while there is no doubt that others have been given out as the result of the transference of vessels to new owners.—Petroleum Gazette.

RECENT PATENTS.

The following patents recently granted of interest to the oil trade are reported for The Pacific Mining & Oil Reporter by J. M. Nesbit, patent attorney, Park Building, Pittsburgh, Pa., from whom printed copies may be procured for 15 cents each.

Swivel rope socket for well drills, Oscar E. Lindholm, Roy, Territory of New Mexico, 853,706.

Oil well pump, Frank H. Taylor, Toronot, Ohio, 854,255.

Yoke and yoke screw for temper screws, Clarence T. Mapes, Pittsburgh, 854,512.

Core drill, Robert M. Downie, Beaver Falls, Pa., assignor to Keystone Driller Co., same place, 854,570.

Well drilling machine, James Rourke, Independence, Kans., 854,606.

Coupling for bell and spigot pipes, Solomon R. Dresser, Bradford, Pa., assignor to S. R. Dresser Manufacturing Co., same place, 854,936.

Apparatus for firing explosives in wells, Luke H. Broadwater, Findlay, Ohio, assignor to The E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Co., Wilmington, Del., 855,224.

Pump jack, Ole O. Furrn, St. Paul, Minn., 855,626.

CALIFORNIA OIL FIELDS, LIMITED, PROSPERS.

In the case of California Oil Fields, Ltd., the result of profit and loss account for 1906—in which shares Nos. 1 to 250,000 are alone interested—after providing for depreciation, is a profit of £74,413, making, with the balance of £11,303 brought forward from December 31, 1905, an available credit balance of £85,716. An interim dividend of 10 per cent. was paid in October, 1906, absorbing £25,000, and it is now proposed to deal with the remaining balance of £69,716 6s. by paying a further dividend of 20 per cent., free of income tax, making a dividend for the year of 30 per cent.; to transfer to the credit of reserve fund £10,000, raising it to £40,000, and to carry forward the balance of £716. The production of petroleum in California during 1905 and the early months of 1906 was in excess of consumption, and prices continued low and unsatisfactory. During 1906 conditions gradually improved, general production diminished, consumption was fully maintained, and the relative position of supply and demand was materially altered to the advantage of producers. These improved circumstances have further developed during the current year and prices are now much higher than those which have been obtainable for several years.

MINERAL OILS EXPORTED.

United States Customs Service, Port of Port Townsend, Wash., June 6, 1907.
Pacific Oil Reporter, San Francisco, California—

Sir: Following is a statement of mineral oils exported from the custom district of Puget Sound to foreign countries during the month of May, 1907:

To Canada:	Gallons.	Value.
Crude	420,502	\$6,533
Naphthas	220	32
Illuminating	1,352	198
Lubricating	4,503	1,233
Residuum	15,299	971
To Russia, Asiatic:		
Naphthas	400	110
Illuminating	500	275
Lubricating	15	5
To Japan:		
Lubricating	7,026	3,200

Respectfully,

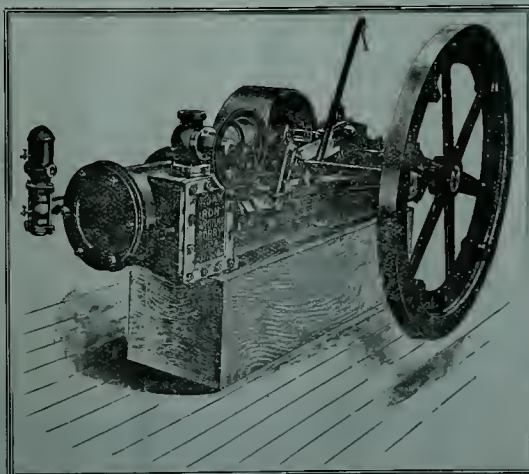
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Special Collector.

Have You Seen

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Quickest and Most

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Drilling Engine

Made

Fairbanks, Morse & Company, Sole Agents
LOS ANGELES BAKERSFIELD SANTA MARIA

PACIFIC MINING & OIL REPORTER

The Oil and Mining Authority of the Pacific Coast

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Entered as second-class matter Nov. 5th, 1906, at the Post Office at San Francisco, Cal., under an Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Santa Maria now takes first place in the California oil fields in matter of price, an adequate monetary consideration now being received for practically the entire output; a consideration that allows a reasonable profit to the producer and enables him to continue development of territory. And the producer is fully deserving of all he has attained or obtained, as it has been a hard merciless fight against the old enemy, the Standard, which, entering the field two years ago, cut prices to a point below the cost of production and attempted to force the producers into long time contracts, the terms of which were all in favor of the monopoly. But a stand was made by first a single company, then by several, finally by all, and the great, invincible, Standard Oil Company was for once on the defensive, and soon practically begging for oil. We well remember the time that six 55,000-barrel tanks were constructed and the producers informed that it was expected that they would be filled with 20-cent oil, "for the convenience of the producers," said the Standard representatives. Those tanks have never had the bottoms wet and what oil the Standard is getting from that field today it is paying 50 cents for and the contracts this time are particularly favorable to the producers. It is really an amusing situation, a situation never thought to be possible by the discouraged producers of a few years ago who had been taught that unless they quietly submitted to all demands of the Standard they would be crushed out of business. Santa Maria is credited with a possible production much greater than the present output, and, if we are correctly informed, the Standard wants that additional possible production, AND WANTS IT BADLY. Figuratively they are praying for it. But the producers have the situation well in hand, have properly protected their interests for both the present and future, and the next Santa Maria contract we hear of is likely to be at a price materially in advance of the 50-cent mark.

R. L. Bernier, who gained international fame of an unenviable character as editor of the "National Oil Reporter" some few years ago, is again in the lime light of stock jobbing notoriety; this time with the "Journal of Finance," another mushroom promotion prospectus issued for the sole purpose of aiding to sell the fake mining stocks it lauds to the skies. Bernier gained an unholy reputation as publisher and editor of the National Oil Reporter, a spurious journal which flavored strongly with boodle, swindle and crime. Hundreds of wildcat schemes were always advertised therein and thousands of victims were squeezed out of their last dollar by vague promises of untold riches. It is an actual fact that companies without an acre of property were carried both in the advertising, news and editorial columns as long as blood money could be extracted by Bernier and his associates. The investor was a secondary consideration to Bernier, and the rotten companies went on swindling chambermaids, waitresses, washerwomen and widows who were the selected victims, as no man of ordinary business judgment would tumble to so raw a fake. The National Oil Reporter finally ceased publication, after defrauding the printers out of something like \$8,000, to say nothing of large amounts due correspondents and others with whom he had dealings. The author of this compliment to Mr. Bernier was a victim to the tune of something like \$70 for correspondence from the Wyoming oil fields. Bernier's "Journal of Finance" is nothing more or less than the promotion prospectus of a lot of rotten companies who can not gain access to the advertising or news columns of a publication of character, and is issued solely for the purpose of unloading the worthless securities on an unwary public. It is high time that men with the nefarious reputation of R. L. Bernier were investigated by the postal authorities and their publications denied access to the mails. The investing public should scorn to read a single line of such rottenness as it is unreliable beyond a degree of comparison.

OIL AND MINING NOTES.

California & New York Oil Companies, Cons.—This property is making a good production. No. 1 well is doing over 200 barrels per day. Nos. 2, 3 and 4 are keeping up their regular average production. This property is making very excellent showing.

* * *

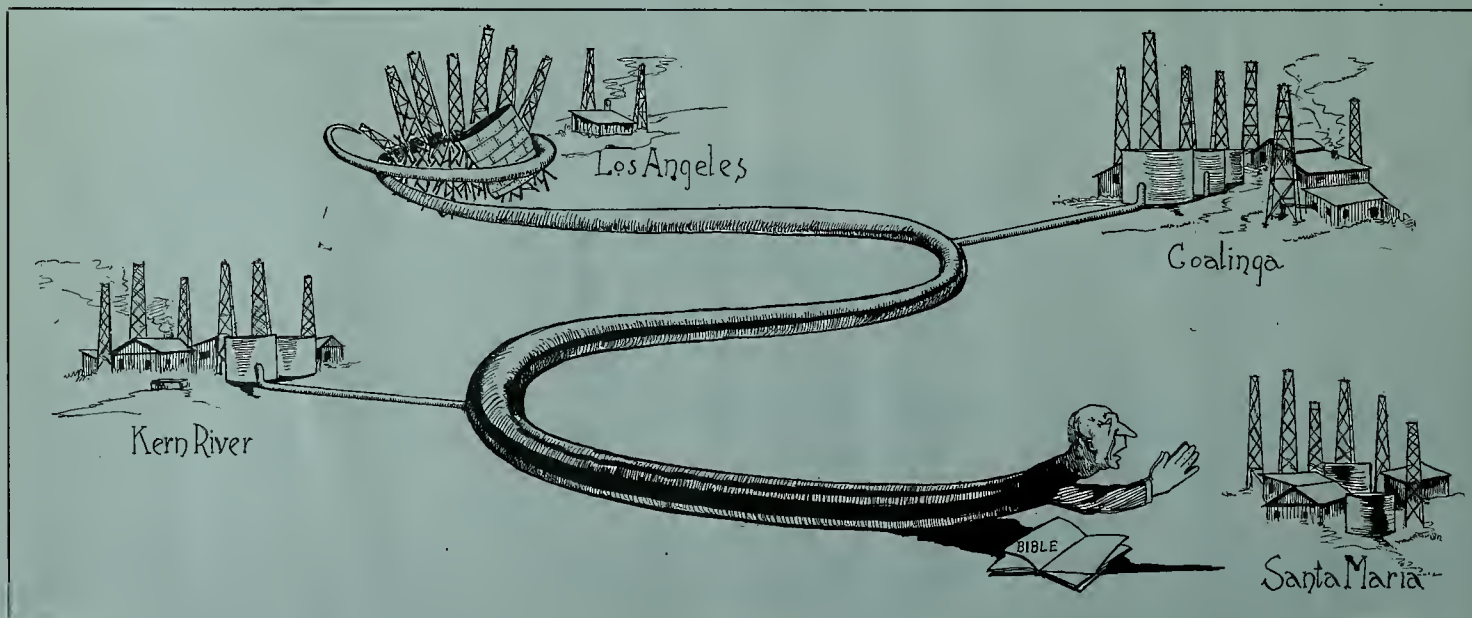
California Diamond Oil Company.—Section 31. Here they are at work on well No. 4, water shut off and drilling will commence. This is another success in cementing off water. Well No. 3 is pumping. In section 12 the pipe has been taken out and drilling will commence at once with a view of adding another producer to this company in the very near future.

* * *

California Monarch Oil Co.—Section 26, well No. 2, is being rigged up. Drilling will commence within the next few days. Well No. 1 on this property is showing satisfactory results.

* * *

The United Tonopah and Goldfield Mines expect soon to install a new hoist which will enable them to continue the present shaft to the 500-foot



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CALIFORNIA DIAMOND BX

Casing and Drive Pipe? It's the thing for deep wells. Made in following sizes and weights, and carried in stock at all our stores

CASING

Size	Weight	Size	Weight
5 $\frac{5}{8}$ inches	20 lbs.	9 $\frac{5}{8}$ inches	33 lbs.
6 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches	20 lbs.	11 $\frac{5}{8}$ inches	40 lbs.
6 $\frac{7}{8}$ inches	20 lbs.	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches	40 lbs.
8 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches	28 lbs.		

DRIVE PIPE

Size	Weight
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches	15 lbs.

THE NATIONAL SUPPLY COMPANY

117 NORTH MAIN STREET, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

BRANCH STORES

COALINGA, CAL.

BAKERSFIELD, CAL.

ORCUTT, CAL.

level. The bottom of the shaft is in the best average ore that has yet been encountered and there is every indication of a rapid increase in the value and a more uniform grade of ore. The Bullfrog properties of the company will have a large amount of work done on them this season.

* * *

The Murchie Gold Mines Consolidated have been sinking and drifting rapidly during the past two weeks and the shaft is now nearly down to the 100-foot level.

* * *

The Empire Mine at Gold Valley, Sierra county, California, have several tons of ore on the dump ready for the mill and the 25-stamp mill is running night and day.

* * *

The Goldfield Somerset Mining Company has added nine claims to their holdings and now have a fraction less than 400 acres in all. Their properties are situated at Tonopan, Diamondfield and Goldfield and all of the claims are well located. Work is anticipated on a second tunnel on the Somerset property and as soon as possible a shaft will be sunk to open the ore bodies on the lower levels. This second tunnel should strike the ledge that runs through their adjoining property at about 150 feet. This property should make a winner if persistent development and the present ore indications count for anything.

* * *

The conditions at the Murchie Extension Gold Mining Company are most favorable. The 300 north drift in the Union is in now over 365 feet and the pay shoot shown above in the 200-foot level has been reached. The ledge is about two feet in the face of the drift, but in a raise they have started to make connections with the 200, the ledge is over three feet on the foot-wall, and one foot on the hanging wall with about fourteen inches of a horse between. Every foot of advance the ledge gets larger in this raise, and it looks as if it would cut out the waste altogether and make a solid ledge from wall to wall, within a short distance. In the east crosscut there is about six feet of formation, but they are not yet in far enough to get the main ledge that is known to be in the hanging wall. A winze has been sunk for about ten feet in the west crosscut, and it shows a foot of good pay ore, and it gets better as they go down on it. There is a large quantity of pay ore on the dump and when the raise connects the 200 and 300 levels there will be a good deal of ore blocked out ready for stoping whenever wanted.

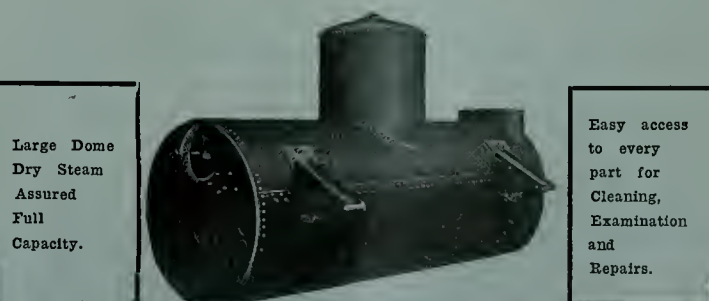
OIL DIVIDENDS.

Following is a statement of dividends paid by oil companies listed on the California Stock & Oil Exchange for the month of May, 1907:

Company—	No. of Div.	Date paid.	Amt. per sh.	Amt. of Dividend.	Total paid to date.
Alma	10	May 21, 1907 ..	\$.03	\$ 11,400	\$ 114,000.00
Amalgamated	7	July 15, 1906 ..	1.00	50,000	350,000.00
Associated Oil Co.	4	Mar. 1, 1907....	1.50	420,000	1,329,309.39
Brookshire	14	May 1, 1907....	.02	10,000	92,500.00
Caribou	29	May 15, 1907....	.10	8,070	175,962.24
Chicago Crude	2	Mar. 25, 1907....	.001 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,000	15,000.00
Claremont	24	May 15, 1907....	.01	4,500	112,500.00
Esperanza	5	Dec. 12, 1904....	.01	1,250	6,250.00
Forty	2	Aug. 25, 1906....	.02	6,000	12,000.00
Four	56	May 25, 1907....	.01	3,000	177,000.00
Hanford	30	Jan. 20, 1906....	2.00	4,000	80,000.00
Home	66	Dec. 20, 1906....	.01	1,000	440,000.00
Homestake	29	Mar. 22, 1906....	.15	1,500	57,500.00
Illinois Crude	8	Feb. 1, 1907....	.01	2,000	19,500.00
Imperial	57	Apr. 6, 1907....	.60	60,000	1,280,000.00
Kern River	19	May 4, 1907....	.10	2,000	58,000.00
Linda Vista	2	Feb. 5, 1907....	.001 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,919	3,838.50
Monte Cristo	50	May 10, 1907....	.01	5,000	250,000.00
Nevada County	1	May 1, 1907....	.06	15,000	15,000.00
Oil City Pet.	32	Aug. 25, 1906....	.001 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,500	95,000.00
Peerless	52	Nov. 15, 1906....	.10	10,000	652,000.00
Reed Crude	8	Apr. 15, 1905....	1.20	120,000	1,101,000.00
Rice Ranch	5	May 21, 1907....	.03	9,000	42,000.00
Sovereign	9	Mar. 29, 1907....	.01	5,000	50,000.00
Sterling	10	May 11, 1907....	.08	20,000	159,500.00
Superior	1	Jan. 25, 1907....	.01	5,000	5,000.00
Thirty-Three	57	Apr. 6, 1907....	.30	30,000	640,000.00
Twenty-Eight	31	Aug. 25, 1906....	.10	6,000	240,000.00
Union	131	May 20, 1907....	1.00	71,447	2,730,667.40
United Pet.		May 20, 1907....	1.84	26,771	673,542.40
West Shore	32	May 15, 1907....	.05	5,000	160,000.00

Total dividends paid\$11,330,069.93

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SOUTHERN FIELDS.**Market Conditions.**

Los Angeles, June 17th.

The market throughout Southern California continues unchanged. Every well is pumping to the limit and every refinery that is in any shape to operate is running. An interesting development is a protest of some of the farmers in the eastern end of the county against the use of oil on the roads and a demand that the old style of graveling be returned to. Nothing seems likely to come of this at present, although, if the present scarcity of suitable oil continues, it may have effect. If there is any attempt to return to the use of the old worthless slop oil there will be a strong protest.

During May the Union brought some 39,000 barrels of crude from Port Harford to San Pedro for the local market. The average for the last three months of shipments of this character has been 1,000 barrels a day. But for this the shortage would doubtless have been quite serious.

Los Angeles County.

There have been no changes in the situation in the Los Angeles, Salt Lake and Whittier districts since last report.

The Santa Monica Oil and Gas Company claims to be hard at work getting its drill started on the first well in Santa Monica canyon. Just what this company has the writer does not know and has never visited the land. Some years ago, however, two well known Los Angeles oil men were persuaded by Thaddeus Brewster, promoter and president of the company, to visit and inspect the territory. They found only a small spring with some traces of vegetable oil on the water. When asked by the disgusted visitors if that was all he had to show them, Mr. Brewster answered, "Why, ain't that enough?" The company, however, appears to have interested some people of means, chief among them the famous E. J. (Lucky) Baldwin. When asked about this inspection Mr. Brewster said that the oil men in question refused to go to the other parts of the territory and see the indications there.

The Wilmington Oil Company is down some 300 feet on the A. J. Large ranch. The Bixby well, on adjoining land, is down between 1,000 and 1,200 feet, and has run into a bed of asphaltum.

Some interest is being shown by oil men in the drilling of a water well by the government at the Soldiers' Home at Sawtelle, now down over 1,000 feet. Some time ago Contractor Parcell stated that no signs of oil had yet been seen but, of course, it is a little early for this. The district here has never been tested.

Orange County.

The Amalgamated Oil Company has acquired options on several hundred acres lying near the line of Orange and Los Angeles counties in the district opened by the Murphy wells in the Coyote hills, and in the vicinity of the

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Santa Maria
California

well which the Union is drilling on the Bastanchury ranch near Fullerton. The option was acquired some four months ago, but was kept so quiet that nothing was ever published. For some reason the Amalgamated officials still maintain great reserve on the subject and the most obtainable from them was a statement by President Burton E. Green in which he admitted that the lands had been acquired but avoided giving anything more definite. He would not even state from whom the option had been obtained.

The Newport Bay Oil Company has at its city office three large jars of the heavy oil pumped from its well near Newport Beach by the sand pump during the efforts to get the casing clear so as to permit the finishing up of the hole in the lighter oil beneath. About fifty barrels have been taken out of this heavy stuff which is between 10 and 12 gravity. It should be an excellent roadmaker from all appearances, as it is very similar to the Sunset product. In view of the great scarcity of this south of the Tehachapi the Newport field should prove extremely valuable for this alone. The fact that it is within a mile and a half of the ocean should give it a very great advantage over the Sunset oil which is produced so far inland as to be utterly dependent upon railroad transportation. In Washington and Oregon it has been in demand, although cost from \$3.50 to \$5 a barrel delivered, and other oil has been rejected. With water transportation most of the way the Newport oil ought to be able to compete with ease.

The drill is down some 400 feet on the second well of the Newport Bay Company and the rig is up for the third. The Fairview (Young & Collins) and Brunton brothers and associates are about ready to drill.

It is now practically settled that this district on the beach will yield both light and heavy oil, according to the depth of the well.

Santa Barbara County.

C. C. C. Tatum, a local real estate man, who in company with D. F. Baxter, Charles A. Cole and M. Rieder, owned in fee 1,000 acres just south of the Santa Ynez river which is the dividing line between its property and that of

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the Santa Barbara Oil and Development Company, Ltd., the British syndicate backed by the Rothschilds, which is now down some 300 feet on the first well, has just returned from the property. This is about five miles due north of the northern line of Mr. Tatum's holdings referred to. The location selected for the second well is just across the river.

Mr. Tatum confirms the report that the Britishers will go 6,000 feet, if necessary, to prove the territory; in fact, their employes told him 8,000. They have an unusually strong rig with some improvements, but if they can do what they say, it will be a great feat indeed, and one that may revolutionize the oil industry.

Some twelve miles northwest the Associated is down 600 feet in its first well on the Buell ranch. The drill has already gone through a light oil sand and Mr. Tatum brought home a sample of it. The Associated well is just southwest of Los Olivios and some twenty-five miles in the same direction from the Graciosa. The nearest producing wells are those of the Union at Lompoc, some fifteen miles due west.

Mr. Tatum bought their land last December before the public knew of the Britishers' intentions. Now it could not be bought for twice the price then paid. Mr. Baxter, however, is interested with the English company and so had inside information in time to get in with his friends. The land is good agricultural land and the owners say that even if oil is not found they will still have a good thing and can not lose their money. The Associated's pipe line runs directly across this property.

Ventura County.

The Standard and Union are offering contracts at \$1 a barrel for Ventura light oil. This is now confirmed.

SANTA MARIA.

In May nearly every producing well in the Santa Maria field was pumped to its fullest capacity, and shipments for the month have amounted to about one million barrels. At least one-half of this comes from the Union Oil Company, and the remainder from the Graciosa, Pinal, Brookshire, Dome, Western Union, New Pennsylvania, Rice Ranch and Hall & Hall.

The new 8-inch pipe line of the Associated is still unfinished, but is expected to be in full operation this week. This company is constructing a new copper wire telephone line from the field to Gaviota, with connections to all its pumping stations.

The Union Oil Company's Newlove lease has now two producing wells, six drilling, and three new rigs up.

The Western Union is drilling on Nos. 31 and 32, and rigs are up for Nos. 33 and 34.

The Graciosa Oil Company is drilling on its Nos. 8, 9 and 10, and has its rig up for No. 11.

The Pinal Oil Company is drilling on Nos. 13, 16 and 18; and 17 and 19 are about ready to begin drilling.

The Huasna district is drawing a great deal of attention from prominent oil men, and four new rigs have been ordered for the New Huasna Oil Company, and will be constructed and drilled at once. The Clarion Oil Company, composed of Santa Maria oil men, has arranged to drill as soon as materials can be hauled on its property—which is very close to the New Huasna lease.

The Santa Barbara Mining and Oil Company, who purchased the Bagby and Stowell place, has purchased its materials, and work is already begun to get its first well to work.

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The Lucerne Company, which purchased the Weil tract, has its new rig nearly built.

The Santa Maria Crude Oil Company has put its 12½-inch casing down about 800 feet, which is considered very creditable in the sandy formation through which it has been compelled to drill. If this company succeeds in getting a good well, it will prove up a good deal of territory which has so far been considered too expensive to drill—in fact almost impossible—on account of the sand.

General conditions throughout the producing section of the Santa Maria field have changed very slightly during the last month, and producers seem to be content just now to sell their oil, take their dividends and await the future to determine what to do.

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GOLDFIELD.

The Las Vegas and Tonopah Railroad is making gratifying headway in the extension of its line from Rhyolite to Goldfield. Two months to ten weeks should see the inauguration of a regular schedule between the two metropolises. Fine stations will be built at both cities. The Bullfrog-Goldfield road has finished its sidetracks at Rhyolite and a regular passenger service obtains between that camp and Goldfield. Meanwhile the Borax Smith line is steadily nearing Bullfrog from the south, to furnish an outlet by way of Ludlow on the Santa Fe.

Gold there is in Bullfrog and silver and copper. It remains to the revelations of the near future to verify or dispel the belief that there is also oil. Proof will come with depth in the well that is being sunk on the Continental group of claims, lying between Beatty and Rhyolite. J. W. Frank and William H. Schnitzer, backing the project, have purchased a complete drilling outfit in Los Angeles and are going through the strata in Pennsylvania fashion.

Mayflower, by reason of recent discoveries of immense bodies of high-grade, continues to remain first in the eye of Bullfrog operators. With \$8,000,000 worth of profitable milling ore blocked out, the management has agreed upon the erection of a suitable plant of ample capacity so soon as tests of the bodies shall demonstrate the most economic processes of treatment. Sinking continues in both the Mayflower and the combination Mayflower-Starlight shafts, the latter being near the dividing line and about 1,800 feet north of the other. The former shaft is sinking from the 300 to the 400-foot and the combination from the 150 to the 300. For both workings there has been provided a 125-horsepower engine and a 12-drills compressor. Within another month the Mayflower-Starlight shaft, now in stringers of rhyolite quartz displaying nominal values, should reach the ledge proper. The faces of the north and south drifts, aggregating a length of 90 feet from the 300-foot station of the Mayflower shaft, are in solid ore of a choice variety, furnishing employment to sorters and sackers.

Tramp Consolidated has finished an upraise for ventilation between the Tramp and Eclipse tunnels, 100 feet. At the fourth level on the Denver, 680 feet of drifting has all been upon fifteen feet of dirt that is saved for treatment. The first fifty feet of a 100-foot winze, dropped from a point 550 feet from the tunnel's eye at a vertical depth of 400 feet, followed fine ore which was cut off and is expected to be tapped again below.

An excellent appearance is being maintained in the lower workings of the Bullfrog Pedestal whose shaft is sinking alongside a lead whose croppings yield auriferous values. The Pedestal Company is headed by John S. Cook, the Goldfield hanker, and by systematic development the management expects to work a speedy transformation from prospect to mine.

President W. V. Rice, of Salt Lake, who made a recent inspection of the Gihraltar, found a good grade of manganese quartz being taken from the lowest tunnel levels and the property giving every promise of production.

Seventy-five per cent. of the aggregate mile of underground workings in the Gold Bar mine has been profitable milling ore, proving the presence of a veritable mountain of average \$7 dirt, aside from which there are stopes of high-grade that yield \$340 per ton. There is 1,100 feet of lateral work on the 150-foot level and extensive drifting and crosscutting a hundred feet deeper. Already those at the helm have decided upon the installation of a 100-ton mill and to that end have ordered a test plant of ten stamps. For use in the treatment of the output the mine has an available supply of 50,000 gallons of water daily from its well and expects to tap another big flow at about the 650 level in the present 440-foot incline shaft which will continue to a depth of 1,000 feet. There will be built storage tanks good for 100,000 gallons and pumping stations established. Sulphides and free milling ore are being encountered in the deepest laterals south of the shaft, where a consistent enhancement of values is noticed.

Within three weeks the new \$350,000 mill at the Montgomery-Shoshone, with a daily capacity of 300 tons, should be placed in commission. The long delayed 12-drills compressor has been delivered and the six-inch pipe line has been laid. The bonanza property is a steady shipper and has incalculable reserves of choice feed for the big plant provided. Sinking continues at the Amethyst, Lucky Jack and the Providence.

Underground workings at the National Bank have discovered six well defined ledges, all of them blind leads except one. The north drift on the 150 level is in rock that runs from \$50 to \$120. A drift is following the west vein at a vertical depth of 250 feet and a crosscut on that level has placed 22 inches of rich sulphides. A blind ledge that shows from \$100 to \$300 per ton has been cut by the west drive on the 350 and there is a mammoth dyke of milling ore, manganese and rhyolite, uncovered at a depth of 400 feet.

West Extension has in sight some of the richest ore in the district. On the 115-foot level there is proved a 50-foot ledge that pans across its entire width. The north crosscut at that depth has broken into high-grade. On the 200 there is a crosscut whose face is all panning material and altogether there has been established a length of 400 feet of vein that is of the shipping sort.

The Yankee Girl has tapped a five-foot sulphide lead on the 300 level and those in charge are working on the theory that with 500 feet of depth they will uncover some of the richest of the Ladd Mountain shoots.

On the Bullfrog Pioneer group two tunnels are driving for depth on a gold vein which by open cuts has been shown worth panning for a distance of 600 feet. The east drive is about half through its journey of 125 feet for the ledge and the west tunnel, 618 feet away, has followed the vein for 60 feet, everywhere rich panings being obtainable. Shipments have been made at a handsome margin, the consignments going out by express.

Fifty feet of ore on the Homestake King Consolidated is found at various depths to run from \$8 to \$40 per ton. The main shaft, 440 feet deep, is all in ore. The north drift on the 300, out 670 feet, is making steady headway and an upraise is going from the 200 level to the north drift on the Gold King. Before long a 40-stamp mill will be grinding on the great stores of pregnant quartz.

Original Bullfrog is adding about 50 feet per week to the total length of three drifts that are being projected on the ore that gives from \$5 to \$55 per ton. Connection will soon be made between the Pierce and West shafts. The lease of E. L. Cross, one of the locators of Original, is shipping.

Lateral development will be the order on the 300 level which is shortly to be reached on the Alliance.

Assays as high as \$185 per ton come from the Big Four group of twelve claims.

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Crosscuts are running in two directions from the shaft that is going down at the property of the Bullfrog Mining Syndicate.

A substantial ledge that is good for \$25 samples is being opened on the Caw group, northwest of the Mayflower.

Nixon and Wingfield have ordered a hoist for their central group.

The Croesus shaft is down 210 feet on the strike of the Mayflower ledge.

Good ore appears in the face of the new 70-foot tunnel at the Denver Annex.

Bullfrog Gem has dropped its shaft to the 100.

Developments continue at the Girlie and Sleeper, upon which patents have been applied for.

Stations preparatory to lateral development will be cut at the 200 and 300 stations of the shaft at the Gold Bar Annex.

The 210-foot tunnel at the Gold Reef will in another twenty feet reach the ledge, thought to be a cross lead of the Mayflower.

Happy Hooligan has a quantity of ore sacked for the market.

Another month's work in the 600-foot tunnel at the Homestake Extension should tap the main lead at a depth of 400 feet.

A hundred feet of sinking on the Mayflower North Extension has been done with the idea that on that group of three claims should be found the 800-foot extension of the Pioneer lead.

Exceptionally rich pannings come from the bottom of the company shaft at the Mogul.

Patents have been granted the Montgomery-Shoshone Extension Mining Company, owning the Emerald and Ruby claims, where a shaft is down nearly 400 feet.

At the Nespelin, controlled by the Homestake King Consolidated, a hoist has been set up at the collar of the 60-foot shaft.

Exploitation of the resources of the Oasis goes forward under the direction of Charles Newton, who has bought John McCann's interest.

Los Angeles people are operating on a generous scale at the Red Oak, whose crosscut tunnel is in nearly 1,500 feet.

The Steinway's north crosscut is in favorable formation, cutting stringers of highly mineralized quartz.

Three feet of manganese quartz, a blind ledge discovered by the new shaft on the Sunset, gives promise of developing into a winner.

There is every earmark of the embryo shipper at the Bullfrog Teddy diggings. The bottom of the shaft, below the 100 level, is in an amethyst quartz that runs well and very soon permanent development will begin on the newly acquired Oversight claim, which has responded unstintingly to surface prospecting. Those familiar with the surroundings entertain the opinion that Teddy is bound to tap the continuation of the West Extension's shipping zone.

The Victor is drifting southward on the vein for connection with the main shaft.

The sought-for ledge should soon dip into the double compartment shaft which eight men are lowering on the Winner.

Permanent work has begun on the Wonder, near the Gold Bar.

FAIRVIEW.

Fairview district, where float was first found only eighteen months ago, has now numbered upon its roll of honor several steady shippers and one mine, Nevada Hills, which is a regular distributor of dividends, its stock selling at four times par. The new camp that has beaten all records in making good, is eighty-five miles eastward from Reno and forty-two miles southeast of Fallon, present terminus of the Southern Pacific's branch from Hazen, on the main line. Lash March the Southern Pacific completed a survey from Fallon to Fairview and Wonder. Rights of way have been bought of the ranchers on the route, grading has begun, steel is in transit from the east and by next October the \$900,000 spur will have been completed.

The Nevada Hills mine, alone, has a blocked-out tonnage of high-grade sufficient to warrant the extension of the railroad. More than half the crew of thirty-five miners are kept busy in keeping clear the workings, glutted with the rich dirt knocked down by the others. Purely in the course of development, with no effort made at extraction for the market, Nevada Hills is breaking every day twenty tons of average \$250 ore, much of it running into the thousands. The deepest tunnel, number five, is driving through quartz that averages \$500 across the face and tunnel number four, from which at frequent intervals stopes have been run to daylight, has recently yielded a carload per day of ore that assays 40 ounces gold and 700 ounces silver. The vein upon which number five is drifting is from nine to fourteen feet wide and a deep winze from its level sinks all the way in rich shipping stuff, the lower workings convincing the engineers in charge that with depth the three parallel ledges, uncovered on the Boulder claim of the Nevada Hills group, will merge into one mammoth body of high-grade. All the mine's product is now coming out through tunnels numbers one and five. Five is directly under four, with which it has made connection on the 140-foot level, and one, connected with upper laterals, reducing the cost of handling by \$2.50 per ton, is to go a total distance of 550 feet, to tap at a vertical depth of 250 feet the rich lead that outcrops on the Eagle Rock claim of Nevada Hills ground. The regular quarterly dividend will be paid by the company this month. The lease of the Nevada Hills Leasing Company has struck it rich at a depth of eighty feet and after the installation of a hoist and other needed equipment will send out its product regularly to the smelters.

One of George Wingfield's Nevada favorites is the Fairview Eagle mine, adjoining Nevada Hills. Accustomed with a powerful hoist, the first one implanted in Fairview district, a deep shaft has been sunk on high grade ore and drifts are now running both ways in pay dirt on the 75-foot and on the 200

level. All these workings have been timbered and progress is recorded in the big tunnel that is driving west.

Endlining Fairview Eagle on the east is the Fairview Aztec, where development is directed by the same manager who is at the helm on the Nevada Hills. Aztec got the second hoist in Fairview district and is going down for the east extension of the Eagle's shipping ledge and for the north continuation of the veins that come up from the Smith Syndicate, where they have been explored by means of diamond drills.

By the purchase of 600,000 shares of Golden Boulder stock George Wingfield has secured control of that corporation, owning one claim, adjoining the Consado fraction of the Drumedary Hump and lying between that property and the Lena. More than 1,500 feet of prospecting and development work has discovered in place a ledge fifty feet wide whose pay shoots average \$230 per ton and yield specimen ore. Superintendent Morris, of the Fairview Eagle, has taken charge of the Boulder and has ordered a hoist for deep exploration. Whether Wingfield, controlling the Eagle, intends merging his two Fairview bonanzas he has not yet signified.

Another regular shipper which eight months of attention has added to Fairview's swelling list is the Gold Coin group of the Nevada Fairview Company, launched by Willard F. Snyder, a prominent promoter of Salt Lake City. A 100-foot winze from tunnel four, which for several hundred feet followed an

80-foot lead of shipping and milling rock, has tapped sulphides and has at every foot revealed an increase in values, until now the entire output averages around \$100.

Company workings at the Dromedary Hump, confined to the lengthening of the main tunnel, have proved new bodies of rich ore. A crosscut from the 100-foot station of the shaft sinking at the Dromedary Hump Leasing Company's lease, formerly known as the Hermit & Stacey, has cut a big lead that averages \$300, being the same vein that was encountered on the 50-foot level. Sinking of the shaft has resumed since the planting of the hoist.

Just east of the Dromedary Hump lies the Berlin group, where deep development has started on the ledges that run \$40 at the grassroots.

A tunnel on the Fairview Central has progressed well on its 450-foot journey for a vertical depth of 350 feet on the ledge.

Crosscuts on the 100-foot level of the Fairview Clipper are expected to probe some rich bodies.

Values enhance with an improvement in formation in the long tunnel being driven by the Coxey Gold and Silver Mining Company on the Goldfield group.

The Cyclone has a hoist in operation and expects to begin shipping soon.

Nevada Hills Florence, adjoining Nevada Hills on the west, is crosscutting on the 75 for a supposed extension of the mother group's lead.

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CALIFORNIA

Gold ore comes from a drift in the old workings of the Golden Slipper Company and a new shaft has started at a promising point on the Highland Chief Number Seven claim.

The main shaft on the Hot Onion is going low in values that are high.

In another 40 feet, bringing its face to a point 300 feet from its portal, the working tunnel of the Ida Mines Company should reach the ledge that yields great samples at the surface.

Fairview Kimberly is sinking on a high-grade lode.

At fifty feet the Lena Nevada's working tunnel, to drive 200 feet, pierced a big ledge of average \$15 dirt.

Development on the Nevada Hills Extension goes forward on company account and under the direction of several leasers.

Old diggings and new workings on the big estate of the Red Rock are exposing mammoth bodies of marketable ore.

New York and Philadelphia capitalists have bought the big end of the Fairview Reliance and have entered upon an aggressive campaign of exploitation.

The output of the Seymour Fraction is coming through the main tunnel and depth is adding to the shaft.

Fairview Silver King is doing business on a generous scale, with rich rewards.

Recent assays taken from the surface on the Sunlight, adjoining the Coxey Company's Goldfield group, have been of such nature as to start a shaft for the deeps.

RHYOLITE.

The Tramp Consolidated has begun shipping from a new strike made by a winze that is sinking from the fourth tunnel level on the Denver. The ledge, which the winze picked up 122 feet below the tunnel at a vertical depth of 375 feet, appears to be twenty feet wide. It is now being worked at a vertical depth of 390 feet and is absolutely in place, the solid quartz impregnated with free gold and hovering around \$200 the ton. A larger hoisting plant will be provided at the fourth level and this winze will drop to a point at least 575 feet from the surface. The same ore zone has been opened now on five levels and has revealed a consistent improvement from the grassroots down. Deep work has been started by the Tramp Consolidated on the 15-foot Eclipse ledge of rich milling ore and it will be connected with the Tramp proper. Both the Brock and the Clark railroads run to within stonethrow of the Tramp diggings.

By about the twentieth of July the Montgomery Shoshone hopes to have its big mill running, shipment of the final machinery having at last been made. The 120-horsepower engine and hoiler are ready for action, crude oil to be utilized as fuel. Shipments of rich dirt are going forward regularly from the 500-foot level of the Shoshone, where a spacious station has been cut. A cross-cut is running from the 400 level of the new Shoshone shaft to tap the Polaris lead, the old Polaris workings having been abandoned and all development henceforth to be through this Shoshone shaft and laterals.

On the 300-foot at the old Mayflower shaft the shipping ore not only holds its own but enhances in value with additional development. All the machinery for the 12-drill compressor has been delivered and is being set up at this shaft, the power to be employed also at the combination Mayflower-Starlight workings.

Bullfrog Teddy has the characteristic bullfrog green ore in the bottom of its 130-foot shaft, the amethyst quartz closely resembling the bonanza product of the adjoining group, West Extension. Teddy is delighted in the conviction that another big stick or two of giant powder will carry it into West Extension's main zone and that its patient run for the money will not prove a suicidal race.

Gold, silver and water are assets of the California Bullfrog. At a length of 406 feet the Davis tunnel has cut a small seam of \$150 gold ore. The main tunnel has reached the hanging wall of the West ledge and ten feet from the surface there has been discovered a hitherto unknown vein in which appears a bromide streak, two to eight inches wide, running 500 ounces silver. The California is happy in the possession of two perennial springs and a fine well.

Gold Bar has hued out a station on the 450 and is pushing the main shaft down for the 550 level. Extensive lateral exploitation is contemplated at both depths.

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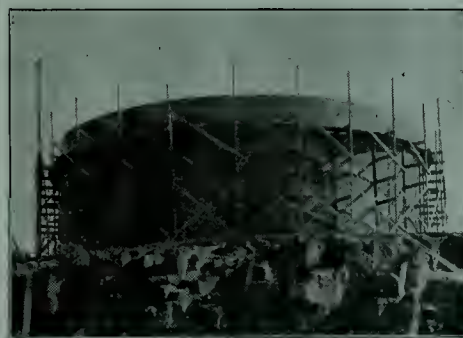
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Good ore is present in the northeast drift from the West shaft, which has been connected at substantial depth with the Pierce shaft on the Original Bullfrog, which has taken over the Cross lease and will continue development at that point. Original will also connect by upraise the Cross tunnel No. 3 with the main company tunnel, it being reasonable to expect some shipping ore in the raise.

North Star has reached its upper ledge in the main crosscut tunnel and has wrought a connection by upraise between the deep winze and the upper tunnel.

The north drift on the 300-foot at the Homestake Consolidated is out 725 feet and another drift has started north at the 400. The main shaft, down 470 feet, will go to the 800 level for lateral development on a generous scale.

On top of its Scotty and Eddy attractions come now to Bullfrog the Lost Tribes of Israel, a bunch of duomaniaes, foolish as to religion and socialism. They are known also as the House of David and they journeyed hither from their point of genesis, Benton Harbor, Michigan. The leader of their crusade is D. K. Euhanks, a reformed prospector who once roamed the hills of Nevada. His people believe in a final restoration, communism, anti-tonorialism and anti-sapoloism, vegetarianism and financialism. For the last reason they came to Bullfrog district to mine. One other doctrine of their faith prohibits an increase of population. For that reason it is expected they will abhor the Teddy and even possibly the West Extension, which adjoins it.

Some others of the Bullfrog mines that are constantly active are:

Amethyst.—Crosscutting from the 300-foot level of the shaft has begun.

Belle.—Low grade ore is followed by the 220-foot shaft.

Columbia.—Quartz that samples \$12 comes from the workings on the Lucy B. claim.

Golden Sceptre.—A full complement of miners is engaged in systematic development under the direction of Tim Manion.

Homestake Extension.—Another 50 feet of length added to the 620-foot tunnel should carry its face to the main ledge.

Lucky Jack.—The main shaft is nearing the 300 mark.

Mayflower Annex.—A shaft is sinking for a depth of 200 feet to tap what is thought to be an extension of the Pioneer lead.

Midnight.—Good showings are being made at the Midnight Company's group near the Victor and another on Ladd Mountain.

Neh-O.—That is the name of a new corporation of Nebraska and Ohio people who are developing uine claims near the Black Spar.

Providence.—At 300 feet a crosscut will drive from the bottom of the shaft for the continuation of the Shoshonc lode.

Sunnyside.—The Black Spar and Isthmian ledges traverse the group of five claims.

Theresa.—Assays of \$16 per ton come from the bottom of the 110-foot shaft on this domain of the Bullfrog Mines Syndicate.

EUROPEAN OIL MARKET.

Russian Position.

Special to Pacific Mining & Oil Reporter.

There has been considerable fluctuation on the Baku market during the past fortnight, and with the exception of kerosene the market is firm.

Crude petroleum for prompt delivery has advanced $1\frac{1}{4}$ copecks per pood to $28\frac{3}{4}$ copecks per pood during the fortnight, whilst for forward delivery the quotation is $\frac{1}{2}$ copeck higher at $28\frac{1}{2}$ copecks per pood.

Residuals for prompt delivery have advanced $1\frac{1}{2}$ copecks per pood to $30\frac{1}{2}$ copecks per pood, whilst for forward delivery during the navigation of the Volga the quotation also advanced $1\frac{1}{2}$ copecks to $30\frac{1}{2}$ copecks per pood.

Kerosene, however, for prompt delivery free on rail Baku has fallen 1 copeck per pood, and for forward delivery the quotation is also 33 copecks per pood, representing a fall of 1 copeck per pood during the fortnight. Kerosene for delivery f. o. b. vessel on the Caspian Sea for shipment to the interior of Russia by the Volga is now quoted at 33 copecks per pood, a drop of 1 copeck during the fortnight.

The sailors' strike on the Caspian Sea is now at an end. The production of the Baku oil fields for the first half of April, old style, shows a reduction as compared with that for the first half of the previous month, being only 18,364,561 poods.

Indian Market Report.

The quotations for lamp oil on the Indian markets have remained practically unchanged during the past week, the only exception being American case oil in Calcutta, which is now quoted at rupees 4. 15. 0.

The deliveries have been slightly reduced, but the market remains firm. The quotations were as follows:

	Rupees.	
BOMBAY—		
American case oil	4.	8. 0.
Russian case oil	4.	2. 0.
"Elephant" oil in tins	3.	10. 0.
Sumatra "Rising Sun" in tins	3.	10. 0.
Borneo oil in bulk	2.	10. 0.
Burmah oil in bulk	2.	12. 0.

KARACHI—		
American case oil	4.	0. 0.
Burmah oil in tins	3.	4. 0.
Borneo oil in tins	3.	4. 0.
Sumatra oil in bulk	3.	0. 0.
American oil in bulk	3.	0. 0.

CALCUTTA—		
American case oil	4.	15. 0.
Russian case oil	4.	5. 0.
Burmah oil in bulk	2.	13. 0.
Borneo oil in bulk	2.	13. 0.
Sumatra oil in bulk	3.	3. 0.
American oil in bulk	3.	3. 0.

English Market Report.

During the past fortnight the market for Russian lamp oil both in London and Liverpool has been weaker, the quotation having dropped to $5\frac{1}{4}$ d. in both

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cases. The fall has not affected the price of American lump oil, which has remained unchanged. The deliveries were maintained. The quotations were as follows:

London—Russian oil, 5½d. ex. wharf in barrels; American oil, 6¼d. @ 6¾d. ex. wharf in barrels.

Liverpool—Russian oil, 5½d. ex. wharf in barrels; American oil, 6¼d. @ 6¾d. ex. wharf in barrels.

CALIFORNIA STOCK & OIL EXCHANGE.

Following are the latest quotations for stocks of oil companies listed on the California Stock & Oil Exchange:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Associated Oil Tr. Co.	33.00	34.00	Occidental of W. Va.	.02	.04
Enribou		9.50	Peerless		3.00
Chicago Crude	.07		Piedmont		.14
Claremont		.75	Pinal		20.00
Fulton	1.50		Pittsburg		.05
Independence	.22		S. F. & McKittrick	2.75	
Junction		.17	Sovereign		.19
Kern	.10		Sterling		2.00
Kern River		7.25	Superior		.10
Linda Vista	.13		Thirty-Three		8.00
McKittrick	.15	.25	West Shore	3.25	4.50
Monte Cristo		.80	Wolverine		.40
Nevada County		.50	W. K. Oil Co.		.25

NOTICE.—This Board will stand adjourned from close of business on Saturday, June 29th, until Monday, July 5th.

SAN FRANCISCO STOCK & EXCHANGE BOARD.

Following are the latest quotations for stocks of mining companies listed on the San Francisco Stock & Exchange Board:

CALIFORNIA.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Bos Greenwater Copper	4.60		Greenwater Mohawk		.25
Cen Eureka		.40			

NEVADA.

Tonopah District.

Belmont	3.30		MacNamara	.30	
Boston	.11		Midway		1.50
Brougher's	.03		Mizpah Extension	.25	

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Cash Boy	.06	Montana Midway Exten...	.04	.05
Cedrie		Monarch Pittsburg Ex.	.10	.13
Esperanza	.01	North Star	.25	.27
Golden Anchor	.23	Ohio Tonopah	.02	.03
Gold Crown	.08	Paymaster		.02
Gold Mountain	.02	Red Rock Ex.	.01	.02
Gold Mountain Con.		Rescue Con.	.17	.19
Great Western	.02	Tonopah Extension	1.80	1.85
Home	.05	Tonopah of Nevada		15.25
Indiana	.01	West End	.90	.92
Jim Butler	.94	West Tonopah		.50

Goldfield District.

Adams	.09	Great Bend Annex	.08	
Atlanta	.43	Great Bend Con.	.02	.03
Black Ants	.04	Great Bend Extension	.12	.13
Black Butte Ba	.05	Great Bend Fraction		.02
Black Butte Extension	.07	Gd Gt Bd Tw.		.16
Black Rock	.04	Hibernia	.05	.06
Blue Bell	.14	Islam Mining		.32
Blue Bull	.25	Jumbo		3.50
Blue Quartz	.10	Jumbo Extension	1.57	1.60
Butte Goldfield	.05	Kaiser Goldfield	.09	.10
Booth	.36	Kavagh Goldfield		.12
Columbia	.35	Kendall Extension	.02	.03
Columbia Mt.	.37	Laguna	.90	1.25
Columbia Mt. Extension	.03	Lone Star	.18	.20
Combination Fraction	2.65	Lou Dillon	.08	.09
Commonwealth	.24	Lucky Swede		.14
Coming Nation	.10	Mayne		.08
Conqueror	.10	May Queen	.15	
Cracker Jack	.17	Midnight Pawnee	.04	.05
Daisy	1.15	Milltown M.		.20
Daisy Annex		Milltown Fraction		.04
Daisy Extension	.03	Mohawk Annex	.01	.03
Dia-Bi Btt C.	.22	Mohawk Cons. Leasing	.25	.28
Diamondfield Triangle	.19	Mohawk Extension	.10	.11
Dixie	.07	Mohawk Junior		.05
Dominion	.03	Mohawk Ledge		.28
Empire	.11	Nevada Boy	.07	.09
Esmeralda	.10	Nevada Goldfield	.18	.19
Fawn	3.70	Nevada Sunshine		.20
Florence	.21	Oro	.21	.22
Florence Extension	1.00	Old Gold Mines		.05
Frances-Mohawk	.04	Pennsylvania		.03
General Washington	.41	Potlatch		.50

Goldfield American	.10	Red Hills	.38	.39
Goldfield Bank	.09	Red Top Extension	.22	.23
Goldfield Calumet	.08	Red Top Fraction	.11	.12
Goldfield Central	.25	Sandstorm	.44	.44
Goldfield Con. Mines	6.07	Sandstorm Ex.	.04	.06
Goldfield Combination	.16	Silver Pick	.49	.50
Goldfield Etbel	.05	Silver Pick Extension	.05	.06
Goldfield Herald	.02	St. Ives	.93	.95
Goldfield of Nevada	1.15	St. Ives Leasing	.12	.12
Goldfield Portland	.17	Sun Dog	.01	.03
Goldfield Lucy S.	.15	Treasure	.06	.06
Goldfield Kewanas	.62	Verde	.01	.02
Goldfield Skylark	.08	Vernal	.19	.19
Goldfield Souvenir	.15	Wonder	.02	.03
Goldfield Tom Boy	.25	Yellow Rose	.07	.07
Grandma	.10	Yellow Tiger	.16	.16
Great Bend	.53	Yellow Top	.05	.05

Bullfrog District.

Armadosa G.	.03	Golden Sceptre	.10	.15
Amethyst	.24	Happy Hooligan	.03	.04
Big Bullfrog	.03	Homestake King	.73	.74
Bonnie Clare	.45	Lige Harris	.02	.03
Bullfrog Daisy	.10	Mayflower Con.	.33	.34
Bullfrog Extension	.10	Mayflower Ex.	.06	.06
Bullfrog M. of N.	.16	Montana Bullfrog	.04	.05
Bullfrog National Bank	.23	Montgomery Hill M.	.03	.03
Bullfrog North Star	.06	Montgomery Mountain	.14	.15
Bullfrog Sunset	.05	Montgomery-Shosbone Ex.	.07	.08
Bullfrog Victor	.09	Nugget	.05	.06
Bullfrog Winner	.14	Original Bullfrog	.08	.09
China-Nevada	.02	Shoshone National Bank	.03	.03
Croesus	.18	Steinway	.08	.08
Denver Bullfrog Annex	.10	Tramp Consolidated	.57	.59
Gold Bar	.58	Valley View	.06	.06
Gold Bar Extension	.10	Yankee Girl	.06	.06
Gold Center	.10			

Manhattan District.

April Fool Annex	.01	Manhattan Jumbo	.01	.01
Atlantie & Pacific	.02	Manhattan Little Jumbo	.02	.03
Comet	.02	Manhattan Mining of Nev	.05	.07
Double Eagle	.02	Manhattan Mammoth	.09	.09
Eureka Manhattan	.16	Manhattan Red Top	.02	.03
Gold Wedge	.05	Manhattan Standard	.08	.08
Granny G. M.	.16	Manhattan Silver Peak	.03	.03
Indian Camp	.05	Manhattan United	.15	.15
Little Grey	.10	Manhattan Va. G. M.	.02	.03
Manhattan Belmont	.01	Mustang Manhattan	.21	.22
Manhattan Broncho	.07	Mustang Annex	.02	.02
Manhattan Buffalo	.03	Mustang Extension	.11	.11
Manhattan Consolidated	.50	Original Manhattan	.12	.14
Manhattan Con. Ex.	.05	Pine Nut	.08	.09
Manhattan Comb.	.02	Pine Nut Extension	.10	.10
Manhattan Crescent	.06	Seyler Humphrey	.07	.07
Manhattan Cowboy	.03	Stray Dog	.16	.16
Manhattan Dexter	.12	Taquima Copper	.08	.08
Manhattan Ivanhoe	.25	Thanksgiving	.40	.40
Manhattan Hidden Treas	.05	Whale	.07	.07
Manhattan Humboldt	.04	Yellow Horse	.04	.05

Other Districts.

Alice of Wonder	.04	Johnnie Consolidated	.12	.15
Areadia	.02	Kawh M. of N.	.01	.01
Blue Jay Wonder	.10	Nevada Hills	4.90	5.00
Centen Goldfield	.20	Nevada Hills Ex.	.45	.45
Crown Point Glp.	.12	N. S. of Wonder	.04	.04
E. Comstock Wdr	.15	Pitts. S. P. Extension	1.45	1.50
Ely Jumbo Copper	.11	Reese R. G.	.20	.20
Eagles Nest	.19	Rogers M. & M.	.75	.75
Fairview G. Bld.	.20	Round Mountain	.14	.14
Fairview Hailstone	.06	Round Mountain Alp.	.10	.10
Fairview Silver King	.09	Royal Hawaiian	.20	.20
Florence Gd Red	.45	Smoky V. & R.	.25	.25
Goldyke Reef	.13	Toano-Friseo	.25	.25
Inter-State	.05	Walker Lake Hiawatha	.12	.12
Jack Pot	.85			

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All of our records were destroyed in the conflagration of April 18, and we wish these back numbers to complete our files.

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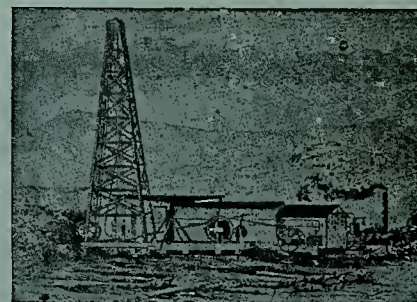
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PACIFIC MINING & OIL REPORTER

Vol. VIII. No. 17

San Francisco, Cal., July 5, 1907

Price, 10 Cents

THE SANTA MARIA OIL FIELDS.

BY L. E. BLOCHMAN.

The Santa Maria Oil Fields, the latest developed, is already the greatest in the State, and in line of being the greatest oil fields in the world, especially as more oil territory is being continually developed. Recent drillings show up fuel oils in the eastern part of the valley in addition to the immense production of light oils of the main field.

It will supply to a great extent not only oil for the State but for foreign trade. Already there is a contract of two million barrels per annum with Japan being supplied by one of the companies in the field.

Location.

The Santa Maria oil wells are situated in the northern part of Santa Barbara county among gently sloping hills of 600 to 1,000 feet elevations, on both the northerly and southerly side of the Santa Maria divide, and from eight to eleven miles south of Santa Maria city. The wells are so situated that the oil gravitates from them in pipe lines to Port Harford, an average distance of about 35 miles, and by pumping the flow of oil is still further increased.

The Town of Orcutt.

The oil well location command a beautiful view of a broad and fertile valley looking westwardly over to the ocean beyond, and as far northerly as Port Harford.

The town of Orcutt, named after the Union Oil Company's successful geologist, lies close to the main field, where many of the Union Oil Company's large tanks are located; close by are also the Standard Oil Company's tank-ages.

The narrow gauge line connects Orcutt with Santa Maria, six miles south, and also with San Luis Obispo and Port Harford. Orcutt has oil supply houses, machine shops and all necessary field supplies.

Santa Maria City.

The City of Santa Maria has the commanding situation of the valley and is a bustling center of activity and trade. Aside from its oil fields it is the center of a large grain, bean, poultry, and butter producing section. Six miles southwest lies Betteravia, the large sugar beet plant, beets being grown by this company through irrigation in different parts of the valley. Santa Maria is connected by an eight-mile stage line with the town of Guadalupe, on the Southern Pacific line. An electric line is now in course of construction for quickening railroad connections.

The population of Santa Maria is over 2,000; the tributary valley has an additional population, including Orcutt, Guadalupe and Betteravia, of 4,000.

The town is neatly laid out with wide streets, business blocks, residences and gardens. It has its full quota of lodges, churches, grammar and high schools, halls and hotels, an ample water supply, gas and electric lighting. The town of Los Alamos is 20 miles southeast and 10 to 12 miles from the oil fields.

Depths and Kinds of Oil.

While the first wells were discovered in 1901 in the pioneer field (the Western Union, at depths of 1,500 to 1,800 feet), it was not until late in 1903 that the Graciosa Oil Company adjoining, under the management of A. Phillips, discovered that the main oil reservoir was at a much greater depth.

The Pinal Oil Company, in the fall of 1903, had previously developed some shallow gushers, though many of these wells have subsequently been deepened. Since this time the average of these wells have ranged from 2,600 to 3,600 feet in depth. These deep wells in the field pass through from 500 to 1,000 feet of oil-shale, or oil-sand formations. The gas pressure at these depths is very great giving rise to flowing wells, frequently to gushers. The production is often enormous, some of these wells yielding from 500 to 2,000 barrels of oil daily, and are of a remarkable permanency.

Anything less than 200 barrels daily production in these deep wells is considered a poor one, the average being much above that. Owing to the depth of oil sands penetrated, the production declines very slowly, and when the natural flow from the wells does decline pumping is usually all that is necessary to continue the production. The present large production of oil comes

from a total of about 150 deep wells. There are more wells drilling of which the Union Oil Company has a large share.

Quality of the Oil.

The average gravity of the oil ranges from 23 to 28 degrees except a few shallow wells where the gravity is heavier; easterly in the Palmer oil well an ideal but heavier grade oil has been discovered. Near Port Harford the Union Oil Company has a small but effective distilling plant where the distillable products are taken off and a very desirable fuel oil remains to be piped to its steamers at Port Harford. The main distillation of its products is done at Oleum on San Francisco Bay.

The oil in the Santa Maria field is remarkably pure, not over an average of 1 per cent of water and sediments is found. For asphalt base there are no wells anywhere known free from impurities.

The Great Refinery at Oilport.

The Graciosa Oil Company has a great refinery plant at Oilport on Port Harford Bay, connected by an 8-inch line directly with the field, this company, known as the California Oil Refineries Company (Limited) has a million-dollar plant still in course of construction, to be the finest equipped in the State, with its own wharf for direct shipment of its products. The capacity of the refinery is 10,000 barrels of crude oil per day. This company has also a large Japanese contract referred to for the sale of its crude oil direct from its Santa Maria field.

J. F. Goodwin, Superintendent of the Pinal and Brookshire Oil Companies has had several tests made of the 25 to 28 gravity oils of this field. These companies, with the Graciosa as well, have much the same gravity of oils. On the first distillation six grades of oil are distilled over, gasoline and distillates; two grades of kerosene, benzine, naphtha and engine oil. The residue is still an 18 gravity oil—an ideal fuel oil; a very large percentage of the distillable product being gasoline. By further distillation other valuable products are obtained, and a heavier fuel oil is still left.

Distributing Advantages of This Field.

The Union Oil Company, the largest producers in the field, have two pipe lines to Port Harford averaging a little over 35 miles; one a six-inch and the other an eight-inch. This company has its own line of tank steamers at Port Harford and shipping facilities to different points on the coast as well as abroad.

The Standard Oil Company has no wells of its own in this field but purchases its oil from some of the operating companies and gravitates or pumps it in an eight-inch pipe line from the field near Orcutt to Port Harford into its line of tank steamers. The Standard at present has a large contract with the Pinal and Brookshire Companies and a smaller one with the Pennsylvania Company wells, at prices above previous contracts, amounting to 2,000,000 barrels annual delivery for three years. Very recently the Standard together with the Associated Oil Company have contracted for the oil of the Western Union Company another 2,000,000 barrels annual delivery for a longer period. The Associated Oil Company has an eight-inch line from the field in a southerly direction to Gaviota on the Santa Barbara channel.

Additional pipe lines run from the Graciosa Oil Company's line to the S. P. station at Casmalia. The Brookshire and Pinal Companies have a pipe line to the Union Sugar Company's plant at Betteravia, connecting them with the S. P. cars. Several of the companies have connecting pipes with the narrow gauge railroad which runs to San Luis Obispo and Port Harford.

Pipe lines of fully 200 miles total convey the oil in every direction; 95 per cent of which finds direct seaboard outlets, so that this field is practically entirely independent of railroad transportations, and is therefore not controlled as with other fields by the Standard Oil.

No Storage Reserves.

For two years (1905-1906) during which the Standard Oil Company kept prices very low down over the whole State through its heavy storage holdings in the San Joaquin fields, our operating companies capped their surplus wells instead of storing their surplus and accepting lower prices. The Union Oil Company in particular, sought new fields for the distribution of its oils. It obtained the contract for delivering oil to the Panama Canal Company and also laid a pipe across the Isthmus to be in readiness for reshipping oil to points on the Atlantic sea board, whenever an occasion demanded, and sufficient oil could be spared.



Production.

The production of the field has steadily increased from a hundred thousand barrels in 1903 to about six million barrels in 1906. It has since that time increased still further till the average has now reached one million barrels a month. The increased demand, with much better prices, additional pipe lines for distribution with additional wells coming in, have caused this rapid increase; so that it is estimated that this year's production will pass beyond the ten million barrel mark. New territory is being taken up and developed in the eastern part of the field, where only fuel oil is looked for, but even this oil is in strong demand. Three new companies are now ready to enter this part of the field.

The Famous Hartnell Gusher.

The great impetus to the production of oil in this field was given when in 1905 the famous Hartnell gusher of the Union Oil Company spouted and flowed unremittingly for over twelve months, producing over a million and a quarter barrels of oil during that time. Earth reservoirs had to be rapidly impounded to save the bulk of this flowing oil, thus enabling the company gradually to dispose of it.

Port Harford.

Port Harford, the natural outlet for the bulk of the oil production of this field, is a deep water harbor. The U. S. Government has recently undertaken to further improve its safety during winter storms by extending out a breakwater; the contract for the work has already been let.

Oil Producing Companies.

Below is a list of the oil producing companies. The first five are the older ones and have most of the production, though the Union Oil Company alone produces half the oil of the entire field. These companies are:

The Union Oil Company and its Newlove Ranch addition.

The Western Union Oil Company.

The Graciosa Oil Company.

The Pinal Oil Company.

The Brookshire Oil Company.

The Pennsylvania Petroleum Company.

Rice Ranch Oil Company.

Dome Oil Company.

Hall & Hall Oil Company.

Recruit Oil Company.

Palmer Oil Company.

Several new oil companies have derricks up and are drilling. The following are all of the new oil companies recently incorporated:

Laguna Oil Company.

Santa Maria Crude Oil Company.

Santa Barbara Oil and Development Company.

Hopkins Oil Company.

Lucerne and the Ideal Oil Companies.

PETROLEUM IN ALASKA.

Report Prepared by Geological Survey Discloses Much Valuable Information Hitherto Kept Secret—Geographical and Commercial Conditions to Be Encountered.

The petroleum deposits of Alaska and their development during the past two years are described in a report prepared for the U. S. Geological Survey by G. C. Martin, who has recently returned from a trip undertaken for the purpose of securing information for the benefit of oil prospectors concerning a region with regard to which very little is known, but as to which many rumors have been current during the past year. The remoteness of the field, its inaccessibility during a large part of the year, and the secretiveness of those who have explored it and put down wells within its boundaries have made it difficult to obtain reliable data concerning these deposits, but Mr. Martin's paper presents briefly much valuable information not only with respect to the occurrence of petroleum in this district, but the geographical and commercial conditions to be encountered by any one undertaking to exploit the oil deposits. Following is an advance abstract of this interesting report:

"The Controller Bay petroleum field is located on the north shore of the bay, which is a few miles east of the mouth of Copper River, in longitude 144 degrees to 144 degrees 40 minutes west, latitude 60 degrees 10 minutes to 60 degrees 15 minutes north. The localities at which there are known indications of petroleum are confined to a belt about twenty-five miles long from east to west and from four to eight miles wide from north to south. This belt is adjoined on the north in part by the Bering River coal field. Its southern border is formed by Controller Bay and the Pacific Ocean and by the alluvial flats on the east shore of Controller Bay. The eastern and western terminations are formed by Bering Glacier and by the Copper River delta, respectively.

"Active attempts to produce petroleum in commercial quantities in this region have been made for the last five years. The first well was begun in the summer of 1901, but no oil was produced and no great depth was reached, as the tools were soon lost and the well abandoned. The next year the same peo-

ple drilled another well and obtained some oil. Six wells were being drilled in 1903. The following year witnessed the greatest activity that the region has seen, eight wells being in progress. In 1905 and 1906 operations were restricted to two wells.

"The result of these operations has been to obtain one well which yields a moderate amount of oil, another well which is capped, but in which the oil has at times a considerable pressure, and two more wells in which an unknown amount of oil stands near the top of the casing.

"Drilling has proved to be very difficult and expensive and the results are not as encouraging as had been hoped. These facts, together with the uncertainty as to the amount of territory which one concern may legally control, and the equally great uncertainty as to the conditions of the market, have led to a suspension of some of the more active operations.

"The petroleum obtained in the region, both from the seepages and from the wells is all a high grade, light gravity, refining oil, with paraffine base and high content of naphthas and burning oils.

Position of Wells.

"The wells in which oil has been obtained in this region are so few that they throw little or no light on the problem of the occurrence of oil. A flow of oil has been obtained in one well and less quantities in three others. These four wells are close to seepages and are on the outcrop of shales which constitute the so-called Katalla formation. They are all on lines of seepages having a north-northeast to south-southwest direction, and are all on the steeply dipping northwest flanks of anticlines and possibly or on near lines of faulting. It is unfortunate that no other wells have been drilled in similar positions on the structural lines alluded to. Such wells might not be successful, but they would test the possible theory that the above-mentioned lines have something to do with the distribution of the oil.

"The net result of the drilling has been to show the existence of moderate amounts of oil in at least part of the territory. The wells are neither numerous enough nor deep enough to determine the outline of the pools and the area of productive territory. They have demonstrated the difficulty and expense of drilling and the need of ample resources and careful management. The existence of oil in remunerative quantities has neither been proved nor disproved. The evidence from the existing wells, like that of the seepages, is sufficient to warrant further testing, if it be done intelligently and carefully and by companies strong enough to exploit large areas on a scale which permits of wholesale economies, and also strong enough to risk their capital on what must be regarded as a speculation rather than an investment.

SEEPAGES.

"The seepages all occur within a long, narrow belt extending from the edge of the Copper River delta to Bering Glacier, a distance of about twenty-eight miles from east to west. The belt is very narrow, not exceeding four miles at the widest known point, and is parallel to the north shore of Controller Bay, which has the same east-west direction as the larger aspect of the shore of the Pacific Ocean between Copper River and Yakutat Bay. The seepages at Cape Yaktag are also reported to lie on a line having the same direction as this and practically coinciding with it in extended position. Several of the smaller groups of seepages, such as the group on Redwood Creek and at the head of Katalla Slough, and those in the valleys of Burls and Chilkat Creeks, and in the Nichawak region, have a distinct linear arrangement, each extending in a direction of about N. 15 degrees E. These lines coincide with the directions of the valleys in which they occur, and the relationship suggested is that either the position of the valley and that of the line of seepages are due to the same cause or that the former is the case of the latter.

"The oil of the seepages reaches the surface through a variety of rocks. The seepages west of Katalla are associated with metamorphic rocks, the oil coming to the surface either through the joints and bedding or cleavage planes of the slate and graywacke or through surficial deposits which probably overlie such rocks. The presence of petroleum in rocks of this character is somewhat unusual and worthy of notice. Similar occurrences of small quantities of oil in metamorphic rocks are known in California and Washington, where the oil is considered to have migrated into the metamorphic rocks subsequent to their alteration. A similar explanation may account for the Alaska occurrences. The writer would suggest as a possible explanation that the metamorphic rocks, which are known to be separated from the tertiary shales by a fault, are overthrust upon the shales along a fault plane of low hade, and that the oil at the seepages west of Ragged Mountain is coming through the metamorphic rocks from underlying shales.

"The seepages at the head of Katalla Slough and on Redwood, Burls and Chilkat creeks are all in the soft shales, which have previously been called the Katalla formation. Those between Redwood and Burls creeks are associated with conglomerates of presumably higher position. Such of the seepages of the Nichawak region as have been seen by the writer are in shales which closely resemble those referred to above. The Cape Yaktag seepages are said to be in Miocene sandstones and shales. Such of the seepages of the Nich-

work region as have been seen by the writer are in shades which closely resemble those referred to above. The Cape Yaktag seepages are said to be in Monocline sandstones and shales.

The position of the seepages with reference to the structure is somewhat vague and uncertain. Those west of Katalla are on steeply folded rocks in which the structural features have not been determined. The group on Redwood Creek and Katalla Slough is apparently in close proximity to a fault. The Burls Creek and Redwood Creek groups are each near the axis of an anticline, the Redwood Creek anticline being probably broken near or west of its axis by a fault. The seepages between Burls and Redwood creeks are on conoclinal conglomerates. The general structure of the Nichawak region has not been determined, but the rocks have steep dips and are probably closely and complexly folded. The Yaktag region is said to have an anticline north parallel to the coast north of which the rocks have a monoclinical northward dip. The seepages are said to occur on the north flank of the anticline, parallel to and not far from its axis.

Outlook for Profitable Exploitation.—If oil is found in quantity it will almost certainly be in circumscribed areas, and the location and boundaries of these areas will be of the utmost importance in the development of the field. The position, size and shape of these productive areas cannot be foretold in advance of all drilling or at the present stage of development. The wells which have been drilled in this region are so few, most of them are so shallow, and so little oil has been obtained that they give almost no light on the occurrence of oil in the rocks. But if at least one area were outlined wholly or in part by the known position of productive and non-productive wells it would then be possible to determine the relation of the occurrence of the oil to the geology and from the known facts of the geology to outline other possible productive areas in advance of drilling. For this reason it is of the utmost importance to obtain complete and accurate records of all wells, and to use the information and experience thus gained in locating subsequent wells.

Difficulties of Drilling.—Much difficulty has been encountered in keeping the wells vertical, and delay and expense have resulted from the necessity of frequently reaming out the holes in order to straighten them. The crooked holes are the natural result of the steep inclination of the beds, with frequent alternations from hard to soft rocks. Whenever the drill passes from a soft rock to a harder one dipping at a steep angle the drill tends to be deflected and a crooked hole results. This difficulty will always be encountered in this region and will increase the time and cost of drilling. It will, however, become less as the knowledge of the local conditions becomes greater, for the tendency of the drill to deflect can be lessened by drilling slower when the deflecting bed is struck and by special shaping of the tool, and the holes can be straightened more quickly when the drillers have had more experience in the region.

Caving.

"When a well in soft or fractured rock stands uncased too long, the rock caves in, often burying and frequently causing the loss of the tools, and some times it is necessary to abandon the well. Much delay has been caused in this way at most of the local wells and it has added greatly to the cost of drilling. It has been impossible on this account to drill several of the wells as deep as they would otherwise have gone. The only remedy is to case the well at the proper time, and when the drillers know better the rocks with which they are dealing they will be able to anticipate the caving and introduce casing at the time when it is needed. Conditions may in this way be expected to improve in the future, and thus the cost will become less and the speed greater and it will be possible to sink wells to greater depths.

Water.

"The rocks of this region are full of water, and consequently large amounts are encountered in all the wells. This is undesirable for two reasons—the pressure of the column of water in the well keeps the oil back in the rocks and prevents it from coming out into the well, and the water reduces the effective weight of the drill and acts as a cushion between the drill and the rock, in both ways reducing the power of the blow. The only remedy is in casing off the water, which cannot be done too often without reducing the size of the hole to undesirable dimensions and finally limiting the depth to which it can be drilled without pulling the casing and going back and reaming out the hole.

Remoteness From Supplies.

"The remoteness of this region from a base of supplies increases the cost of labor and of freight, which will be discussed under a subsequent heading, and also increases the time and expense of drilling, by making it necessary either to carry an exceptionally large equipment of fishing and repairing tools and of general supplies or to be subject to delays in ordering special tools from a long distance. Conditions will improve in this respect with better facilities for communication and transportation, and can also be bettered if machine shops and supply depots are established, as they will be if the presence of productive oil territory is shown.

Inexperience with Local Conditions.—The difficulties caused by the lack of experience of the drillers with the rocks of the local section have already been alluded to under various headings. They may be summarized as includ-

ing failure to drill slowly or dress the tools so as to avoid deflecting the drill on hard, steeply inclined surfaces; failure to note the crookedness of the hole and remedy it promptly; ignorance of local caving strata and consequent failure to case in time to prevent cavings, and failure to obtain proper and adequate outfit and supplies.

Cost of Labor and Transportation.

"The cost of drilling has been very largely increased over what it would be in more favored and better established oil fields by the high cost of labor and of transportation of men and freight. Not only are the drillers paid higher wages than they would receive at most localities, but the unskilled labor receives excessive pay. It is highly probable that when conditions become more settled and work is done on a larger and more permanent scale wage conditions will become more normal and transportation charges will be reduced.

Shipment and Markets.

"If petroleum is produced in commercial quantities at Controller Bay a new set of problems concerning its disposal will arise. All the petroleum of the region, as far as is now known, is a refining oil of high grade, for which there is a good demand on the Pacific Coast. The content of extremely volatile constituents, such as gasoline, is so great that it is questionable whether the oil can be safely shipped in bulk without some refining. There are plenty of good sites for refineries at no great distance from the wells. If a harbor in the vicinity of Katalla or elsewhere on Controller Bay is utilized it will be a very simple matter to transport the oil from the wells to the wharves by short pipe lines on a practically level grade. If no harbor in the immediate vicinity can be used it will be necessary to ship from Orea Bay or elsewhere on Prince William Sound, a distance of about eighty miles westward and across Copper River. The grades to Orea are almost nothing and there will be no difficulties except in crossing Copper River. The distances from Katalla and from Orea to Seattle by the steamer route, "outside way," are about 1,250 and 1,350 statute miles, respectively.

Conclusions.

"The geographic conditions are such as to cause heavy initial expense of prospecting and drilling, but admit of permanent improvements which will make these conditions much better without great engineering difficulties or excessive cost.

"The geology is complex and difficult to interpret and does not show definitely the relation of the occurrence of the petroleum to the stratigraphy and structure. The known facts of the local geology are unfavorable to the presence of productive bodies of oil, and indicate that if oil is found in quantity the distribution of the productive areas will be very irregular and difficult to locate.

"The surface oil showings (seepages), though widespread and copious, are not conclusive evidence of the occurrence of productive oil pools. They are apparently more promising than any other known facts in regard to the region would indicate. The only safe conclusion to be drawn from them is that they indicate the possibility of productive oil areas in the vicinity.

"Operators and investors who may not be familiar with local conditions will do well to be governed by the following suggestions:

"1. They should be certain that legal title can be obtained to a sufficient area to make it possible to sink many test wells under widely different conditions, and to expect a large enough probable production to pay for heavy initial expenditures and large permanent improvements.

"2. They should have large enough capital to be able (a) to purchase in quantity and at low rates; (b) to build good roads and other improvements and thus reduce the cost of operating; (c) to carry a large stock of tools and supplies in order to avoid costly delays in drilling and to be able to drill deep; (d) to procure the best professional advice and good drillers; (e) to drill many test wells without hope of immediate profit; (f) to market the product in the face of existing conditions in the petroleum industry, and (g) to afford to lose the investment.

"3. The first wells should be located on the strike and at no great distance from producing wells, or down the dip from a good seepage and at such varying distances that the rocks outcropping at the seepage will be encountered at depths ranging from a few hundred feet the limit (in depth) of drilling.

"4. Subsequent wells should be determined in position by the location of existing wells and by the structure. They should be along the strike and close to productive wells, and either not along the strike and at a short distance or on the strike and at a considerable distance from non-productive wells.

"5. Drillers and tool dressers should be obtained from regions where there is difficulty in keeping the holes straight.

"6. If oil is obtained it will probably be down the dip rather than up the dip from a seepage, in shallow wells near a seepage, or in deeper wells farther from a seepage.

CLASS III—ROAD-MAKING IMPLEMENTS.

State Engineer Nathaniel Ellery has consented to conduct an exhibition of practical road making at the Fair Grounds for the benefit of Supervisors, Roadmasters, and others interested, during the next State Fair, September 2, 1907, and anticipating that manufacturers of the necessary implements will be glad to supply the same and help to operate them, as they do for these exhibitions in the Eastern States, the Society offers special prizes for such implements in operation, as follows:

Section.	First.	Second.
1. Best road plow, in operation.....	Gold Medal	Silver Medal
2. Best road grader, in operation.....	Gold Medal	Silver Medal
3. Best oil distributor, in operation.....	Gold Medal	Silver Medal
4. Best traction road roller, in operation.....	Gold Medal	Silver Medal
5. Best road roller, other than traction, in operation.....	Gold Medal	Silver Medal

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.**Market Conditions.**

Los Angeles, July 2.—The Associated Oil Company has contracted with the Los Angeles Railway Company to furnish fuel for three years at 83 cents delivered. It has also contracted to furnish fuel to the new power plant at Redondo for the same period at 71 cents. The amount consumed by the latter will be about 750 barrels a day at the start, increasing later.

The Union has entered into a contract for three years, beginning January 1, 1908, with the Spreckels interests at San Diego to furnish 6,000 to 7,000 barrels a month for the electric railways and power plant in the southern city. The price is between 90 cents and \$1. The Union is at present supplying the Spreckels interests but under another agreement.

The oil in all three cases will come from the Santa Maria field where the Associated pipe line has just been completed. All now look forward to lively competition between the two corporations for the Los Angeles market and for big shipments from Port Harford and Gaviota. Presumably the Associated will build a pipe line from the city to San Pedro or Redondo to compete with the Union which already has one from the former port.

The C. C. Harris Oil Company that owns wells in the city has contracted with the Los Angeles Gas and Electric Company to supply 10,000 barrels a month for five years for gas purposes. The price was reported to be 80 cents, but Mr. Harris, the manager and chief owner, declined to say more than that this was not enough.

The appearance of this company from the old city field as a competitor, and a successful one at that, for so large a contract has occasioned much surprise. For a long time, however, Mr. Harris has been buying up all the free oil he could find and holding it. Most of this was purchased when rates were lower than now so that there is a good profit in its sale. Moreover the company has enough wells in the city, which it has recently deepened and improved, to furnish the whole amount, it is claimed, provided there were no other calls on them. It is likely that it is intended to divide the amount somewhat with other concerns.

The Standard has brought three or four shiploads of distillate from Point Richmond to Redondo within the last three weeks or so and is now plentifully supplied. For many weeks it was quite short. Every refinery in Los Angeles is running that can get oil and cars to move its business. The latter has been a very serious problem and the Densmore-Stabler, now owned by the Turner Oil Company, and the Union Consolidated have solved it by buying cars of their own. At least two of the smaller plants have been obliged to run only to half capacity or shut down a good part of the time simply on account of car shortage.

The Puente, the company against which the Standard directed its heaviest guns two years ago, is now enlarging its works by adding several stills. The Standard is not making much of a fight and has not cut a price for some months.

Los Angeles County Fields.

High prices have brought about a revival in the city districts that were dying fast less than two years ago and still dying slower and harder a year back. When oil sold at 35 cents or less and a new pump was needed on a well producing two barrels daily, the operator would figure how long it would take to pay the price of installation, about \$23, and usually decided to abandon the well. The same thing happened when a question of cleaning out arose and so the field was gradually passing away.

Now all this is changed. With oil from \$1 to \$1.25, improvements pay for themselves very quickly and wells when cleaned have increased their output. At the first of the year a movement was started to deepen wells and by going some 300 feet a new sand was struck. On the west side this gives a 16 gravity fuel and on the east a 13 gravity roadmaker which easily commands \$1.25 a barrel. Ten and twelve barrels daily is about the capacity of these deepened wells instead of two or three as before. The depth at which this sand is struck is 1,500 to 1,550 feet.

It was the intention to have all companies get together and drill to 2,500 or 3,000 feet in the hope of striking the same stratum of light oil the Amalgamated has tapped west of the city and which some believe underlies the old

fields. Immediately Inspector Blackmar sent communications to the City Council and the Fire Commissioners sounding an alarm warning the city of the danger of a conflagration in case of a gusher being brought in and getting beyond control. As a result the oil men were flatly refused permits for the necessary boilers and engine for such an enterprise and given to understand that the city would fight them to the last on any such movement, so it was dropped.

There has been much opposition to granting permits even to deepen wells to the second sand but more than a score have been so improved and now a number of additional rigs are working deepening holes. The Union Consolidated is the only one drilling a new well.

The Central Oil Company at 2,760 feet has opened an entirely new and rich sand of light oil in a well that extends the proven belt at Whittier a full mile. At present the drill has uncovered eighty feet of this. The oil is lighter than any yet found in that district. The nearest producing well is on the Whittier Crude a mile south. Another well belonging to the Central located a mile and a half south of this and some distance to the east of the other producers, has also entered a fine rich sand at a little over 1,600 feet. This is also a substantial extension of the district.

The Wilmington Oil Company, now down some 400 feet on the Large ranch, reports having struck strong pressure of gas similar to that found by Mr. Large in a water well and also a slight oil sand.

Orange County.

The Murphy Oil Company will start immediately upon well No. 3 in the Coyote hills. The writer a few days since examined and saw tested a sample of the product of No. 2 and it is a remarkably fine light oil. Pour a quantity of it on your hand and it will wash off clean without soap, just by allowing cold water to run over it. Testing instruments submerged in it will wash the same way, every trace of oil being removed, so little asphaltum does the oil contain. One thing is certain, it would never do for road work but it is a fine refining article.

The Union has bought in well No. 35 on the Stearns lease at Fullerton. It is a good flowing well that gives about 1,500 barrels daily.

Fullerton this year is expected to show a very substantial increase over 1906, amounting to not less than 400,000 barrels.

The Union's Bastanchury well is still being sunk without results to date but the company says it does not expect anything so soon. Some two months ago it was reported that oil had been struck in this well at some 1,200 feet, but this was positively denied by officials of the Union.

Graham & Loftus have a lease on 160 acres south of the Bastanchury ranch and within the city limits of Fullerton. No work is being done until it is seen how the Union comes out.

Four wells on the Brea Canyon, Fullerton, Menges and Graham & Loftus respectively are nearing completion and should be brought in within the next thirty days.

Ventura County.

Max Grossmeyer, formerly operating first at Kern River and afterwards at Santa Maria, has organized a company and acquired part of the land formerly owned by the old Sulphur Mountain Petroleum Company, lying just south of the Bard Oil and Asphalt Company in Santa Paula district. The land comprises 320 acres, besides which Mr. Grossmeyer and his associates have obtained leases on 320 acres owned by Tom Clark, 145 from Tom Clark, 80 acres from a Mrs. Brown and some additional holdings comprising the entire interests of Jas. Ferrall. On the Sulphur Mountain property there is a well 2,000 feet deep producing some forty barrels a day. It is the intention to drill a second well at once using the product of the first as fuel and later deepen the first.

Santa Barbara County.

R. H. Herron is negotiating with capitalists to take up a proposition to consolidate the holdings of the several companies at Summerland and drill a deep well. The matter is still hanging fire but the news that the Southern Pacific has struck a small flowing well at only 320 feet is certain to encourage the movement.

Charles Victor Hall of this city states that the well just started in the Rincon district near Santa Barbara credited to the Hall & Hall Oil Company, is not owned by that corporation and that he has no interest personally in that. It is a private venture on the part of his son, F. D. Hall, who is managing the company's interests in the field.

Miscellaneous Notes.

The company of Rhyolite and Los Angeles people who were the first to enter the field near Virgin City, Utah, are busy running one string. Owing to the isolation of the district it is impossible to get any reports as to progress.

A company of Los Angeles and Arizona people has a well down 1,000 feet near Safford, Arizona, and report very encouraging signs. General F. C. Downey of this city, an expert who has operated not only in the various fields of America, but also in Russia and India, is interested in the company and declares the formation to be usually favorable for oil. General Downey, whose title comes from the Confederate army, is also managing the company that is about to drill near Feron, Emery county, Utah. Near Phoenix another company has a well down 2,000 feet and is continuing work. At Riverside, two years ago, small pockets of paraffin oil were struck but later the hole ran into

salt water and was abandoned. North of Prescott some parties drilled 1,000 feet and then quit without results. Near Monmouth several rigs were shipped in but nothing accomplished. All the big mining companies are taking great interest in the efforts to get fuel oil.

J. D. Thompson and associates of Pasadena has acquired thirty-eight acres on section 6 at Coalinga near the Lucile well where they will develop. The land was purchased from Wrenn and Thomas.

SANTA MARIA.

The chief interest during the last fortnight has been centered on the new contract of the Western Union Oil Company, which is understood to have sold its output for the next four years, to the extent of ten million barrels, to the Associated, Standard and Graciosa Oil Companies. The Associated is connecting up all tanks of the producers with whom it has contracts, with its large storage and pumping plant at Divide, and, in many instances, is installing pumps at the producers' tanks to pump all the oil possible to keep its new 8-inch line to Gaviota in full operation.

Development work seems to be working almost entirely towards the east of the old Santa Maria field proper. New companies are preparing to exploit still further the Cat Canyon district. The Palmer Oil Company, one of the pioneers of that territory, is constructing a 10,000-barrel steel tank, and some Oregon capitalists, who have purchased the principal ownership of that company, are laying plans to construct a pipe line from the wells to tidewater, which is encouraging other operators to start work on adjacent property. These pipe line promoters are also doing all they can to encourage other companies to drill near them, in the hope that they will soon have sufficient oil to make their pipe line self-supporting.

In the old field, development work is steadily progressing. The Graciosa Oil Company has constructed a new 37,000-barrel steel tank; The Dome Oil Company has just finished a new 20,000-barrel storage tank; and the Pinal Oil Company has the grade ready and is erecting a 55,000-barrel steel storage tank. New derricks are going up over the entire field.

In the Arroyo Grande district, while the drilling still continues, there is a noticeable lack of excitement which has maintained there for such a time, and until some new good wells are brought in, this condition will undoubtedly continue. Stocks had dropped considerably from their exaggerated figure to something more nearly approaching intrinsic values.

In the Huasna district, the New Huasna is about to complete its first well, and commence pumping. Lack of men to chop wood for fuel is said to be the cause of this well being put on the pump at a shallower depth than intended, in order to provide fuel oil to drill the new rigs now being constructed.

Car shipments of crude are again moving from Casimiala and Betteravia, and going from the latter point at the rate of from six to ten cars a day.

Most of the producing wells in the field are being pumped, and the oil is moving to tidewater at the rate of somewhere in the neighborhood of 35,000 barrels per day.

COALINGA.

Lucile well No. 2 is down 250 feet and making good progress.

W. M. Graham is down about 750 feet on his No. 1 on section 6-21-15.

The Boston California, on section 24-19-15, is down about 800 feet in 12½ casing.

Wabash are preparing for its No. 10 well and will begin drilling as soon as they complete No. 9.

Commercial Petroleum is tied up with a fishing job on section 12 and also on section 31.

Esperanza Land and Oil Company are rigged up for its No. 1 and will start spudding in as soon as they can get water on the ground.

There is considerable interest being manifested in the lawsuit over the ownership of the southwest quarter of section 12-21-14, as it is to decide whether one can sleep for years on his right and still hold the land when others are willing to go in and work the same.

Much activity is being manifested in the extreme south end of the field where several new companies are being organized. The Kroyenhagen Oil Company has just been organized to begin operations in that new belt. They have good men at the head of the company and will push work.

The Anderson Oil Company have their first rig up and Mr. Anderson will be ready for drilling as quick as material can be put on the ground. They are in 14-23-17.

West Coalinga, on section 12, have just entered the sands at 1,700 feet. They have every promise of a good producer.

H. W. Thomas of Bakersfield has lease No. 4 of northwest quarter of section 6, less amount held by Section 6 well. He will put down several wells as fast as work can be pushed.

Lucile No. 2 has in 300 feet of light casing and are waiting for heavy casing to be shipped in. Their No. 1 well is now producing better than ever.

Water has been shut off in the Angelus No. 1 at 695 feet. They expect to finish their first well at about 825 feet. They have two new rigs up.

The Caledonia Crude is down about 700 feet in their last well and hope to finish in a short time.

Michigan Oil and Development are down 1,500 feet with brighter prospects than ever. They have passed the black sulphur water so characteristic in this field.

A very large amount of work is starting in the extreme south field known as the Kroyenhagen district and several large companies have been working for holdings there.

James H. Pierce, agent for the Standard has leased the south half of section 26-21-15 and will begin operations at once.

M. K. & T. have in 2,000 feet of 18-inch in No. 2 and are waiting for the balance of their 14-inch string of casing before going on down. They expect to start work in about a week.

The only thing holding back new or more active work is the impossibility to obtain necessary supplies. This will be remedied by fall and work will increase.

A ladies' company has been organized to operate some properties in 19-13. They will soon be at work.

Wabash and Inea Companies have just finished new wells and the former will put down a new one at once.

New Home is making good progress on its No. 2.

California Diamond No. 5, section 12, is progressing favorably and a good well is anticipated within a short time. California Monarch and California and New York Companies, under the same management, are producing regularly and uninterruptedly.

MEXICAN PETROLEUM PROSPECTS.

Two years ago some local excitement was created in the vicinity of Tampico, Mexico, by the finding of oil indications in the neighborhood of Guadalupe. That region of the valley of Mexico is most peculiar in its geological formation and character. It seems unreasonable to suppose that petroleum could be found at this altitude above sea level, about 7,500 feet, and in ground of volcanic formation.

This big valley of Mexico, nearly 60 miles square, has been often supposed to be the crater of an enormous volcano or group of volcanoes, the most enormous in the world's history, and comparable alone to Copernicus and the other dead craters of the moon. To the southwest of the valley is the dead volcano of Ajusco, 12,000 feet above the sea level, and to the southeast the twin mountains of Popocatepetl and Ixcatehuatl, more than 5,000 feet higher than Ajusco.

When this last named mountain was in eruption, its flow of lava entered the valley for 20 or 30 miles and the beds are to be found near Coyoacan, 40 feet in thickness in places, stretching for miles, a frozen sea of stone. There does not seem to be any authentic record of this great eruption, but the tracings of lava, from Ajusco westward to the very Pacific, compel the belief that the flow went westward as well, or else that, in sympathy with the seismic disturbances in the valley of Mexico, volcanic eruptions may have occurred along the line of the lava flow towards the Pacific, similar to the birth of the baby volcano Jorullo, that was born in the state of Vera Cruz in a night during the seventeenth century. Neither of the two great mountains to the southeast of the valley are active in out flow, but smoke more or less, and there is some discharge.

In the vicinity of Guadalupe, where the oil indications were found two years ago, is a small hill called the Penon, which is also an extinct volcanic cone, a low-lying hill not much higher than Chapultepec. It sprang out of the bosom of the valley lakes at some period in Mexican history that amounts to the prehistoric, as did Jorullo, but while the latter hill is about 600 feet high and constantly active, the Penon is not much more than half that height and quiescent.

But that the Penon was once active is admitted by the Mexican archaeological authorities, and is now considered a vent; during the late earthquake that lasted in this valley four minutes the rumbles round the base of Popocatepetl and the Penon were said to have been frightful, indicating their plutonic activity with difficulty restrained. Round the base of the Penon is the great salt lake of Texcoco, of about 100 square miles. That oil should have been found close to this lake and its overhanging Penon, seems singular. Considerable money was expended in development work, but so far only marsh oil has been demonstrated.

In the state of Oaxaca and at other points along the isthmus of Tehuantepec, oil has been found of a high grade. But the owners of the finds conceal the quantity and quality. Outside of the Tampico district a really profitable oil field has not been fully developed in Mexico. By analogy such properties exist, but none have as yet, with the possible exception of the Furber wells at Vera Cruz, been brought into the quantities of commensurate commerce; in other words, none other has as yet been proven to yield in sufficient quantities to make oil fuel a marketable commodity in Mexico.

PACIFIC MINING & OIL REPORTER

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Entered as second-class matter Nov. 5th, 1906, at the Post Office at San Francisco, Cal., under an Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

As a sequel of the past two years' trial of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana before the Federal Court in Chicago, the high officials of the monopoly are to be given an opportunity to testify as to the financial position of that corporation. These officials are: John D. Rockefeller, president; William Rockefeller, John D. Archbold and Henry H. Rogers, vice-presidents; W. H. Tilford, treasurer; C. M. Pratt, secretary; William P. Howe, assistant treasurer, and Charles T. White, assistant secretary.

The Standard Oil Company of Indiana was indicted upon the charge of receiving illegal freight rates tendered it by the Chicago and Alton Railroad, and after a long trial, was found guilty on sixty-two counts of the indictment. A maximum fine of \$20,000 is allowed on each count, making a total fine of \$29,240,000.

Before passing sentence Judge Landis announced that it was the custom to proportion the fine according to the financial condition of the defendant, and asked for specific information as to the financial condition of the Standard Oil Company.

The victory for the Federal Government seems to be but the beginning of the end for the Standard Oil Company. At the present time another, and a more important trial is progressing in St. Paul, that of the Federal Government vs. the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey—the parent corporation for the various Standard Oil Companies of the various States, the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, the Pacific Coast Oil Company of California, and others—and if victory follows as surely and quickly as in the case first above mentioned the wicked monopoly, which is directly responsible for more crime than ever perpetuated by anybody, the inquisition not excepted, will have been dissolved and a large proportion of its assets absorbed in fines.

Throughout the East a feeling of financial unrest prevails. A particular suspicion is entertained against Western securities. Industrial enterprises of San Francisco are bugbears of the first magnitude; the very suggestion of an investment therein causing immediate horror.

The great financial disturbances in Wall street last spring, together with the depression of Nevada securities on account of the labor war, is more or less responsible for the depressed mining stock market, but the principal cause of all the present disturbances is the lack of understanding of conditions as they really exist.

For months the Eastern press has been filled with the grossest misrepresentations in all matters pertaining to conditions in California. Hot air correspondents with nothing more at stake than their "penny a line," have maliciously invented, exaggerated and misrepresented until the layman has naught in his mind but an imaginary condition parallel to those of the dark ages when human life and property were at all times in imminent danger.

The Boston Post, in a two-column, scare-head story said:

"The situation in San Francisco at the present time is identical with that existing at the time Fort Sumpter was fired upon. . . . Human life and property are at all times in danger and the city is being daily divested of its population." . . . etc., etc.

Stories of this nature are nauseating beyond a degree of comparison. At no time, even in the darkest days following the conflagration of a year ago, has life or property been in danger of malicious destruction. Our police force has thus far successfully coped with all disturbances which in no case have ever reached a point of more than a local nature. Should conditions ever become abnormal a standing Federal army of more than 10,000 men are within 15 minutes call of the city.

But it is folly to speculate upon even the possibility of such a condition as that so wickedly dissiminated by the hot air artists of the Eastern press. The only regret we have is the lamentable fact that the perpetrators of this crime of misrepresentation—and it certainly is a crime—cannot be brought to account and adequately punished.

As might be reasonably expected it is the more credulous or less informed persons who are being imposed upon. The man who takes the pains to investigate into the real condition, and who is not influenced by the illusions of his own fancy, has no trouble in arriving at a correct solution of the situation, and it is this man who is now taking advantage of the unprecedented opportunities of investment and who, while the credulous are mourning their lack of confidence in years to come, will be reaping them rich reward for good judgment and wise investments.

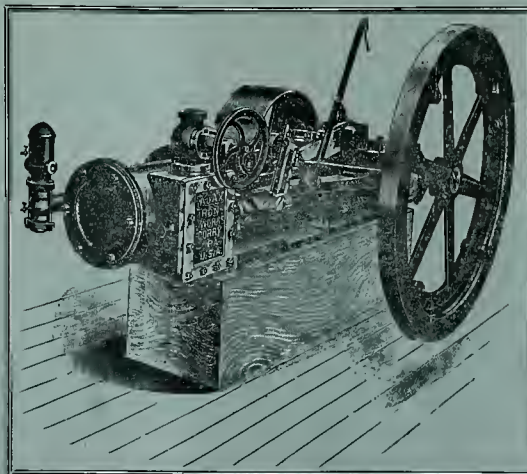
The Navy Department has opened bids for the following material peculiar to the petroleum trade: Gasoline, 1,500 gallons, Mare Island, Cal.; cylinder oil, 1,000 gallons, Mare Island, Cal.; fuel oil, 97,020 gallons, Mare Island, Cal.; oil, ice machine, 1,500 gallons, Mare Island, Cal. Schedules can be procured at the nearest navy pay office.

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Size	Weight	Size	Weight
5 $\frac{7}{8}$ inches	20 lbs.	9 $\frac{5}{8}$ inches	33 lbs.
6 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches	20 lbs.	11 $\frac{5}{8}$ inches	40 lbs.
6 $\frac{7}{8}$ inches	20 lbs.	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches	40 lbs.
8 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches	28 lbs.		

DRIVE PIPE

Size	Weight
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches	15 lbs.

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BRANCH STORES

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CANADIAN OIL TARIFF.

The following schedule of duties on oils is taken from the Canadian customs tariff for 1907 as recently published:

267. Crude petroleum, fuel and gas oils, .8235 specific gravity or heavier, at 60 degrees temperature, free.

268. Illuminating oils composed wholly or in part of the products of petroleum, coal, shale or lignite, costing more than 30 cents per gallon, British preferential tariff, 15 per cent, intermediate tariff, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, general tariff, 20 per cent.

269. Lubricating oils, composed wholly or in part of petroleum, costing less than 25 cents per gallon, British preferential tariff, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per gallon, intermediate tariff, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents per gallon, general tariff, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per gallon.

270. Crude petroleum, gas oils, other than naphtha, benzene and gasoline, lighter than .8235 but not less than .775 specific gravity at 60 degrees temperature, British preferential tariff, 1 cent per gallon, intermediate tariff 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per gallon, general tariff, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per gallon.

271. Oils, coal and kerosene, distilled, purified or refined petroleum, and products of petroleum not otherwise provided for, British preferential tariff, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per gallon, intermediate tariff, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents per gallon, general tariff, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per gallon.

272. Gasoline under .725 specific gravity at 60 degrees temperature, free.

273. Lubricating oils not otherwise provided for, and axle grease, British preferential tariff, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, intermediate tariff, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, general tariff, 20 per cent.

274. Vaseline, and all similar preparations of petroleum for toilet, medicinal and other purposes, British preferential tariff, 15 per cent, intermediate tariff, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, general tariff, 25 per cent.

275. Oil (petroleum) when imported by miners or mining companies or concerns, to be used in the concentration of ores of metal in their own concentrating establishments, under regulations prescribed by the minister of customs, free.

274. Paraffine wax and beeswax, British preferential tariff, 15 per cent, intermediate tariff, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, general tariff, 25 per cent.

NEW OIL FIELD IN SOUTHERN UTAH.

Virgin, Washington County, Utah, June 4.—The last shipment of drilling machinery for the Virgin River Oil and Development Company, arrived here on May 30th, and active work is now in progress in assembling the machinery and erecting the derrick. It is expected that within twenty days active drilling will be in progress.

The Virgin River Oil and Development Company was organized by Rhyolite, Nev., capitalists, some two months ago to develop their oil land holdings in the vicinity of Virgin.

The promoters of the company are some of the most successful mining and business men of Rhyolite, among them being Judge Ray, Edward Stickney, manager First National Bank; Fred Remick, and P. Holohan. The latter has charge of and is now superintending the erection of the rig on the ground.

Fred Remick, president of the company, has recently been looking over the ground and is very enthusiastic over the prospects in the new field.

For more than forty years the people of this district have known of the existence of oil seeps in the vicinity of Virgin, but up to a few years ago no steps were taken to develop oil. With the advent of the Clark railroad through southern Utah, this district was brought in close touch with the outside world and the omnipresent prospector was not slow in discovering and recognizing the possibilities of southeastern Washington county as a coal and oil producer.

Since the first of the present year hundreds of practical men from California and Pennsylvania have visited the new field and all are of the opinion that a new Coalinga (California) is about to be developed.

Numerous samples retorted from the lime shale show the oil to be a remarkably high grade, paraffin base, illuminating, refining oil.

The development of high grade oil in quantity in southern Utah will be a great boon to mining, railroading and other industries in the interior. Its commercial value here will be much greater than on the Coast as the residue after refining will be used to replace coal as fuel.

Mining men from all over the country are securing ground here in anticipation of a boom in the near future.

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Made of best Flange Tested Steel. Tubes of best American manufacture and of standard gauge; Rivets of best quality; Fixtures heavy and durable. Every boiler complete, including following fixtures and fittings: Half arch front, complete with fire and ash doors, 17x17 inches, with draft dampers; anchor bolts for front gates and hearers; rear arch bars; cleanout door and frame; wall plates and rollers; smoke stack and guy wire; pop safety valve; steam gauge and syphon; water column of large capacity, complete with water gauge and three gauge cocks; blow-off cock; feed valve and check valve with nipples.

Portable outfits and everything required for drilling or boring Test Wells, Brass Goods, Fittings and Valves of all descriptions.

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OIL AND MINING NOTES.

The British tank steamer Seminole, chartered by the Standard Oil Company of California, was cleared from port San Francisco, June 25th, for Madras and Calcutta with 2,200,000 gallons of kerosene, valued at \$99,900, as its cargo.

The Federal Government is installing tanks in the Canal Zone for the storage of crude oil to be used in the construction work on the canal. The oil will be supplied by the Union Oil Company of California from its wells at Santa Maria. The requirements of the Government will amount to about 3,000 barrels daily, or a little more than 1,000,000 barrels yearly. The Union Oil Company also has a large private market which will be supplied by piping through its Isthmian pipe-line now completed.

Nearly all of the twenty miles of 8-inch pipe for the McKittrick extension of the Midway pipe line has now arrived and has been unloaded at McKittrick station. Work on distributing it along the route has commenced and as soon as the lines is completed to Midway the work on the extension will begin.

One of the most important crude oil contracts made in Southern California for some time and which was made at a price showing a strong condition of the market, is that just closed between the Union Oil Company of Los Angeles and the Spreckels Company of San Diego, calling for the delivery of 6,000 barrels a month for a term of three years. The price named is \$1 a barrel, showing a return of the industry to the prosperity of several years ago, when the oil trade was at its zenith. While the contract does not go into effect until January 1, 1908, the Union will supply the Spreckels interests in San Diego with practically all the oil required by them from now until the contract becomes operative, so that the amount of petroleum delivered by the Los Angeles concern from now until the expiration of the agreement will approximate 300,000 barrels.

The main shaft of the Murchie Gold Mines Consolidated at Nevada City has been continued 81 feet below the 900-foot level or to a total depth of 981 feet, on the ledge, and work is progressing satisfactorily. The bottom of the shaft continues in free milling ore carrying good values. The 1,000-foot level should have been reached within the next few days when drifting thereon will be begun both east and west. The west 900 and the 400 crosscut are being pushed forward as rapidly as possible and large amounts of ore are being blocked out, exposed, and extracted.

The Murchie Extension Gold Mining Company continues to make a particularly satisfactory showing and work is progressing rapidly in blocking out and exposing large bodies of ore. The immediate installation of a ten-stamp mill is now being favorably considered by the company. With the large bodies of rich milling ore already blocked out and exposed a very favorable showing could be made with adequate milling facilities as the same could be economically operated by water power.

BANK OF SANTA MARIA

Capital and Surplus \$150,000.00

The Pioneer Bank of the Oil Regions

Solicits the Accounts of Oil Men and Investors

Chas. Bradley, President
B. Pezzoni, Vice-President
Paul O. Tietzen, Manager and Cashier
L. P. Scaroni, Assistant Cashier

Santa Maria
California

Work is being rushed on the Sunset Oil Refining Company's refinery which will be one of the most complete in the State when the plans are worked out. It will have 18 stills, and four 80-horsepower boilers. There are 16 Westinghouse air pumps and the electric lighting plant for the refinery was started up on Saturday. An ice plant is also to be established, the machinery for the same being now en route. The Sunset Monarch's new refinery is also about completed and will start up soon. This plant has two 80-horsepower boilers.

GOLDFIELD.

Goldfield, Nev., June 30.—Cecil Rhodes, deceased, was very much alive when, just before embarking for his last voyage from London to Africa, he delivered the address in which he took occasion to remark:

"I believe that placing money in a good mining stock is the most profitable of investments and very much the safest. Your security is the ore itself, the raw material of money. The security for your money in a good mining company is the money itself, actual money.

"I see before me a few white heads who went to California, in the United States of America, in 1849. I know people who put their all in these California companies and who made more than \$1,000 for every dollar they invested. I know an old mother in Warwick who invested in California mines her all, which was about \$950. In three years it paid her \$610,000.

"Men and women of small means are the very people who should invest in gold mining stocks. They have too little money for three, four, five or six per cent to do them much good, while, on the other hand, from twelve to sixty per cent on their small investments would bring the comforts of plenty to their scant and meager boards."

The Mining World was dealing in cold figures when it recently stated:

"Fifty mining companies in the United States, Mexico, Central America and Canada reported to the Mining World dividends for April of \$11,222,311, making a grand total of \$185,981,992 since their incorporation on an issued share capital of \$405,667,317.

"Thirty-five gold silver and lead companies, including the smelting trust, shared profits of \$6,214,521 in April, making the total to date \$116,866,475 on an issued capital of \$269,910,317.

"Several gold mines in the new districts of Nevada are paying dividends." Government officials are not much given to exaggeration. Director of the

Lacy Manufacturing Company

Manufacturers of

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United States Mint to E. Roberts may be presumed to have had some reliable data at hand when he allowed to be published this month:

"Our report on the production of gold for the United States in 1906 will show for Nevada a production of approximately \$10,000,000 as against \$5,359,100 the previous year. But last year's figures do not do justice to present production, which is at a rate at least one-half greater. I feel confident that Nevada in 1907 will produce at least \$15,000,000 in gold. The gold mining industry of Nevada, as it exists today at places like Goldfield, Tonopah and Rhyolite, is only in its infancy. There is evidently almost a limitless amount of gold under the desert floor of this section. I believe that in 1907, thanks chiefly to the increase in Nevada, the production of the United States will be above \$100,000,000."

James H. Nevin is state license and bullion tax agent in Nevada. His having resided in the Sagebrush state for the last thirty-four years and his innuency in the office he holds both indicate intelligence. Weight must attach to such of his statements as these:

"There is more legitimate mining being done in Nevada and more actual mineral in sight in the state than at any previous time in its history. The man who can't make a fortune in Nevada within the next five years is a dead one. There is talk of depression, and that in a camp where there are mines that can produce \$100,000 a day without hurting themselves. The croakers who howl about depression should walk around and look at the improvements being made in the greatest gold camp on earth. They should saunter over into the mineral belt and count the hundreds of hoists. They should forget the losses they have suffered by trying to bear the market and should dwell upon the profits that are ripe for the plucking. When I speak of Nevada as the greatest mineral state on earth I am thinking of Blackhorse and Blair, Buckskin and Bullfrog, Caliente and Candelaria, Cherry Creek and Cuprite, Delamar and Dolly Varden, Douglass and Duluth, Ely and Enreka, Fairview and Fay, Fitting and Freiburg, Gold Center and Goldfield, Gold Mountain and Goldyke, Hannapah and Hot-creek, Johnnie and Klondyke, Lander and Lime Point, Lovelocks and Luning, Manhattan and Mina, Montezuma and Morey, Olinghouse and Osceola, Palmetto and Pioche, Ramsey and Rhyolite, Roosevelt and Round Mountain, Searchlight and Silver Bow, Silver Peak and Sodaville, Stateline and Stone Cabin, Tenabo and Tonopah, Tule and Tuscarora, Tybo, Virginia and Wonder. There are others, but I guess that will hold you for a while."

Nat Goodwin, who is soon to quit the stage to live in Goldfield, was not attempting an imitation of a bad actor when he responded to insistent applause at the Hippodrome Theatre in Goldfield recently with:

"There is more gold in the ground here than there has ever been on the ticker. It is Goldfield, the field of the cloth of gold."

There was no intent to corner anything in the following utterance of George H. Phillips, of Chicago pit fame, made recently in Goldfield:

"I am here to mine, not to speculate. I believe this is the greatest gold district on earth and I will back my theory by vigorous development of the prospects I have purchased and shall acquire. Chicago thinks well of Goldfield, but has a strong suspicion that there has been some tall stock jobbing and that that is the cause of present depression. However, the quotations on exchange can not affect intrinsic values of the diggings and Goldfield is bound to survive."

W. E. Sharon, of the Comstock, has too good a reputation for sound judgment and intelligent conversation to risk on flighty predictions. He saw some of the Goldfield mines not long since and thus expressed himself:

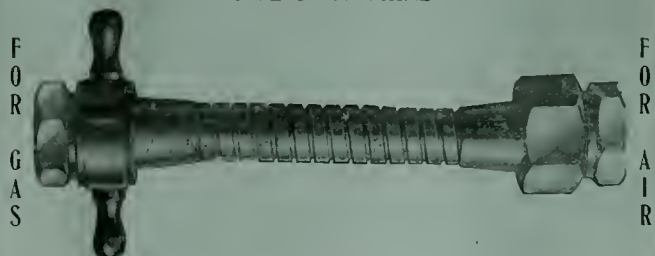
"When the producing mines are adequately equipped with proper milling facilities I expect to see this camp exceed the output of Cripple Creek in that camp's palmiest days. If you have the depth and the values hold out, as they

METAL HOSE

The Most Reliable OIL and STEAM Hose in the world

As Flexible as Rubber Hose, large sizes more Flexible

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Always remains at Full Bore.

Not as Heavy as Rubber Hose, and can be supplied for any pressure.

Millions of Feet in use by all of the largest Oil Companies in the world.

U. S. Flexible Metallic Tubing Co.

S. E. Cor. Beale and Mission Sts.
SAN FRANCISCO

450 East Third St.
LOS ANGELES

promise, this camp should produce as much or more than the Comstock, which has a record of \$600,000,000 in thirty-five years."

United States Senator George S. Nixon has lived for years in mining camps. He knows a mine when he sees it and is able to appraise it as he does other assets among his possessions that are worth millions. He heads the forty-million-dollar merger of Goldfield bonanzas christened the Goldfield Consolidated Mines Company and gave expression to his opinion after a recent visit to one property in that merger, whose star has been the Mohawk:

"The entire amount represented by the market price of Goldfield Consolidated Mines is equalled by a single claim on the Combination mine. We have opened up the greatest ore body on this property ever found in Goldfield, not even excepting the Mohawk."

It is not hot air in which the backers are dealing when the Goldfield Gas and Coke Company announces that it has organized with a capitalization of \$800,000, held by Eastern and Goldfield investors, to erect a plant and supply gas for fuel, light and power to Goldfield, Columbia and Diamondfield. Among

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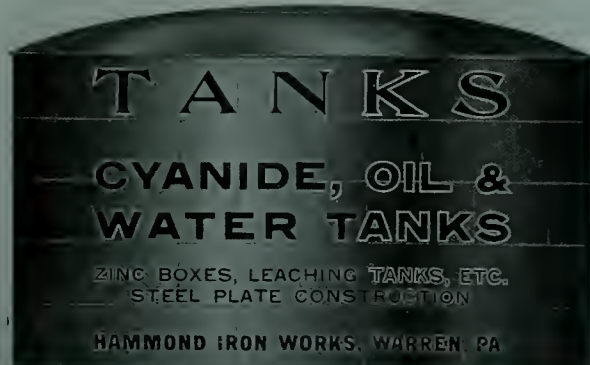
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the projectors are William Darst and Son, of Chicago, who have recently installed a gas plant in Salt Lake City at an approximate cost of \$1,750,000, with more than eighty-five miles of mains.

In the year that ended March 31, 1906, box rents and the sale of stamps and stamped envelopes at the Goldfield postoffice amounted to \$35,000. Those same items of receipt for the year which ended March 31, 1907, footed up to \$92,669. That is an increase of nearly 165 per cent for the year and the postmaster predicts that by the end of March, 1908, the annual receipts will have reached \$150,000, an increase of nearly 329 per cent in two years.

Construction of the Postal Telegraph Company's extension into Nevada is well under way. Before the end of the summer the line will be completed from Salt Lake City to Ely and will include telephone conveniences to be supplied by the Independent Telephone Company. Next winter it will be possible to telephone from Goldfield to Denver and San Francisco. The new line will tap Eureka, Anstin, Tonopah, Goldfield, Carson, Reno and San Francisco. That these companies have faith in the future of the Battle-horn state is proved by the fact that their investment will cost upwards of \$500,000.

Stocks are low and the slump is much mooted of, but Goldfield has some spare change and some patriotism remaining. The other day a committee started out for money to be spent in a celebration of the Glorious Fourth. In ten minutes there had been subscribers and collected over \$2,000.

Goldfield is the first city on earth, according to the Wells Fargo Express Company, to ship iron in earload lots by express on passenger schedule. Two earloads of structural steel and iron came this month by express to the new building, a portion of which is to be occupied by the enlarged postoffice. Unele Sam did not foot the bill.

Last month Goldfield became the seat of Esmeralda county. The Sandstorm, Goldfield's maiden mine, was discovered in February of 1903. For six years, from 1901 to 1906, inclusive, the taxes paid the state by Esmeralda county totalled \$60,489.39, an average of \$10,081.56 per annum. In 1903, the year Goldfield was born, the county tax turned into the state fund was \$7,568.75, and last year, 1906, it was \$20,743.71.

Esmeralda county's state tax for 1907 is \$67,484.04. That is approximately:

Twelve per cent more than the total for the preceding six years; 22 per cent more than the taxes of last year; 569 per cent more than the preceding six years' average; 791 per cent more than the tax for the year of Goldfield's discovery.

Atlanta is being liberally developed by leasers. The Atlanta Leasing Company is drifting on a handsome ledge at 350 feet depth. The June Atlanta lease on the Union Jack claim is down 160 feet, will crosscut on the 250 and then continue to the 350. The Nelson Goldfield lease on the Black Bear claim is crosscutting on the 300 level and expects to begin shipping in the near future.

Begole Syndicate has eight shafts going down, two by the company and six by leasers, on the estate of eight claims.

Big Four, owning four claims northeast of the Diamondfield section of Goldfield district, has sold a controlling interest to Philadelphia capitalists.

C. O. D. shows sulphide ore in the shaft on the Wonderland lease and an eight-foot ledge on the 275-foot level at the Fargo lease, whose shaft is 440 feet deep, with a crosscut started at 400 feet in ore.

Combination Extension lies between the Consolidated's Hazel Queen and the Portland's Bull Con. The company workings have cut a five-foot ledge in the bottom of the 375-foot shaft from the 400 level of which a crosscut will drive.

Combination Fraction is yielding six feet of \$25 ore at a depth of 612 feet in the Oddie lease. The high grade is thought to be near.

Daisy remains the chief attraction of the Diamondfield portion of the district. A phenomenal record has been established on Daisy No. 1 claim, where the Daisy Leasing and Mining Company, headed by Robert B. Todd, in the first week of development shipped twelve tons of ore that yielded \$517.47. The shaft on this lease is now down 210 feet and will sink another 90 for extensive lateral exploitation. It is amply equipped for big mining, is near the main company shaft and the Great Bend, both shippers, and bids fair to speedily develop into one of Goldfield's most profitable leases. Other leases that are doing steady business on this territory are the Combined Mining and Leasing Company and the old Detch and Brewer lease, now known as the Daisy.

Doctor White Wolf, adjoining the White Rock group of the Begole Syndicate, has uncovered \$468 silver ore at the grassroots.

Frances Mohawk is crosscutting on the 400 for the junction of two ledges discovered above.

Gold Bar reveals rich dirt at the company workings and on the Fargo lease. Substantial depth is being gained at the diggings of the Gold Bar Leasing Company.

Goldfield Combination has granted a lease to the Goldfield Orizaba Mining Company, which has a shaft 250 feet deep and 800 feet of laterals.

Gold Hill has suspended development and the stock has been taken off the boards of the San Francisco exchange.

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Gold Horn is receiving the attention of the Del Monte Leasing Company, operating on the Butler claim.

Grandma awaits the arrival of needed machinery for the resumption of activity.

Greater Nevada has a display of good ore on the 60 level and has let contracts for 200 feet of additional sinking.

Hercules will send its 180-foot shaft to the 200 and then crosscut for the ledge exposed above.

Hub is enjoying the services of the Combined Mining and Leasing Company, working a block on the Bee Fraction.

Jumbo Fraction has heavy machinery on the road.

Jupiter is crosscutting on the 200.

Lon Dillon dies dormant, the Sullivan Trust Company, whose manager, Alex. Russell, has resigned, having suspended work on several of its holdings.

Madonna has three shifts at work in its 220-foot shaft.

Mohawk Extension, on the western border of the district, has a shaft 350 feet deep.

Mt. Hood, recently purchased by D. MacKenzie, is being prospected with a view to permanent development.

Orizaba, besides owning several leases, is possessed of three claims in the northern portion of the district.

Potlatch has signed a lease to the Black Duck Company. The Acacia lease on the Potlatch is down 135 feet on its way to a substantial mining depth.

Red Hills has a new hoist and is making rapid headway in the sinking of the main company shaft. Several leases are active.

Red Mountain, one of the Diamondfield bonanzas, owning five claims near Diamondfield town, is sinking in a promising formation and has heavy mechanical equipment on the road.

Silver Pick shows oxidized quartz on the 170 level in the Von Polenz lease, which is drifting on the body at a depth of 150 feet. The Columbia Mountain Annex Mining Company has taken over the Price lease, adjoining the Von Polenz, on Silver Pick. The Peterson lease is crosscutting on the 250.

Simmerone used to be one of the most sensational shippers in the district and promises a repetition of history. Crosscuts that are driving east and west on the 250-foot level at the lease of the Simmerone Leasing and Mining Company, with an aggregate length of 140 feet, are in ore ranging in value from \$20 to \$30 and every earmark of evolution into shipping quality.

St. Ives is a shipper, the Codd lease being responsible for regular consignments to the smelter.

Third Chance, at a recent meeting, elected W. T. Bailey president, A. E. Boyce secretary, and W. K. Robinson treasurer. On the Review Lease No. 2 on Third Chance, the 150 level is being exploited by a crosscut.

Velvet has rewarded the Bartine and Hassell lease by an extension of the ore body uncovered at the Codd lease on St. Ives. The exposure was made on the 300 level. The Sunflower lease on the Velvet is driving along the 300 level for the ore found on the 200 and has cut a station at the 350.

Yellow Tiger has a three compartment shaft going down under the direction of the Elk Consolidated Mining and Leasing Company.

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DELIVERY IN TEN DAYS FROM RECEIPT OF ORDER

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RHYOLITE.

Rhyolite, Nev., June 30.—When Uncle Sam gets through with a job now in hand there will be no town of Bullfrog on the map and Rhyolite will be beyond peradventure the metropolis of the Bullfrog country. W. O. Owens, examiner of surveys, is plaiting the townsite, armed with instructions from the department of the interior. He is empowered to select sites for a public park and school buildings. While the site of Bullfrog will not be recognized, it is to be merged with that of Rhyolite, yet the official in charge is avoiding as much as possible all unnecessary inconveniences, such as the removal of large buildings now standing. It will require six months to complete the surveys here and in Goldfield district, Goldfield and Columbia to be merged into one. In Rhyolite townsite proper there are 530 acres.

C. B. Zabriskie, secretary and treasurer of the Tonopah and Tidewater Railroad, denies that that line has purchased the Brock road. That road, commonly called the Borax Smith, is now within thirteen miles of Greenwater and by the first of September expects to be built into Rhyolite. The run from this place to Los Angeles over the Borax Smith will be sixty miles shorter than by the Clark route.

It is not unlikely that Rhyolite will become the reduction headquarters for all the great Schwab mines, including even the Tonopah Extension, at Tonopah. The Montgomery Shoshone mill, already a whale, may be increased sufficiently to give it a capacity for the treatment of the Tonopah Extension's output, to be shipped hither cheaper than a second Schwab mill could be erected at Tonopah.

The American Cyanide Filtration and Reduction Company is making Rhyolite its headquarters. It is building a plant here equal to a test of one ton per day by the Taylor Cyanide Continuous Filtration process and will have a small cyanide custom mill in connection. Officers of the company are F. W. McQuiston and E. C. Hadley, of Salt Lake City; Clyde H. Jay and F. H. Stickney, of Rhyolite, and H. P. Taylor, the patentee, of Goldfield.

Rhyolite, already well fixed for water, will this summer enjoy a large supply than ever before. Developments now under way at the plant of the Indian Springs Water Company will result in an increase of 50,000 gallons in 24 hours. A new 50,000-gallons tank has been set up by the Patrick Water Company on Bonanza mountain which has a present flow of 750,000 gallons and is making material improvements. Not many cities in America can boast finer systems than Rhyolite's.

What is going on at a few of the Bullfrog mines is here submitted in brief: Amethyst.—Shaft down 290 feet, after the Shoshone ledge.

Gibraltar.—An upraise from the lower tunnel has connected with a winze from No. 2, affording good air. Ore of good grade is being followed by a winze from the deepest adit. The principal office of the company has been removed to Salt Lake City, where most of the big stockholders reside.

Gold Bar.—A new station has been cut on the 450 level.

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Golden Seepre.—Excellent ore appears in the bottom of the new shaft on the Hobo ledge and in drifts along veins pierced by a crosscut from the main shaft.

Hematite.—A 25-foot ledge of average \$7 ore is being explored by drift and the main shaft is 110 feet deep.

Hinkle.—A blind ledge of milling ore, very like that of the Mayflower, has dipped into the shaft.

Jim Dandy.—Development work is looking to the uncovering of three well defined ledges at their junction.

Kentucky.—A campaign of unprecedented activity is soon to be opened on the Red Bird group, near the California Bullfrog.

King.—The King group and the Gold Hill, virtually the same proposition, adjoin the Belmont, three miles north of Rhyolite. A shaft is sinking on the Gold Hill, whose ledge averages \$18 gold, and a tunnel is driving on the King, the two being owned principally by H. F. Bond, of San Francisco.

Los Angeles.—Drifting on the vein is placing shoots that are pregnant with free gold.

Lucky Jack.—The main shaft is 270 feet deep.

Manganese.—Surface trenching on the Golden Eagle claim has exposed a profitable grade of milling ore, apparently in place.

Mayflower North Extension.—The management is sinking on a panning 15-foot ledge, parallel with that on the Mayflower.

Montgomery Shoshone.—In both the Polaris and Shoshone workings are mammoth shoots of ore that await the breaking for shipment without sorting. All the main workings are connected down to the 400 level. The triple compartment shaft has reached a depth of 530 feet and on the 500 there is cut a station from which laterals will drive to undermine the runs on the 400 and 300 levels. It is expected that the great reduction plan will be in operation by the first of September at the latest.

National Bank.—Work proceeds at four points. One great ledge outcrops on the domain and several blind leads have been placed. There is ready for shipment a carload of ore that will run at least \$300 per ton.

Original.—The two old shafts are being connected by drifts on the ledge and the two tunnels by upraise. A third shaft has started on the same resources. The Cross lease, now operated on company account, made a recent shipment of ore that went better than \$300 per ton.

Pioneer.—A drift from the west tunnel, which cut the lead, is following quartz that runs from \$10 to \$70 per ton.

Providence.—Shaft down 120 feet.

Steinway.—Developments have resumed under the direction of Superintendent Wilson, home from Los Angeles.

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Tramp Consolidated.—One foot of five feet of shipping ore in the winze from the fourth level averages \$308 gold. The product is being stored for the market. The Tramp and Eclipse tunnels have been connected by up-raises.

MANHATTAN.

Manhattan, the mining camp with a boom a year ago that surpassed all boom camps of Nevada, is destined to rise again, and that in the near future. For the past six months, little has been said of Manhattan, owing to greater excitements elsewhere, but the mining companies have been working along steadily, and have made some very rich strikes, and another era of leasing in the district is about to begin.

The Thanksgiving, at a depth of 250 feet, has richer ore than ever, and is now erecting a large steam hoisting plant to raise it to the surface. In the east drift from the shaft, 15 feet of ore has been opened with bonanza values. Five feet of this ore body carries values of from \$12 to \$30 per ton, while the balance assays from \$50 to \$250 per ton. Free gold ore is to be found in abundance. The Thanksgiving undoubtedly will become one of the Nevada record-breakers, as with every foot of depth gained, the ore body grows stronger.

T. B. Rickney, president of the State Bank and Trust Company, and the present controlling spirit of the Sullivan Trust Company, was in camp this week, looking over the Sullivan properties. A short time ago it was decided to lease parts of the Stray Dog, Jumping Jack, Indian Camp and As-You-Like-It properties, and with that end in view, Engineer MacGregor had the ground measured off, and today, several leasers are at work with good success.

On the Stray Dog, Mr. Giffin, a Manhattan merchant, has six men working his lease, and extracting very high grade ore. It is so rich that a warehouse was built in town, and the ore is being sacked and stored preparatory to shipment. Mr. Giffin's shaft is at present 80 feet deep, and the bottom is all in high grade ore. Other leasers on the Stray Dog are meeting with very good success with present development.

A lease on the Jumping Jack has just been granted to William J. Douglass, president of the Midway Mining Company, of Tonopah, and T. W. Kendall, a well known operator of that camp. They selected the ground after a most careful examination, and are now erecting a gallows frame and installing a 15-horsepower motor. These people operated very extensively on Lease No. 3 on the Union No. 9 claim of the Manhattan Dexter, and feel that they can take out large quantities of ore from the Jumping Jack.

In addition to the several leases already granted on the Sullivan properties, several parties are now on the ground, making examinations, and selecting favorable blocks, with the intention of securing leases for extensive work. A lease has already been let on the Indian Camp to responsible parties, and work is to be started at once.

The big stamp mill now being erected on Mustang Hill, is greatly improving conditions at Manhattan, and leasers are again taking up their work, as they will now have a place to dispose of their medium grade ore. The mill should be in operation by September.

Several new hoists are about to be erected on promising looking properties throughout the district, and the general feeling is that another boom is soon to strike the camp.

Notwithstanding the summer dullness and the great depression of all Nevada securities, the new camps throughout State continue to boom in a manner unprecedented in the history of mining.

WONDER.

The mining camp of Wonder, at present much less than a year old, is developing high grade ore bodies at an enormous rate, and bids fair to equal if not surpass the leading camps of the State at no distant date. The district is being rapidly enlarged by continued strikes, and rich ore has been discovered over an area of several square miles.

The Nevada Wonder still continues the sensation of the camp. In every direction in which the development work is carried, rich ore is encountered, until it has been practically proven that the property is a veritable network of veins trending in every direction. Rich ore is being daily sacked for shipment, and the mine is fast assuming gigantic proportions.

Following in the footsteps of the Nevada Wonder are the Spider and Wasp group, the Jack Pot, Vulture, Castle Rock, Hidden Treasure, "Billy the Kid," Christmas and several others.

One of the most promising prospects in the district, and one deserving considerable credit for the constant work being carried on, and the systematic manner of developing its holdings, is the Joe Wonder Mining Company, owning the "Lucky Joe" and "Arthur R." claims, but a very short distance west of the famous Nevada Wonder.

The Joe Wonder estate has been thoroughly prospected on the surface, with the result that a network of strong, well defined veins have been uncovered, all carrying values. Near the center of the property, two large veins have been opened, crossing one another at nearly right angles. As the values obtained at this point were considerable higher than elsewhere, the management decided to sink a shaft to exploit the ore bodies. At this writing the

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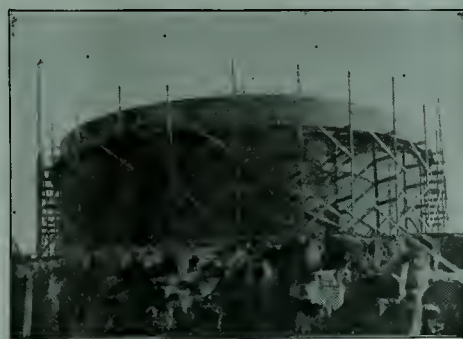
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shaft is about sixty feet deep, and the constant increase in the values has been very gratifying, and shipping ore is expected with greater depth. It is the intention to crosscut at depth and cut the junctions of the various veins now opened on the surface.

In addition to the above work, a crosscut tunnel is being driven near the base of the hill, to open any veins not exposed on the surface. But a few feet had been driven when a new vein was encountered, which, on development, was found to be nearly twenty feet in width, and trending north-westerly and southwesterly, toward the main working shaft. The values are very encouraging, and the company's intention is to sink the shaft to a greater depth and crosscut for this large vein, where the values should be greatly increased. The tunnel will be continued for further exploitation of the company's estate.

Other properties are fast developing into mines, and before many months wonder will be known far and wide as one of the heaviest producing camps in the west. The town is rapidly filling, and is fast assuming large proportions. Modern conveniences are being installed, such as running water, electric lights, etc., making the camp as up-to-date as any in the desert country.

EUROPEAN OIL MARKET.

Russian Position.

Special to Pacific Mining & Oil Reporter.

The production of the Baku oil fields during the month of April, old style, amounted to 37,868,000 poods, and of this 1,035,000 poods were obtained by fountain production. The production for the month of April shows a decrease as compared with that for the month of March, taking into consideration the greater number of days, and this in spite of the fact of an increase in the fountain production.

Small strikes have broken out at Bibi Eybat, but so far they are not of much importance.

There has been a considerable advance in the quotations for crude petroleum and its products at Baku during the past fortnight.

Crude petroleum for prompt delivery has advanced $1\frac{1}{4}$ copecks per pood to 30 copecks per pood; whilst for forward delivery the quotation is now $29\frac{1}{2}$ copecks per pood, or an increase of 1 copeck during the fortnight.

Residuals for prompt delivery have advanced 1 copeck per pood to $31\frac{1}{2}$ copecks per pood, and for delivery to the interior of Russia during the navigation of the Volga there has been an advance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ copecks per pood to 32 copecks.

Kerosene has been in good demand, and for prompt delivery free on rail Baku the quotation has advanced $1\frac{1}{2}$ copecks to $34\frac{1}{2}$ copecks per pood; whilst for forward delivery there has been an increase of 2 copecks per pood to 35 copecks. For forward delivery f. o. b. vessel on the Caspian Sea, for shipment to the interior of Russia, the quotation for kerosene has advanced $1\frac{1}{4}$ copecks per pood to $34\frac{1}{4}$ copecks per pood.

The market is very firm, with an upward tendency.

Indian Market Report.

There has been a considerable advance in the quotations for various lamp oils on the Indian markets during the past fortnight, the chief changes being in Karachi and Calcutta. There has been a falling off in the volume of business done, but the market still remains firm with good demand.

The quotations were as follows:

BOMBAY:	Rupees.
American case oil	4. 8. 0.

Russian case oil	4. 3. 0.
"Elephant" oil in tins	3. 10. 0.
Sumatra "Rising Sun" in tins	3. 10. 0.
Borneo oil in bulk	2. 10. 0.
Burmah oil in bulk	2. 12. 0.

KARACHI:

American case oil	4. 0. 0.
Burmah oil in tins	3. 5. 0.
Borneo oil in tins	3. 5. 0.
Sumatra oil in bulk	3. 1. 0.
American oil in bulk	3. 1. 0.

CALCUTTA:

American case oil	4. 13. 0.
Russian case oil	4. 5. 0.
Burmah oil in bulk	2. 14. 0.
Borneo oil in bulk	2. 14. 0.
Sumatra oil in bulk	3. 3. 0.
American oil in bulk	3. 3. 0.

English Market Report.

The quotations for the different lamp oils on the Liverpool market have remained unchanged during the past fortnight, but in London there has been a fall of $\frac{1}{8}$ d. per gallon in both American and Russian. The volume of business has been considerably less, and the market is weak with a lower tendency.

The quotations were as follows:

London—Russian oil, $5\frac{1}{8}$ %, ex wharf in barrels; American oil, $6\frac{1}{4}$ d. @ $6\frac{5}{8}$ d., ex wharf in barrels.

Liverpool—Russian oil, $5\frac{1}{4}$ d., ex wharf in barrels; American oil, $6\frac{1}{2}$ d. @ $6\frac{3}{4}$ d., ex wharf in barrels.

EASTERN EXPORTS.

Following are the exports of mineral oils from the eastern ports of the United States for the month of May, 1907:

Crude:	Gallons.	Values.	Gallons.	Values.
Delaware	12,024	\$ 918	.....	\$.....
Philadelphia	5,424,408	329,399	1,570,101	98,818
Galveston	3,549,085	177,520	5,152	258
Total	8,985,517	\$ 507,837	1,575,253	\$ 99,076
Naphthas:				
Boston and Charleston . . . . .	.....	\$.....	6,850	\$ 1,256
New York	1,488,219	137,110	2,147,541	195,887
Philadelphia	790,313	71,359	3,349	728
Total	2,278,532	\$ 208,469	2,157,740	\$ 197,871
Illuminating:				
Baltimore	4,388	\$ 451	100	\$ 17
Boston and Charlestown	3,961	468	11,436	1,305
New York	39,634,197	2,822,128	41,803,131	2,777,341
Philadelphia	23,253,855	1,151,506	21,492,138	1,190,919
Galveston . . . . .	.....	.....	3,000	435
Total	62,896,401	\$3,974,553	63,309,805	\$3,970,017
Lubricating and Paraffin:				
Baltimore	560,040	\$ 68,087	452,578	\$ 62,481

CAPITAL
\$1,000,000.00

1,000,000 Shares

500,000 Shares in
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- ¶ Think of what profits were made from Mohawk leases and then act QUICKLY.

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FISCAL AGENTS

San Francisco Office, 1300 Golden Gate Avenue

Boston and Charlestown ..	12,116	2,198	17,297	3,079
New York	7,053,881	987,822	4,645,252	683,371
Philadelphia	2,623,046	270,161	3,887,278	413,937
Galveston	12,558	1,758	.....	.....
Total	10,261,641	\$1,330,026	9,002,405	\$1,162,868
Residuum:				
Boston and Charlestown ..	245,000	\$ 12,250	220,000	\$ 6,000
New York	1,731,653	51,232	6,075	582
Philadelphia	4,419,516	130,296	2,647,554	84,722
Sabine (a) .....	.....	.....	4,741,764	149,048
Total	6,396,169	\$ 196,778	7,615,393	\$ 240,952
Total Mineral Oils:				
Baltimore	564,428	\$ 68,538	452,678	62,498
Boston and Charlestown ..	261,077	14,916	255,583	12,240
New York	49,919,974	4,002,210	48,601,999	3,637,181
Philadelphia	36,511,138	1,952,721	29,600,420	1,789,124
Galveston	3,561,643	179,278	8,152	693
Sabine (a) .....	.....	.....	4,741,764	149,048
Total	90,818,260	\$6,217,663	83,660,596	\$5,670,784

LOS ANGELES STOCK EXCHANGE.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Amalgamated .....	.....	80.00	Home (Whittier) .....	.75	.....
Associated	30.75	31.50	Mexican Petroleum .....	.....	1.34
Brookshire	3.24	4.05	New Penn. Pet. Co.	1.56	1.62½
Central	1.11½	1.16	Olinda Land Co. ....	.10½	.13
Columbia .....	.73	.75	Piru Oil & L. Co. ....	.05	.....
Continental .....	.14½	.....	Reed Crude .....	.11½	.....
Elk Consolidated Oil Co. .	.42	.51	Rice Ranch Oil Co.	2.47½	2.57½
Fullerton Con. ....	.50	.....	Union	188.00	193.00
Fullerton Oil .....	.45	.....	United Petroleum	320.00	340.00
Globe .....	.09	.....	Western Union	485.00	.....

CALIFORNIA STOCK & OIL EXCHANGE.

Following are the latest quotations for stocks of oil companies listed on the California Stock & Oil Exchange:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Associated Oil Tr. Cer.	33.00	Peerless	3.00
Caribou	8.50	Pinal	20.00
Chicago Crude06	Pittsburg05

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"BALAKANI" [5,200 tons], "CAUCASIAN" [6,600 tons],
"EUPLECTELA" [5,000 tons], "ROCKLIGHT," [4,100
tons] "TURBO" [5,100 tons], "PINNA" [7,800 tons]

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SAN FRANCISCO

Claremont72	.75	Radium20
Fulton	1.50	2.00	S. F. & McKittrick	2.75	3.00
Graciosa	58.72	Sovereign .....	.....	.19	.....
Independence .....	.23	Sterling	1.75	2.00	.....
Junction .....	.18	Superior .....	.10	.....	.....
Kern .....	.10	Thirty-Three	2.00	5.00	.....
Kern River	6.00	Wabash .....	.40	1.00	.....
McKittrick .....	.15	West Shore	3.30	4.00	.....
Monte Cristo .....	.65	Wolverine .....	.40	.50	.....
Occidental of W. Va. ....	.03	W. K. Oil Co. ....	.25	.....	.....

The California Stock & Oil Exchange closed its doors from the close of
business June 29th until Monday morning, July 8th, on account of Inde-
pendence Day.

SAN FRANCISCO STOCK & EXCHANGE BOARD.

Following are the latest quotations for stocks of mining com-
panies listed on the San Francisco Stock & Exchange Board:

CALIFORNIA.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Argonaut	4.90	Crackerjack G. M. ....	.40	.....	.....
Bunker Hill	2.75	.....	.....	.....	.....

NEVADA.**Tonopah District.**

Belmont	3.50	3.55	Midway	1.20	.....
Boston Tonopah .....	.12	.....	Mizpah Extension .....	.25	.....
California .....	.07	Montana	2.95	3.00	.....
Cash Boy .....	.06	Montana Midway Exten. .	.04	.05	.....
Esperanza .....	.01	Montana Pittsburg Exten.	.08	.....	.....
Gold Anchor .....	.19	North Star .....	.25	.....	.....
Gold Crown .....	.08	Ohio Tonopah .....	.03	.05	.....
Gold Mountain .....	.02	Paymaster .....	.02	.....	.....
Gold Mt. Con. ....	.02	Red Rock Extension .....	.02	.....	.....
Great Western .....	.02	Rescue Consolidated .....	.17	.18	.....
Home .....	.05	Tonopah Extension	1.70	1.75	.....
Indiana Tonopah .....	.02	Tonopah of Nevada	14.25	.....	.....
Jim Butler	1.02	West End .....	.86	.88	.....
MacNamara .....	.28	West Tonopah .....	.45	.....	.....

Goldfield District.

Adams .....	.11	.12	Goldfield Union .....	.01	.....
Aloha .....	.13	Grandma .....	.10	.11	.....
Atlanta .....	.44	.45	Great Bend .....	.58	.59
Band .....	.37	Great Bend Annex .....	.13	.....	.....
Black Ants .....	.05	.06	Great Bend Extension ..	.12	.14
Blk B Bonanza .....	.05	.06	Great Bend Consolidated.	.02	.....
Blk Butte Ex .....	.07	.08	Great Bend Fraction .....	.02	.....
Black Rock .....	.04	.05	Great Bend Twins .....	.15	.....
Blue Bell .....	.15	.17	Hibernia .....	.05	.06
Blue Bull .....	.25	.26	Islam M. Co. ....	.33	.....

Blue Quartz	.10	.15	Jumbo	3.25	
Butte Goldfield	.05	.06	Jumbo Extension	1.55	1.57
Booth	.35	.40	Kaiser Goldfield		.15
C. O. D.		.90	Kendall	.30	
C. O. D. M. & L.	.07		Kendall Extension	.02	.03
Columbia		.35	Laguna	1.25	1.35
Columbia Mt.	.44	.46	Lone Star	.18	.19
Columbia Mt. Extension	.03		Lou Dillon	.08	.09
Combination Fraction	3.07		Mayne	.07	.08
Coming Nation	.12		May Queen	.15	.20
Conqueror	.10	.12	Midnight Pawnee	.05	.06
Cracker Jack	.15	.17	Milltown M Co.		.26
Daisy	1.40	1.45	Milltown Fraction	.02	.03
Daisy Annex		.15	Mohawk Annex	.01	.02
Daisy Extension	.03	.04	Mohawk C Leasing	.15	.16
Dm B Butte C	.22	.24	Mohawk Extension	.10	.11
Diamondfield Toner	.25		Mohawk Junior	.05	
Diamondfield Triangle	.20	.21	Mohawk Ledge	.15	
Dixie	.06	.07	Nevada Boy	.07	.08
Dominion	.03	.04	Nevada Goldfield	.15	
Empire	.09	.11	Nevada Western		.03
Esmeralda	.12		Oro	.19	
Federal		.12	Pennsylvania	.02	
Florence	4.00	4.10	Potlatch		.50
Florence	.28	.32	Red Hills	.41	.42
Frances Mohawk		1.25	Red Top	3.25	
Frisco	.05	.10	Red Top Extension	.22	.23
General Washington	.05		Red Top Fraction		.12
Gold Bar Goldfield	.40		Sandstorm	.43	.46
Goldfield Bank	.10		Sandstorm Extension	.04	
Goldfield Belmont		.09	Silver Pick	.55	.60
Goldfield Bull Dog	.04		Silver Pick Extension	.05	
Goldfield Calumet	.08	.09	Simmerone	.11	
Goldfield Consolidated	6.82	6.87	Spearhead Fraction	.10	
Goldfield Com.		.19	St. Ives	.94	.96
Goldfield Fissure		.07	St. Ives Leasing		.12
Gld Min Nevada	1.25		Sun Dog	.02	.03
Goldfield North Star		.10	Treasure	.05	
Goldfield Portland	.20		Verde	.01	.02
Goldfield R King	.19	.20	Vernal	.15	.17
Goldfield Lucky Strike		.23	Wonder	.02	.03
Goldfield Kewanas	.68	.72	Yellow Rose	.06	.10
Goldfield Sovereign		.15	Yellow Tiger	.13	
Goldfield Tomboy	.25		Yellow Top		.04

Bullfrog District.

Amargosa	.03	.03	Golden Sceptre	.12	.13
Amethyst	.26		Happy Hooligan	.02	.04
Big Bullfrog	.02	.03	Homestake King	.98	1.55
Bonan M Gld		.02	Lige Harris	.02	.03
Bonnie Clare	.51	.53	Mayflower Con.	.34	.36
Bullfrog Annex	.01		Mayflower Extension		.06
Bullfrog Consolidated		.03	Montana Bullfrog	.04	.05
Bullfrog Daisy	.09		Mtg Hill Mining		.02
Bullfrog Extension		.08	Montgomery Montam	.14	
Bullfrog Mining	.15	.17	Mtg Shoshone Ex.	.09	.10
Bullfrog National Bank	.21	.23	Nugget	.05	
Bullfrog North Star	.05		Original Bullfrog	.07	.08
Bullfrog Sunset	.04	.05	Shoshone National Bank		.03
Bullfrog Teddy	.07	.10	Steinway	.08	
Bullfrog Victor	.08	.10	Tramp Consolidated	.56	.57
Bullfrog Winner		.14	Valley View	.06	
Confidence Bullfrog		.10	Velvet		.08
Denver Bullfrog Annex		.10	Yankee Girl	.05	
Gold Bar	.60	.62			

Manhattan District.

April Fool Extension	.01	.02	Manhattan Jackson	.10	
Atlantic & Pacific	.02	.03	Manhattan Little Joe	.02	.03
Comet	.01	.02	Manhattan Mining Nevada	.05	.06
Eureka Mining		.15	Manhattan Red Top	.02	.03
Gold Wedge	.07	.08	Manhattan Sedan		.08
Granny Gold Mining	.17		Manhattan So. Min.	.02	
Indian Camp	.05		Manhattan Standard		.08
Jumping Jack	.05		Manhattan United	.15	
Little Grey	.15		Manhattan Verde	.02	.03
Manhattan Belmont		.01	Mustang Manhattan	.23	.24
Manhattan Broncho	.07	.08	Mustang Annex	.01	.02
Manhattan Buffalo		.05	Mustang Extension		.11
Manhattan Consolidated		.50	Original Manhattan		.13
Manhattan Combination	.02	.03	Pine Nut	.08	
Manhattan Crescent		.06	Seyler Humphrey	.06	
Manhattan Cowboy	.03		Stray Dog	.17	.18
Manhattan Dexter	.13	.14	Thanksgiving		.40
Manhattan Ivanhoe	.25		Whale	.05	.07
Manhattan Humboldt	.04	.05	Yellow Horse	.04	.05

Other Districts.

Alice of Wonder	.05	.05	Kawich Mining Co.		.01
Areadia		.02	Minaz Pedraz	1.25	
Blue Jay Wonder	.10		Nevada Hills	5.25	
Bullion Hill		.27	Nevada Hills Extension		.45
Cent. Goldfield		.20	North Star Wonder	.04	.05
Cyrus Noble		.10	Pitts Silver Peak	1.40	1.45
E Com Wonder	.60	.61	Pyramid		.38
Eagle's Nest	.18	.20	Ramsey C Wonder	.60	
Fairview G Bldr	.20		Reese R G Stn.		.20
Fairview Hailstorm		.07	Round Mountain	.60	.75
Fairview Eagle	.55		Round Mountain Ex.	.10	
Florence G R King		.21	Ruby Wonder	.20	
Golddyke Reef	.10	.12	Spider Wasp	1.00	
Interstate		.05	Toano Frisco		.20

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FRESNO, CAL.

PACIFIC MINING & OIL REPORTER

Vol. VIII. No. 18

San Francisco, Cal., July 20, 1907

Price, 10 Cents

PETROLEUM FIELDS OF SANTA BARBARA.

The Region Near the Pacific Coast in Northern part of Santa Barbara County Promises to Become One of the Most Productive Fields of the West—Interesting Abstract of U. S. Geological Survey Report.

During the past three years the region near the Pacific coast in the northern part of Santa Barbara county, California, has shown promise of becoming one of the most productive oil fields of the West, if not of the whole United States. Following the elaborate reports on the deposits of the more southern oil districts of California prepared by Messrs. Eldridge and Arnold, which recently appeared in the columns of the Reporter, Messrs. Arnold and Anderson of the U. S. Geological Survey have prepared a report upon the Santa Barbara county deposits, which are contained in what is known as the Santa Maria oil district, an advance abstract of which the Reporter's correspondent is enabled to present below:

The Santa Maria oil district, comprising the Santa Maria, Lompoc and Arroyo Grande fields, occupies the central and northern portions of the Lompoc and Guadalupe quadrangles in northern Santa Barbara county and the southern part of the San Luis quadrangle in southern San Luis Obispo county, California.

The formations involved in the geology of the district include the Franciscan (Jurassic) sandstone, shale, glauconitic schist, jasper and intruded serpentine; Knoxville (lower Cretaceous) conglomerate, sandstone and shale; pre-Monterey (which may include both Cretaceous and older Tertiary) conglomerate, sandstone and shale; Sespe (Eocene or Oligocene) sandstone; Vaqueros (lower Miocene) conglomerate, sandstone, shale and limestone; Monterey (middle Miocene) diatomaceous and clay shale, limestone and volcanic ash; Fernando (Miocene-Pliocene-Pleistocene) conglomerate, sandstone and shale; and Quaternary, gravel, sand, clay and alluvium.

Two structural systems prevail in the district, that of the northeastern portion trending northwest and southeast, and that of the southern portion trending east and west; while in the intervening region are features trending in a direction intermediate between the two. Few faults of importance were noted in the field. The productive territory lies in a region of more or less gentle folds in the central part of the area, most of the wells being located along or near anticlines.

The wells vary in depth from 1,500 to over 4,000 feet. In the Santa Maria and Lompoc fields they obtain their oil from zones of fractured shale or sandy layers in the lower portion of the Monterey (middle Miocene) shale. The production of the individual wells varies from 5 to 3,000 barrels per day, being on an average between 300 and 400 barrels. The gravity of the oil ranges from 19 deg. to 35 deg. Baume, the yield from the greater part of the field being about 25 deg. to 27 deg. In the Arroyo Grande field the oil comes from sandstone at the base of the Fernando and has a gravity of 14 deg. There is much undeveloped territory in all these fields which promises to be highly productive.

Forty-three oil companies are listed as being interested in the district; 12 of these own all the producing wells. The estimated maximum daily capacity of the field January 1, 1907, was 40,400 barrels. The storage capacity for the field is 1,464,000 barrels, not including earthen reservoirs. The oil is transported by pipe line and rail, and finally by tank steamer.

The production of oil in the Santa Maria district has been increasing rapidly in the last four or five years, but the increase as shown by the figures of actual production does not fully indicate the increase of the capacity of the field. Lack of storage capacity, inadequate transportation facilities and the low price of crude petroleum are factors which have kept down the total produced and marketed. Well drilling has been going on steadily ever since the field was opened, but only in a few instances have the companies pushed their production up to the limit for any length of time.

The production of the district, including the Santa Maria, Lompoc and Arroyo Grande fields for the last five years is as follows:

	Barrels.
1902	99,283
1903	178,140
1904	1,367,174

1905	2,565,966
1906	4,906,513

Total

The estimated maximum capacity of field, January 1, 1907, is 40,400 barrels per day.

Santa Maria Field.

For convenience of discussion the proved portion of the Santa Maria field has been roughly divided into six areas, based largely on the geographic position of the wells. The following are the areas discussed: Hall-Hobbs-Rice ranch, Pinal-Fox-Hobbs, Pinal-Folsom-Santa Maria Oil and Gas Escalante, Hartnell-Brookshire, Graciosa-Western Union and eastern Western Union.

Hall-Hobbs-Rice Ranch Area.

The area here discussed comprises the California Coast, Meridian, Coblenz, Santa Maria Oil Company (Keyser), Hall & Hall, New Pennsylvania, Rice ranch and Dome properties and the northeastern part of the Hobbs lease, and occupies the ridges and canyons which extend northward from the east end of the main Graciosa Ridge. The wells are located on the northwestern flank of the Mount Solomon anticline, at or immediately northwest of the point at which it changes from a northeastward to a southeastward trend. In addition to the main anticline there appear to be one or more local flexures, the Hobbs anticline and the syncline between it and the Mount Solomon anticline being the most prominent.

Three oil zones are recognizable in the area under discussion, although practically all of the strata from the top of the uppermost zone to the bottom of the lowest are more or less petroliferous at one point or another. The first productive zone (A) is penetrated at a depth of 1,600 feet or more, varying according to the position of the well topographically and relative to the axis of the anticline. Its top is from 550 to 700 feet above the top of zone B in this area. Zone A is productive for a distance of 20 to more than 500 feet. Of course this does not mean that the beds are productive in any one well for the whole distance of 500 feet, but that throughout the zone alternating barren and productive beds occur at such close and as a rule irregular intervals as to preclude their practical differentiation.

The second oil zone (B) is from 550 to 700 feet below the top of zone A, and its upper limit is about 300 or 400 feet above the top of zone C, although it can hardly be said to be distinct from C in all the wells, so rich in oil are some of the intervening strata between them. True, sands of medium grain, in addition to the productive hard-shale zones, yield the oil in zone B.

The third oil zone (C) is encountered in some of the deeper wells nearest the axis of the main anticline. This zone has been penetrated for as much as 150 feet, the whole being very rich in petroleum. It is overlain by a considerable thickness of black shale, also more or less petroliferous, between which and the rich zone is a thin, hard, "shell" layer. The oil-yielding rock is a true sand, coarse in places, and even becoming pebbly toward its base in certain portions of the area. To the coarseness of the material is doubtless due the great productiveness of the zone.

The oil in the Hall-Hobbs-Rice ranch area runs from 26 deg. to 29 deg. Baume, and is dark brown in color. Gas accompanies the oil and also occurs isolated under some of the more impervious "shell" layers in the shale. No water is reported in any of the wells.

The production of the wells varies from 300 to something over 2,000 barrels per day. Those wells which penetrate the lowest or C zone are the best producers. It is said that where a number of wells are located comparatively near together the production of each well is largely dependent on whether or not the adjacent wells are producing, a fluctuation of 50 per cent. resulting from this cause in some instances.

Pinal-Fox-Hobbs Area.

The area comprising the Fox lease, the southwestern part of the Hobbs lease, and the northeastern portion of the Pinal property, occupies the ridge and two adjacent canyons which extend northward from the central portion of Graciosa Ridge. The wells are located in an area of considerable structural disturbance caused by the development of two local anticlines on the northwestern flank of the main Mount Solomon anticline. These two minor flexures have been named after the companies under whose property they are best developed.

The first oil zone (A) is penetrated in the wells in this area at depths ranging from a little more than 1,600 feet down, or between 400 and 600 feet above zone B. Petroliferous strata occur in some of the wells above this horizon, but they are of little consequence as regards production. The thickness of zone A in the wells varies from 8 to 10 to nearly 150 feet, with several more or less important oil-bearing beds between this and the next lower or B zone. The productive measures of zone A consist largely of brown shale, probably seamed or jointed in such a way as to afford a reservoir for the oil, although certain of the wells may obtain their product from fine-grained sands interstratified with the shale.

The second oil zone (B) is the most important one in this area, although it is underlain over at least a part of the area by zone C, which is apparently even more productive. The thickness of zone B is variable, but most of the wells penetrate from 50 to 150 feet of productive strata at this horizon. The oil-bearing beds are similar to those of zone A and consist largely of hard shale, with some fine sands, although excellent examples of a true siliceous sand are obtained in many of the wells. A hard limestone "shell" overlies zone B in one of the wells.

The third oil zone (C) is penetrated by some of the deeper wells at a depth of about 300 or 400 feet below zone B. In one of the wells this C zone appears to be missing, although a good flow of oil is reported from the same hole about 500 feet below the point where it should occur.

The oil from this group of wells is of a dark-brown color and varies in gravity from 24 deg. to 28 deg. Baume, the lighter oil usually occurring in the wells nearest the main anticline; the average gravity is between 25 deg. and 26 deg. Much gas is associated with the oil in all of the wells.

The production of the individual wells varies from 60 to 1,000 barrels per day, the latter amount coming from a hole very eccentric in its behavior, as shown by its yield of 200 barrels on some days and as high as 1,000 on others; the average daily production for this well is 300 barrels. With the eccentric well omitted, the maximum production is about 500 barrels per day. One well, which produced 150 barrels from zones A and B, added 350 barrels to its output when deepened to zone C.

Pinal-Folsom-Santa Maria Oil and Gas-Escolle Area.

The area here discussed comprises the Folsom lease, the southern part of the Pinal property, the central and southern portions of the Santa Maria Oil and Gas lease, and the Escolle property of the Union Oil Company. The wells are located on the west end of Graciosa Ridge and in the canyons on its sides. The region is largely covered by the Fernando sandstone and conglomerate "cap rock," although the Monterey shale is exposed in the side canyons. The structure underlying this part of the field is comparatively simple so far as known, the main Mount Solomon anticline plunging northwestward through its center and being the only fold of consequence immediately affecting the area. The location of the anticline near Escolle well No. 3 is based entirely on the well logs, which are at variance with the northwesterly dips in the Fernando in the vicinity of Escolle wells Nos. 2 and 3.

The first oil zone (A), which lies from 250 to 500 feet above zone B, is struck at depths ranging from 1,400 feet down. Its thickness varies from a few feet to about 50 feet; according to the logs, it is lacking in some of the wells, the first oil being encountered in zone B. The oil-bearing strata in zone A are largely shale, but fine sand may also contain some of the petroleum.

The second oil zone (B) is penetrated by all the wells in this area. It varies in thickness from nearly 50 to about 250 feet; one of the wells, however, is said to encounter petroliferous beds intermittently from the top of zone B for a distance of 550 feet downward. The oil-bearing strata consist of alternating hard shale and fine sandstone layers.

The third oil zone (C) occurs from 500 to 600 feet lower in the wells than zone B and consists of two parts, each from 25 to 50 feet thick, separated by a layer of shale of variable thickness; in one of the wells, however, the intervening shale is missing and the strata are richly impregnated with oil from the top of the zone for a distance of 250 feet, to a point where a 3-foot layer of water sand limits the productive measures. In practically all the wells in the field zone C is very rich, and nearly all the wells tapping it are fine producers.

The oil obtained in the area under discussion averages somewhat better than that in the area to the east, and has a gravity of 26 deg. to 28 deg. Baume, with an average somewhere between 26 deg. and 27 deg. As is common in other portions of the field, the gas pressure in most of the wells is high.

The production of the individual wells varies from 100 to 2,700 barrels per day, the well yielding the latter amount being said to have had an initial daily output of 5,000 barrels for a short time. In one series of wells those down the dip are more productive than those nearer the axis of the anticline, the variation being at least partially accounted for by a thickening of the oil-bearing zone away from the axis.

Hartnell-Brookshire Area.

The area comprising the southern portion of the Hartnell tract and Brookshire property and the southeastern portion of the Radium lease is located on or adjacent to and in the broad valley south of the ridge running northwestward from a point near the west end of Graciosa Ridge. The major structural

feature is a northwestward-plunging anticline which is here called the "Hartnell." There is both surface and underground evidence of its presence, but its exact location is, of course, only conjectural.

The first oil zone (A) occurs about 400 feet above zone 3, is struck at depths from 2,150 feet down, and is said to vary from 2 to 5 feet in thickness. From an examination of the material from this and the underlying productive zones it is thought that the oil must come from the joint cracks or interstices between the fragments of more or less fractured shale, as no true sand of sufficient coarseness to allow the rapid transmission of oil has been encountered in the productive zones in the wells of this group. Between the first zone and the one that has been recognized as the second, or B, are one or more productive zones 2 to 15 feet in thickness. No two wells show the same sequence of these zones, and they probably represent places of local fracturing.

The second oil zone (B) is thought to be fairly constant throughout the area. It consists of alternating barren and productive layers of shale, some of the productive layers being from a few feet to as much as 20 feet in thickness. Below the main or upper part of this zone are others, some at least 200 feet below B. The oil-bearing measures in these zones, as in A, are probably nothing more or less than fractured portions of the shale.

The oil from the wells in this area runs from 24 deg. to 26 deg. Baume and in dark brown in color, with the exception of that from one of the wells, which is said to be a reddish emulsion of oil and water. All the wells show much gas, the best producers being under heavy pressure.

The production of the individual wells in this group varies from an initial output of 12,000 barrels in one well to a daily average of 150 barrels in another.

Graciosa-Western Union Area.

The wells at the northeast corner of the Graciosa and northwest corner of the Western Union properties are located on the point of the ridge which runs southward for more than a mile from the main Graciosa Ridge. The structure is apparently simple, being the southwestern flank of the hypothetical Newlove anticline. At least two minor folds occur on this flank, one apparently passing through Western Union wells Nos. 21 and 22 and the other occurring from three-eighths to five-eighths of a mile northwest of the first.

The first oil zone (Zone B of the northern part of the field) is reported from only one well. It is nearly 200 feet thick and is encountered at a depth of about 2,075 feet. Gas is associated with the oil in this zone.

The second and important oil zone of this area (C) is struck at depths of 2,670 feet or more and lies about 600 feet lower in the wells than zone B, which is apparently unproductive in most of the wells. According to the data in hand, the productive zone varies in thickness from 18 to about 240 feet, and consists of alternating light and dark-colored flinty shales interbedded with varying amounts of sandy shale. No true sand, as ordinarily implied by the name, occurs in the productive zone of this area, so far as the writers were able to learn.

The oil from zone C runs from 25 deg. to 27 deg. Baume, averaging well up between 26 deg. and 27 deg., and has a brownish color. It comes from the wells at a temperature of about 25 deg. F. and is usually accompanied by much gas. Some of the wells, however, are said to show a comparatively low gas pressure.

The production of the individual wells varies from 300 to 3,000 barrels per day, the flow often being unusually strong. None of the wells have been allowed to produce up to their full capacity, owing to the lack of storage and transportation facilities, so that even had they been down long enough for a thorough test (which is hardly the case, since nearly all have been finished since 1904), no definite conclusions could be drawn concerning their lasting properties.

Eastern Group of Western Union Wells.

The eastern wells of the Western Union Company are located near the head of one of the branches of the broad valley which extends east and northwestward from Harris Canyon at Blake and are about 5 miles southeast of Orentt. They are from one-half to three-fourths of a mile east of the west property line of the company and close to the northern line. Slightly more than half a mile northeast of the wells is the axis of the Mount Solomon anticline, from the southwestern flank of which the wells derive their oil.

The first oil is struck at a depth of 1,200 feet down, and varies in thickness from twelve to seventy-five feet, although in some of the wells sands are encountered at intervals for at least 250 feet below the top of the first sand. The oil sand is for the most part rather fine grained, and is accompanied both above and below by shale and in a few places by shell. In some of the wells the oil zone appears to be practically continuous sand for its entire thickness; in others, alternating sand and shale layers furnish the oil.

A second oil zone occurs about 1,200 feet below the first, the entire distance between the two being occupied by shale, with a few hard "shell" layers. Very little occurs at this horizon.

A third oil zone about 150 feet thick is penetrated at a considerable depth below the second, the formation between the second and third horizon being practically all shale. Comparatively little oil was obtained from this zone, although it is thought to be the same as the one which is so productive in the Graciosa-Western Union area, only half a mile to the west. This may be accounted for by the general synclinal position of the eastern group between the Mount Solomon and the hypothetical Newlove anticlines.

The oil in the first productive zone has an average gravity of about 19 deg. Baumé and is very dark colored. Gas is associated with the oil, but no water has so far been reported from any of the wells.

The production of the wells in this group varies from five to over one hundred and fifty barrels per day. The yield of some of the wells is fairly constant, showing only a small decrease in average daily output over a considerable number of months; in others, however, the yield is fluctuating.

Lompoc Field.

The developed territory within the Lompoc field, on which the following discussion is based, lies on the flanks of the Pirisima Hills, between the Cehada Canyon and Santa Lucia Canyon roads. Within it are located the Logan well of the Los Alamos Oil and Development Company; the Hill, Wise & Denigan, and Eefson wells of the Union Oil Company, and the abandoned wells of the Todos Santos, Coast Line, and Barea oil companies.

The principal productive oil zone in the region under discussion is struck at depths below the surface ranging from more than 2,000 feet down. In nearly all the wells the productive strata are overlain by limy "shell" layers, which apparently act as barriers to the upward migration of the oil at the present time. The beds beneath these limy "shells" are true sands in most places, although in some of the wells these sands are interstratified with various qualities of shale and limestone "shells." The thickness of the oil-yielding zone varies from about 160 to 700 feet, and in one well a productive series of sands, shales and "shells" is said to be penetrated for a depth of 1,100 feet. Either water sand, dry oil sand or limy "shell" usually defines the base of the productive zone.

Two grades of oil are struck in this field—one a black oil, with a gravity of 18 to 24 degrees, the other a brown to greenish oil of about 35 degrees Baumé. The black oil is produced by most of the wells, the lighter variety coming only from the Logan well of the Los Alamos Oil and Development Company, and one other well in the Wise & Denigan lease of the Union Oil Company. One of the wells yields an emulsion of water and 20 degrees oil, which is reddish brown in color as it comes from the well. The oil turns to the usual black color on separation of the water by settling.

The production of the individual wells varies from 100 to 1,000 barrels per day, the best producers averaging from 300 to 500 barrels. One of the wells, which gave an initial output of 200 to 300 barrels, suddenly began flowing 1,000 barrels a day. This continued for a few days and then gradually fell off to 300 barrels, which it is still yielding. It is said that the wells, as a rule, are exceptionally steady producers, falling off but little in the two years since the field was first opened. Very few of the wells have been tried to their full capacity, so that it is probable that yields greater than those mentioned will be recorded when the field is fully tested.

Arroyo Grande Field.

Drilling has recently shown that at least certain portions of the region north and northwest of Arroyo Grande, San Luis Obispo county, a short distance north of the area mapped in Pl. I, are underlain by productive oil formations. The successful wells belong to the Tiber Oil Company, and are located on the western side of Price Canyon, about three miles northeast of Pismo and seven miles slightly east of south of San Luis Obispo. Although outside of the immediate area covered by this report, the occurrence is so important in showing an extension of the Santa Maria district toward the northwest as to merit mention here.

The oil is derived from a great thickness of productive sands, which probably represent the base of the Pismo, and which rest on the upturned and more or less contorted shale of the Monterey. Its occurrence in a syncline is worthy of note, as ordinarily synclines are not highly productive. The Monterey is the oil-bearing formation in the Santa Maria district, and it is the ultimate source of the oil in this field also. The migration of the oil probably took place along the joint cracks in the shale, as was the case with the asphaltum in the Santa Maria and other fields. The oil on reaching the upper limit of the shale passed across the plane of unconformity and accumulated beneath an impervious shale in the porous sand at the base of the Pismo. Where this porous layer approaches the surface the more volatile parts of the oil have escaped, and there remains nothing but the bitumen, while the more deeply covered sand retains the oil in its lighter and liquid state. The migration of the oil, as in every similar case coming under the notice of the writers, has been accompanied by a loss of its volatile constituents and a consequent lowering of the gravity. This is shown by the fact that while the gravity of the oil from the Monterey shale in the Santa Maria field averages about 25 degrees, that from the Pismo formation in the Arroyo Grande field is only 14 degrees.

It seems almost certain that considerable portions of the Pismo formation toward the middle of the area northwest and north of Arroyo Grande will be found to be oil producing. This conclusion is based on the assumption that the Pismo of this region is underlain by the oil-yielding Monterey. The surface evidence of such a condition is most conclusive.

W. E. YOULE ACQUIRES ANDREWS RANCH.

W. E. Youle has acquired the Andrews Ranch of 312 acres, together with the Santa Lucia Oil Company's well now down about 2,400 feet. The well is located on the Andrews property some six miles from San Luis Obispo. Mr. Youle has associated with him Mr. C. A. Burelam, vice-president and manager of the Yellow Aster Mining and Milling Company of Randsburg, California; also some stockholders and directors of the Santa Lucia Oil Company, all of whom have confidence that the present well can be made a good producer of a light gravity oil. The indications at and near the bottom of the well were just such as is found in many of the big deep producers. An attempt was made to pump the water out but was unsuccessful.

Mr. Youle is a man of recognized experience and ability and when he takes 25 per cent of the stock of the new Andrews Oil Company it will be convincing that he thinks he is right. He is waiting now for 6¼-inch heavy pipe to arrive when he purposes to shut off the water.

GEOLOGIC SURVEYS IN CALIFORNIA OIL FIELDS.

Of the eight known important productive oil districts in California five have been the subject of investigation by the United States Geological Survey. Reports on three of these—the Santa Clara Valley, the Los Angeles, and the Puente Hills—have recently been published in the Survey's Bulletin, 309, and reports on the Santa Maria and Summerland districts will go to press this summer. Of the other three districts, the Kern River has reached a high stage of development, and its limits have been pretty sharply defined by test drilling; the Coalinga and McKittrick-Midway-Sunset fields, after a long period of depression, are being watched with renewed interest. Considerable development work is being done and much is planned for the near future, while the probability of obtaining remunerative wells in the region surrounding the proved grounds is receiving careful attention. It is for this reason that, in making plans for field work for 1907-8, the examination of the Kern River district was postponed in favor of the Coalinga and McKittrick-Midway-Sunset districts. The work was assigned to Ralph Arnold, and Robert Anderson was detailed as his assistant. The work is similar in character to that done last year in the Santa Maria oil field, and its results will be given in a comprehensive report on the district, to be published in 1908.

GIGANTIC PIPE LINE PROJECT.

E. E. Adams, assistant consulting engineer of the Harriman system, has just made a trip to Bakersfield to inspect the Southern Pacific Company's rifled pipe line between Kern River oil fields and Delano.

This rifled pipe line gained international publicity a year ago when it was laid and tested by the company. The inventor claimed the possibility of pumping 14 degree gravity oil through the corrugated pipe by introducing a certain percentage of water which would take the rifling and keep at the outside, carrying the core of heavy oil without the possibility of its leaving sediment and clogging the line.

It is a well known fact that the old 8-inch line of the Standard Oil Company between Kern River oil fields and Point Richmond was a flat failure and has been practically a total loss to the company, together with thousands of dollars expended in experimenting. To be true, the north end of the line, between Delano and Point Richmond, has been utilized for transporting a portion of the product from the Coalinga field, but the project, as a whole, has long been considered a deal loss.

The rifled line of the Southern Pacific Company, upon testing, gave results 40 per cent beyond the fondest anticipations of the inventor—in other words it is a line fully capable of carrying the heavier oils of Kern River and Sunset to any distance, placing the intermediate pumping stations thirty miles apart. Acting immediately upon the results of the test the Harriman lines formulated plans of piping the oil required for fuel, relieving the already over-crowded rail service.

The new line will run from the Kern River oil fields, Kern county, to Port Costa, Contra Costa county, a distance of approximately 275 miles. Lateral lines will be extended to other important fields of the state, and, in all probability, a second line run from Sunset, Kern county, to Port Hartford, at tide water.

Dow & Co. have the ditch contract, the price being \$1,500,000. Work is to be begun before August 1st, and is to be completed in eighteen months. There are to be twenty-three (ominous number) pumping stations. George F. Dow Pumping and Engineering Works of San Francisco has the contract for the necessary boilers and the Edgemore Company of Los Angeles will supply the pumps.

The entire cost of the line will be approximately \$6,000,000 and it will be about two years before the work is entirely completed. The project will call for a great amount of skilled and unskilled labor.

In the meantime the Southern Pacific Company is holding in reserve hundreds of thousands of acres of proven, partially proven, and prospective oil land to meet with its requirements for fuel oil for years to come. Leasing of its property has been altogether discontinued. The Standard is buying up large tracts of land and the two Harriman-Standard-Subsidiary companies will doubtless work hand in hand in corraling the future production of the State so far as it is enabled to do so.

SOUTHERN OIL FIELDS LETTER.

Los Angeles Market.

Los Angeles, July 16.—The market conditions continue much the same with the \$1 a barrel price at the well badly fractured, though still bolding good for "spot." Within the last two weeks or thereabouts two cars, at least, of Kern River oil found their way into Los Angeles and were offered at 71 cents to local dealers. This, however, is only a stray shipment. There may be others, but oil men do not like to talk about them. A dollar a barrel is cheap enough in the opinion of producers generally and it is a bargain unquestionably compared with the former prices of coal. Of course, consumers are happy and are glad to see that they are going to get the best of it for awhile longer.

Road oil is as scarce as ever, though probably half a million barrels or more of the very best that can be found are in storage at Sunset waiting the precious permission of the railroad kings to get to market. Of course, the washout of the Sunset road is the immediate cause of present extreme conditions and for that the Espee is not responsible but as every one knows the trouble has been on for years.

The Standard is bringing down large shipments of fuel oil from Point Richmond to Redondo. Last Friday a steamer and barge landed 90,000 barrels. The amount of refined products coming in is quite large and thus some relief is afforded to the conditions that have existed for months. Every gallon of gasoline that can be had is eagerly snapped up and for the contract of the Standard with the Turner Oil Company by which the "trust" buys the entire output of the Turner's refinery it would long ago have been very hard pushed to fill orders. Automobiles are largely responsible for the enormous demand for gasoline. With over 12,000 cars registered in the State and a climate that permits their use the year round it is easy to see what the consumption must be. An expert auto man and a refiner went over the question with the writer a few days since and their estimate was that over 5,000,000 gallons of gasoline were needed annually for this trade alone. Sixty per cent of the cars in the State are right around Los Angeles. It is, of course, guess work when you attempt to figure their consumption as the distance traveled by each varies so much but it must be enormous. Prices now are 18 to 22 cents a gallon for inferior grades.

The Asphalt Trade.

With the demand for asphalt way up and prices double what they were two years ago, the lot of the manufacturers is not a bed of roses. Asphalt is up high—80 to 100 per cent over 18 months ago, and crude from 80 to 125 per cent. This alone eats up the increased price. But it is not all. The railroads have new shipping regulations. Price of barrels has gone from 63 to 75 cents and the railroads insist upon double heads instead of one open head, adding 5 cents to cost. These alone add 75 cents a ton to cost. Now two 2x6 scantlings must be used to each barrel instead of one 2x4 for every two barrels. There are other requirements, too, all of which raise cost from \$3 and \$4 to \$12 and \$15 a car. The lowest rate to New York is \$10 a car via Espee to New Orleans and thence by boat to New York; by all rail it is \$12. The South American asphalt comes direct by sea and pays no duty, the principle of protection never having been applied to California's asphalt.

There has been some loose talk about the chances of utilizing the Panama or Tehuantepec railroads but, so far as known, it has never taken on any definite form. It is difficult to say whether or not it would be practicable and nothing is known as to what rates could be obtained. Shipments via Cape Horn on sailing vessels are decidedly unsatisfactory as the utter uncertainty of arrival makes it impossible to promise delivery. Only a large concern like the Union that can ship and store the asphalt at New York and re-ship it as sales are made there can do business this way. Others have tried it but failed.

There have been expressions of opinion that sooner or later the Union will undertake the manufacture of asphalt at New York, sending the oil on by the Panama pipe line. It has a site near Yonkers.

At present the Panama pipe line is doing very little business as the company is encountering delay in getting its ships on the Atlantic side.

Assessing Oil Companies.

The city and county assessors of Los Angeles have adopted the policy of assessing the franchises of all corporations having main offices in this city. There is much feeling over the matter and this is not least among oil companies. The fact that their business is so speculative in its very nature is a strong argument against the policy. A mine can be entered, explored, the ore blocked and measured so that a very good idea of its extent and wealth can be formed, but no man could do this with an oil well. Any one who has watched the fluctuations of the stock market and the constant manipulation knows how little that is worth as a basis for figuring values.

The Union Oil Company has been assessed for a total of \$4,125,000 for practically absolutely nothing but the privilege of maintaining an office in Los Angeles. Attorney Lee appeared before the Board of Equalization last week with a very strong protest against the entire policy of the assessor. He said distinctly that it was not at all necessary to maintain an office here and

that if the course was persisted in the company would look for another location. This is quite general from all accounts. The Central, the Murphy and others have come, too, with protests. The Murphy maintains that its principal office, legally, is Phoenix, Arizona. As a matter of justice this company seems to have a very strong case as it is the closest kind of a close corporation—practically a partnership which could not be subject to this tax as such. The Board has the cases under advisement.

General Field Conditions.

The delays in getting supplies and the constant raising of prices are the source of much complaint. Delay, delay, delay is the song of the supply trust. Pipe, casing and tubing ordered months and months ago is still missing. A man interested in hauling supplies informed the writer that to his knowledge one shipment ordered fifteen months ago has not yet arrived.

At present everything must come from the East, notwithstanding the fact that the business on the Coast has at least doubled, probably tripled or quadrupled in two years. The need for a factory on the ground is becoming more and more manifest every hour, but there is no intimation of any intention on the part of the manufacturers to move. A prominent Coalinga operator says that half of the intended development there is indefinitely held up by these delays and all is delayed.

The cost, too, has been shoved up again and again. Not less than four or five increases have been made during the past fifteen months and it is estimated that not less than 20 per cent or more has been added to the cost of drilling.

Of course, the demand for pipe for such big enterprises as the Standard's, Associated and Union's pipe lines has much to do with the trouble. The breakdown of the railroads under the big strain of too much business and the car shortage is also a big factor.

Orange County.

The Union Oil Company has acquired the Meyer ranch of some 700 acres near La Mirada lying between the Murphy's Coyote wells and Whittier near the Los Angeles county line. This has never been tested for oil but was drilled for water some nine years ago and threw out enormous quantities of gas.

The Murphy is starting work on its third Coyote well. The Union is down some 2,500 feet on the Bastanchury well near Fullerton.

Ventura County.

The Elk Consolidated has formally contracted with the Union Consolidated refinery of Los Angeles for its output at \$1 at the well for five years. The product is not yet very large but more wells are to be drilled. The oil is 33 gravity.

Mono County.

By way of Tonopah comes the report that capitalists of Merced and Tonopah have organized the Merced Petroleum Placer Mining Company and acquired a large tract around Mono Lake.

W. M. McGann and W. F. Rector of Merced have been in Tonopah and Brodie in behalf of the company. A pipe line to the Nevada camps is said to be part of the plans. Mr. Rector in a statement to the Tonopah Bonanza says: "We have on the island in Mono Lake fourteen acres on which we find oil on the surface, the equal of which is to be found in only one well in America, and that is located in Pennsylvania. A 2½-inch pipe was put down only twenty-five feet when a flow was had. The formation, which is of shale, sandstone and clay, is as fine as any to be found anywhere in the West. The project is being promoted by Tonopah capital, and we are now here arranging the details of the promotion."

At Brodie he showed the editor of the Miner samples, one of which looked like glycerine, burned with a clear flame, and left no sediment; the other a high grade lubricant suitable for use just as it came from the ground.

Kern County.

The King refinery at Kern River has decided upon the erection at Sunset of a plant of 300 barrels daily capacity on the lands of the Adeline.

On the completion of the refinery of the Sunset Refining Company on the Fulton property it is expected that the bulk of the company's work will be carried on there rather than at the present plant at Obispo, says General Manager J. A. Dubbs, who is really the company. The difference in the price of crude in the two fields is, he says, a big factor in his arriving at this determination.

It is impossible to learn what the Sunset railroad's owners will do about repairing the break caused by the flood. There has been talk of abandoning the line and extending the Espee's McKittrick branch through Midway to Maricopa, but it is quite likely that the Santa Fe, which is half owner of the Sunset road, would object, and the distance, moreover, is great. It is generally believed that the track will be re-laid over the same route but that the grade will be raised.

At Kern River development has been started on section 25 on the extreme western side of the district. The eastern edge of this section is occupied by such companies as the Kern Canyon, Kern Valley, Vanderlip, Naught Five, Mount Diablo and Twentieth Century, some of which have been unheard of for

just laid out by the Standard Oil Company. A few wells were put down along the section line, but never completed. There is no pipe line there. The ownership of the entire section, except the land held by the companies, is credited to J. J. Mack of the Imperial and Thirty-Three companies. He may be the owner of all and have leased land to the companies that drilled years ago. According to the advices received the new wells are being put down by the Imperial or Thirty-Three Company or both. They have a steady market and it is extremely likely that they desire an increased output. This may mean the beginning of a general movement to open up the edges of the Kern River field.

Coalinga.

The Standard has leased 160 acres on section 26-21-15, Government land, located by Coalinga men, five miles south and two miles east of the town of Coalinga, on terms of one-eighth royalty. More land is wanted on same terms or any other on which it can be had. No mystery or concealment of intentions, but on the contrary, high officials of the Standard have been at Coalinga and proclaimed their land hunger from the house tops. The evidence points strongly to the view that it is part of a plan of the Standard to induce the independents to rush and drill so it can buy the oil.

OIL AND MINING NOTES.

The British Ship *Brilliant*, chartered by the Standard Oil Company, cleared San Francisco, July 9th, for Yokohama, with 154,600 cases kerosene, valued at \$112,865 as its cargo.

The British Tank Steamer *Appalachee*, chartered by the Standard Oil Company, cleared San Francisco, July 6th, for Hankow, with a cargo of 1,250,000 gallons of kerosene valued at \$56,250.

The Associated Oil Company's Tanker *Monterey* has sailed for Douglas Island, Alaska, in tow of the Spreckels tug *Defiance*. The *Monterey* is laden with a cargo of crude petroleum to be used as fuel.

The W. S. Porter, a Tank Steamer, owned by the Associated Oil Company, sailed July 12th for Portland with a full cargo of fuel oil.

The Associated Oil Company's Tanker *Roderick Dhu* sailed July 16th for Portland with a full cargo of crude oil in bulk.

The Right-of-Way Deeds, covering the Standard Oil Company's branch line to McKittrick, work on which has already begun, have been filed in the County Recorder's office at Bakersfield by Land Agent H. N. Kuechler, who takes the place of Former Agent H. G. Morrow, who recently got into trouble as the result of a gun-play which took place during a poker game in which he was engaged.

Reports from Midway are to the effect that the Standard's pipe line from Kern River to that place will be completed within a few days. As previously reported the smaller lines have been laid from the wells to the Standard's big steel tanks, so that delivery of oil may be commenced in a short time. No pumping plant has yet been installed at Midway, and it is said to be the intention of the company to try running the oil by gravity at first. There is a difference of about a thousand feet in the elevation of Midway and that of the Kern River field, and the light Midway oil will probably run through the pipe of its own accord.

The Union Oil Company has secured the contract from the United States Government for supplying oil for the construction of the Panama Canal, an amount said to be approximately 30,000 barrels daily for the first year, with an increasing amount for succeeding years. Shipments via the Panama pipe line to Atlantic ports will commence in the near future, luxurious contracts for gas plants and the like having already been secured. The Union is also shipping to new consumers in Guatemala and the Sandwich Islands.

The Breaking of the Levee on Lake Buena Vista, on the line of the Sunset branch of the Southern Pacific Railroad, has caused a serious delay to operations in the Sunset oil field, as it has shut off the outside world except via team from Bakersfield or McKittrick. The railroad company is making good progress at repairing the break and the same will doubtlessly be under control at an early date. No other loss to the oil fields occurred except that occasioned by the shutting off of transportation facilities.

The Sierra Butte mine at Sierra City is again in operation under new management. Eighty stamps in the two mills are dropping day and night. This is one of the oldest mines in the State, having been continually worked at a profit for the past fifty years. The company is preparing to contract its next year's timber supply. About 100,000 running feet of poles and 600,000 lagging are required annually to supply the mine with all necessary timbers. One hundred and twenty-five men are at present employed at the mine. This property is owned by Hayes Bros. of San Jose.

George Crosby and Thomas Hill returned recently from a tour of inspection of the property of the Plumas Mohawk Gold Mining Company in Plumas county in which they are heavily interested, and are very much pleased over the showing made since their last visit. Both are firm in the belief that the property is located on the same lead with the old Plumas Eureka, and the Little Jamison, from which it is about a mile distant, as the ledge matter is identical, and the same formation prevails. "There is nothing sensational or high grade about the property that we know so far," said Mr. Crosby, "but on the contrary the material is low grade. We are preparing now for the installation of Huntington mills with a capacity of 400 tons daily, and hope to have the machinery on the ground in a short time. Generally speaking, there is much activity in the district, which is located about seventy miles from here, and this is especially the case since the Eureka property was sold to Eastern people a few months since."

The Murchie Consolidated Gold Mining Company has re-discovered the big Independent vein, lost several years ago. It has come into the face of the 400-foot drift south at a point 400 feet from the main shaft. At the point of discovery it is full two feet wide and the ore is highly mineralized. It lies so flat that there are about 700 feet of backs above the 400 level, and the whole of it is in virgin ground. Many years ago the vein was worked to the north of the present discovery and was a veritable bonanza both in size and quality. It contained the richest and largest ore bodies ever found in the mine at any time. Its discovery at this time is regarded as the most important development that has been made around Nevada City during the present year. Frank French has arrived from a trip of inspection to the Republic quartz mine near Graniteville, which is owned by Mr. Dyer of Alvarado and is being operated under a bond by McLean & Co. Mr. French stated recently that he had completed arrangements with Messrs. McLean & Co. by which a strong company would shortly take hold of the property and develop it on a large scale. He believes it has the making of a large and profitable producer.—Transcript.

Exports of Domestic Mineral Oil From the Pacific Ports of the United States, and Shipments to Alaska and Hawaii, during May, 1907

CUSTOMS, DISTRICTS	MINERAL OIL CRUDE		MINERAL OIL, REFINED OR MANUFACTURED							
			NAPHTHAS, ETC.		ILLUMINATING		LUBRICATING, ETC.		RESIDUUM, ETC.	
	Gallons	Dollars	Gallons	Dollars	Gallons	Dollars	Gallons	Dollars	Gallons	Dollars
Domestic Exports—										
Alaska.....			210	75	370	79				
Puget Sound.....	420,502	6,533	620	142	1,352	198	12,044	4,713	15,299	971
San Diego.....					460	93	135	69	2,130	218
San Francisco.....					5,165,152	220,292	37,364	7,196		
TOTAL DOMESTIC.....	420,502	6,533	830	217	5,167,334	220,662	49,543	11,978	17,429	1,189
Shipments to Alaska—										
From Puget Sound.....			51,829	7,621	13,536	2,331	5,323	1,715		
" San Francisco.....			1,000	180	1,570	320	30	21		
Shipments to Hawaii—										
From San Francisco.....	3,696,000	52,800	14,260	2,589	115,250	17,594	16,241	5,429		

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An Unforeseen Shortage of Supplies now confronts the operators in the California oil fields. At no time in the history of the oil industry in the State has the demand been so great, and it has caught every one in about the same predicament. The supply companies are months behind on orders and could fill double the number if the material could be gotten to the Coast. But the railroads cannot move the freight. Thousands of carloads of material of all kinds, much of it for the rebuilding of San Francisco, is lying on sidings between the East and West, and, although every effort is being made to move the same, the number of cars is increasing daily. We recently saw a string of 4,500 cars for California on the sidings of the Union Pacific Railway between Cheyenne and Omaha, and this is but an example of the general congested condition on all lines today. No one in particular is to blame for the shortage of oil well supplies. The increased demand came at a time when the call for all classes of building material and machinery had increased many thousand per cent, and the railroads were as unprepared as were the manufacturers. In the meantime strenuous efforts are being made to relieve the situation. Supply manufactories are running day and night, Coast representatives are constantly figuring with the railroads to bring the most needed material first, and the railways are increasing their rolling stock and motive power to provide for the exigency. Operators making leases calling for a well within a stated period should take into consideration the shortage of supplies and figure with the local supply houses at as early a date as possible that they may be assured of the required supplies and not be caught napping.

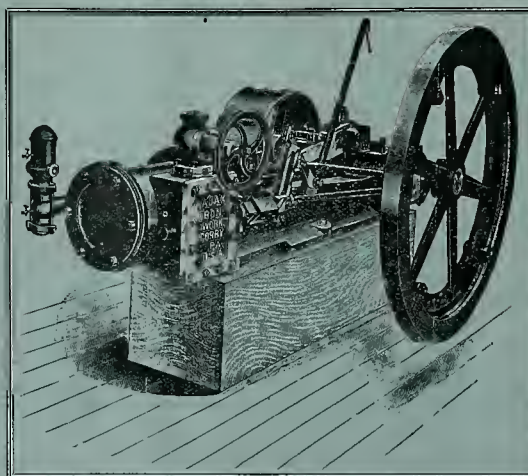
"The R. L. Bernier Co., Wholesale Brokers," appearing on an elaborately embossed letter-head, which is now being generously circulated among "Investors," shows clearly the latest accessory to, and the real purpose of the "Journal of Finance," owned, edited and published by R. L. Bernier of National Oil Reporter fame. The letter-head shows R. L. as president and 310 Security building, Chicago, as the "clearing house" for the transactions of the firm. A capital stock of \$250,000 and a "surplus" of \$150,000 is shown—a representation of financial strength evidently intended to allure the ever-ready sucker into the game. How long is the general public and the postal department going to put up with such "wholesale" schemes to deceive and defraud the public? The mails today are crowded with such prospectus—literature as that represented in the "Journal of Finance," which, while it does not in any manner enter into competition with the legitimate mining press, does deceive the untutored investor into purchasing those stocks which it lauds to the detriment of himself and legitimate mining. If the reader of the nefarious literature in question would stop to consider the fact that no one except those intimately associated with the general promotion scheme advertises in such a publication, and that all of the reading matter contained therein has a general or direct bearing on the said advertisements and the fictitious securities they represent, then such a venal press would do little harm. But these points are rarely considered by the small investor. He reads a glaring advertisement of a property guaranteed to yield him untold wealth in a ridiculously short period of time, then reads two or three columns of literature booming the said property to the skies, and he is convinced. He does not stop to consider the fact that the writer of the advertisement, the writer of the literature and the promoter of the property are one and the same person, and all that the said Mr. Promoter is looking for is the pocket-book of the aforesaid Mr. Investor. It is our honest opinion that such men as R. L. Bernier and his associates should be in jail and it is quite likely that they would be if they attempted to carry on their nefarious methods within the boundaries of this State. But they don't attempt that. They go to some State with lax mining laws and where they are only subject to the mercies of the postal laws which, while adequate in form, are not executed with any degree of satisfaction to the legitimate mining world. In the meantime any person who will be hornswoggled into purchasing stock through such contemptible methods should be subjected to an examination before an insane commission.

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Size	Weight	Size	Weight
5 $\frac{5}{8}$ inches	20 lbs.	9 $\frac{5}{8}$ inches	33 lbs.
6 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches	20 lbs.	11 $\frac{5}{8}$ inches	40 lbs.
6 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches	20 lbs.	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches	40 lbs.
8 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches	28 lbs.		

DRIVE PIPE

Size	Weight
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches	15 lbs.

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MAKING AN ARTESIAN WELL PUMP ITSELF.

The field men of the United States Geological Survey, in their investigations of the ground-water resources of the Virginia Coastal Plain, have observed that the flows from many artesian wells in that region are utilized to drive hydraulic rams for the purpose of lifting the water to higher levels. Along the lower courses of the Potomac and Rappahannock and along the shores of the many inlets that run back from Chesapeake Bay above the James, there are hundreds of artesian wells that supply a perennial flow of beautifully clear water which is, as a rule, excellently adapted to all domestic uses and is largely utilized by the canning factories and other industrial establishments that abound in that part of the country. Though the pressure of the water from the wells is ample at the shore level, the head diminishes so quickly with increase in elevation that no flow can be obtained along the higher banks above the shores, where the water is most needed. The common method of obtaining it at these higher levels is to use the force developed by the artesian flow to operate hydraulic rams, which in turn raise the water to the heights desired along the bluffs above the rivers and inlets. Thus it may be said that the artesian wells pump themselves.

OIL LEASES SIMPLIFIED.

Changes in Oil and Gas Regulations for Indian Territory—Red Tape to Be Eliminated.

Secretary of the Interior Garfield has announced that he has made a number of changes in the oil and gas regulations for the Indian Territory. They were designed to eliminate red tape and expedite business. The interests of the Indians will be protected, it is said, and at the same time the operators will be treated fairly. Under the new rules the requirements concerning financial ability of an applicant for a lease and concerning bonds are made more reasonable. The royalty on gas, after July 1, is charged from a flat royalty of \$150 a year for each gas well used commercially to a minimum royalty of \$150, with a sliding rate of increase, according to the flow of gas.

In this way the operators are required to pay reasonably for all gas used. The new regulations provide that wells cannot be drilled within 200 instead of 150 feet of lines of adjoining tracts except in special cases to offset wells already drilled nearer than 200 feet.

Provision is made for the prevention of waste of oil and gas and for the plugging of abandoned wells to protect adjoining tracts.

Provision is also made definitely for transfer and cancellation of leases with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior. All blank leases and forms required have been consolidated and simplified and are to be provided by the government at small cost.

FORMOSA PETROLEUM INDUSTRY.

The total import of kerosene oil into Formosa during 1906, was, according to British consular reports, 2,473,734 gallons, valued at £55,359. Of this total, 1,094,234 gallons comprised case oil from this country; 890,264 was bulk oil from Sumatra and 489,236 gallons was Echigo oil from Japan. The import from Japan has largely increased in 1906, and is valued at £13,150, against £1,038 in 1905. It is a cheap inferior oil, which the Formosan natives mix with the oils imported from America and Sumatra and sell as the foreign import. This practice seems to have resulted in a reduction in the import of the American brand, which is the most expensive, and an increase in the Sumatra bulk oil.

HISTORY OF NATURAL GAS.

At a meeting of the Natural Gas Association of America at Joplin, Mo., W. W. Hammon of Pittsburg gave an interesting review of the growth of the natural gas business, in the course of which he said:

"Among the new industries of this marvelous age of development are those of petroleum and its modest sister, natural gas. While this industry is new, natural gas itself has been known from the time the ancient Persians worshipped it as the god of fire. At a burning well near Baku are the ruins of an old Parsee temple dedicated to the god of fire. In America, George Washington, by will, dedicated to his country, as a natural park, a tract containing a burning spring, which he, in 1775, had pre-empted in West Virginia.

"Our first knowledge of the use of natural gas was in 1872, when the village inn at Fredonia, N. Y., was lighted with natural gas in honor of Marquis de La Fayette during his triumphal visit to this country. Beginning with 1841 it was used boiling salt kettles in West Virginia, and from the beginning of the oil development in the 50s the gas escaping from the wells was utilized in firing boilers or drilling and pumping rigs and for light and fuel in operators' houses.

"It was not until 1872, however, that the first natural gas plant was formed. In that year a 2-inch line was laid from the Newton well, five and a half miles, to supply gas for domestic use in Titusville, Pa. From this modest beginning has sprung the industry which brings us together in this association. In 1881, J. C. McDowell and myself joined in a survey of a route for a gas line from the large well about five miles east of Kane to the oil pumping station at Colegrove, 18 miles away, but it was then deemed impracticable to pipe large quantities of gas such distances, and the gas continued to blow into

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the air. However, in the winter of 1883, Mr. McDowell built an 8-inch line from his well to Bradford, a distance of 30 or 40 miles. This was the first gas main to be built of such large dimensions. It is interesting to note in this same region where was located the well which supplied the earliest large gas main in 1883, and which had then been discharging millions of feet daily in the air for years, there was drilled last year the largest gas well ever drilled in the Appalachian gas and oil belt, and yet some people fear the natural gas industry is but short-lived, and that by the time they become accustomed to the luxury of its use they will be compelled to return to the old smoky fuels with coal scuttle and wood as accompaniment.

"From these beginnings the industry has grown until at present about 25,000 miles of natural gas mains are in use transporting and distributing the product of 20,000 gas wells to approximately 1,000,000 consumers, and furnishing the most perfect fuel in the world to more than one-twentieth of our entire population.

"The development of this industry has been marvelous. It has increased tenfold in as many years, and is increasing at present at the rate of \$20,000,000 per year. The amount of capital actually invested in the various companies is not less than \$20,000,000, and the market value of the securities of the companies is 40 per cent more than this amount. The yearly earnings amount to \$50,000,000.

"Probably greater advance has been made in the past fifteen years in the methods of transporting, distributing and consuming natural gas than in any other way. In this period cast iron water pipe has given place to steel, leaking joints to packed, hand regulation to automatic, a common perforated pipe in a coal range or furnace to modern appliances, and today the most perfect of steam power appliances are being rapidly displaced by the natural gas engines.

McKITTRICK.

We are having a lively time here in McKittrick, since the Sunset Railroad was washed out, as all the traffic has to go by way of this place.

The Dabney Oil Company is running full blast, and the wells are producing from one to two hundred barrels each. They have made a sale to the Associated Oil Company for their whole production. They are now cleaning out No. 5, their best well.

J. M. Smith has commenced drilling a new well on the Reward lease. The Reward production is now about 22,000 barrels per month.

San Francisco McKittrick and the Berry & Keller leases produce each from 15,000 to 20,000 barrels per month.

The Olig Crude production is about 20,000 barrels.

A. B. Caulfield is drilling on section 11, formerly known as Kern King.

Six new rigs have arrived for the C. & C. Oil Company at Midway, and will be put up as soon as they can get rig builders.

The Lockwood Oil Company at Midway is drilling a new well.

The Mountain Boy Oil Company has perforated its No. 1 well and it is producing about 250 barrels per day. The company is now getting ready to drill another well.

The Standard pipe line to Midway will be finished in a few days. The McKittrick branch is being pushed ahead with all possible speed. Two, and sometimes three trains, leave here every day with from thirty to forty cars of oil each.

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MEXICAN REGULATIONS ON OIL LANDS.

What the Federal Government Requires of the Prospector in Mexico.

Those interested in the exploitation of oil in Mexico and in the State of Chihuahua, especially in view of the strike reported to have been made by the Hearst-Keene syndicate, will be interested in the following translation of the Mexican laws governing national lands:

Art. 1. The Federal Executive is authorized to grant permission to explore the subsoil of public or national lands, lakes, ponds and lakes formed by tide water which may be in Federal jurisdiction, for the purpose of discovering wells or deposits of petroleum or carbide of hydrogen (natural gas). The Federal government is in the same manner authorized to issue patents by virtue of which the exploration of wells or deposits or carbides of hydrogen shall be made in conformity with this law.

Art. 2. The permission which may be granted according to Art. 1 may be issued to private persons or duly organized companies and shall be valid for only one year from date of publication in the "Diario Oficial," and such permission cannot be extended. During the term of said permission no one, except the grantee named shall have the right to explore within the zone described, the boundaries and surface area of which shall be accurately given therein. Permissions for such explorations shall incur a tax of 5 cents per hectare, which stamps shall be attached to the document and properly canceled. Those permitted as stated herein who may discover springs of petroleum or natural gas shall immediately give notice to the Department of Fomento in order that the Secretary thereof may issue a patent by virtue of which the patentee may exploit the wells or deposits discovered, and for the issuance of such patents the following conditions must be complied with.

a. The Secretary of Fomento shall designate an expert or experts to examine the springs or deposits of petroleum or carbides of hydrogen discovered and make a report of the same.

b. The springs or wells so discovered must have a production of at least 2,000 liters of petroleum daily, or 20,000 liters of natural gas of good quality and suitable for fuel in the natural state.

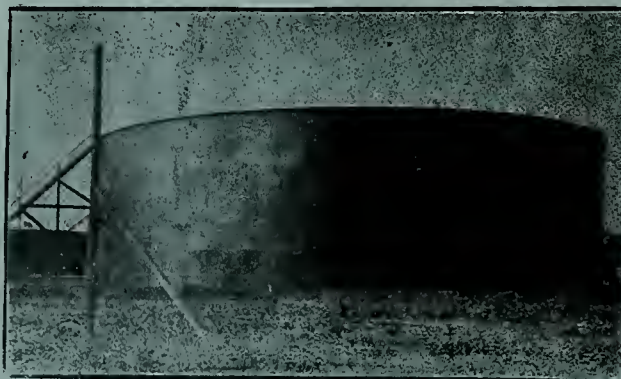
c. The faithful compliance with this law shall be guaranteed by a deposit of the bonds of the Public Debt, the amount of which shall be fixed by the law.

Art. 3. Patents for exploitation shall be effective for ten years from date of publication in the "Diario Oficial." When this term expires the concessionaire will lose his rights thereunder and will be relieved of all obligation imposed thereby.

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The discoverers of petroleum who get their patents under this law shall have the following exemptions for the exploitation thereof:

a. To export free from all taxes the natural product and the refined or manufactured products produced.

b. To import free from duty for one time only the machinery for refining petroleum or natural gas or manufacturing all products which have for their base crude petroleum, the piping necessary for this industry, together with the accessories for said piping pumps, wood and iron tanks, gas meters and materials for buildings for such exploitation in pursuance of rules made by the Secretary of the Treasury.

c. All capital invested in such exploitation shall be exempt from federal taxes except the stamp tax, for ten years. All the products of the exploitation shall be similarly exempt provided they do not become the property of a third party.

d. The concessionaires shall have the right to buy the public lands for machinery and offices at the price existing when the patent is published. When private lands are included, said concessionaires have the right of expropriation thereof and can conduct necessary pipe lines over private lands.

e. Besides the above privileges, the first parties who discover petroleum or natural gas in the quantity mentioned shall have the exclusive privilege therefor surrounding such mills or deposits in proportion to the capital invested and expenses, not to exceed 3 kilometers for a period not to exceed ten years, both distance and time to be fixed by the Secretary of Fomento. And such lands, if public, may be acquired at the tariff price.

Art. 5. After the issue of the patent the government shall have the right to appoint an inspector for each company established who shall be considered a member of the board of management in companies or partnerships issuing shares and have access to all accounts and reports so as to report to the Secretary of Fomento. Each individual or company who receives a patent shall pay into the federal treasury at once and annually \$2,400 for the payment of such inspector and this is obligatory.

Art. 6. Enterprises established under this law shall render to the Secretary of Fomento an annual report for the fiscal year ended, including all and each of the departments of exploitation regarding the statistics, expenses and profits of the business, and failure to do this will be punished by a fine of from \$50 to \$500.

The patented companies engaged in exploitation, in return for the above exemptions, are obligated to pay into the federal treasury 7 per cent. and to the treasury of the state where operating 3 per cent. of the total value of dividends declared and of all reserve funds, but if located in the federal district or any territory the entire 10 per cent. goes to the federal treasury.

Art. 7. The owners of lands shall continue to enjoy the rights accorded them by Art. 4 of the mining law in force, and in consequence thereof they may make explorations for petroleum and natural gas such as may comply with the following restrictions:

No wells will be permitted within inhabited places or within 300 meters of the last houses of a town, nor around wells or springs of petroleum or gas that may have been previously discovered, at a distance less than that fixed by the patents for said first wells and in accordance with the terms of clause VII. of Art. 3 hereof.

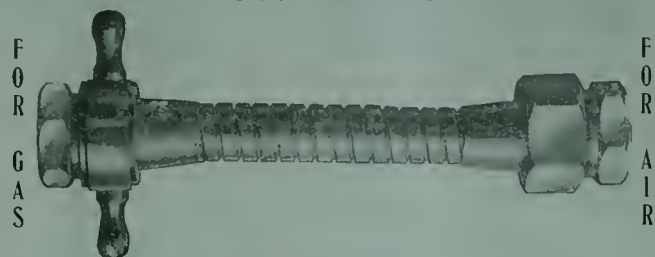
The owners of lands or persons authorized by them may solicit permits for explorations, and thus obtain the exemptions of this act, but with the same obligations to accept the payment of 5 cents per hectare, as for public lands.

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JOHNNIE.

A mill will be crushing ore within four months in the Johnnie district. The machinery has been bought, the preliminary surveys have been made and shipment has been started from Los Angeles, by Fairbanks, Morse & Co., who sold the plant to the new owners of the Johnnie Consolidated Gold Mining Company. W. W. Elliott, the prominent millwright, and H. G. Perry, the engineer for the syndicate owning the property, have just left Johnnie for Los Angeles. They made surveys for the mill and started excavating for the mill plant.

The mill will be Nissen type and will have a daily capacity of 125 tons. The plant will consist of a stamp mill, of Nissen batteries 125 tons, daily capacity, operated by 80-horsepower gasoline engine, 100-horsepower air compressor plant for operating machine drills, operated by 100-horsepower gasoline engine with a new 50-horsepower hoist. Contracts have already been let for the erection of the plant and it was specified that the stamps must begin dropping within four months. This will not allow any loss of time. It

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was contracted for by the new syndicate which has just bought the Johnnie Consolidated Mine for a sum approaching one hundred thousand dollars through D. G. Doubleday, who has opened a branch office in Los Angeles, so that the company will have quick and direct communication between the camps and the larger cities of the coast, namely San Francisco and Los Angeles. A new wagon road will be built from the mine to the railroad to facilitate the hauling of supplies.

The syndicate which has gained control of the Johnnie Consolidated is headed by D. G. Doubleday. They bought the property, a mill, also water rights. They changed the entire directorate of the company, the following being the new directors: Humboldt Gates, the millionaire mine owner, president; D. G. Doubleday, broker of San Francisco and Los Angeles, vice-president; R. F. Crist, Central Trust Company, San Francisco; W. F. Botsford, president American National Bank, Los Angeles; H. G. Perry, mining engineer; George F. Moser, mining superintendent, and Robert Burgh, secretary. Mr. Botsford is the only member of the old board whose name appears among the new directorate, all the other members having been retired. George F. Moser was the superintendent of the Johnnie Consolidated for a number of years and is the man who has developed the mine from the 400 level down to the 700. He will be retained as superintendent.

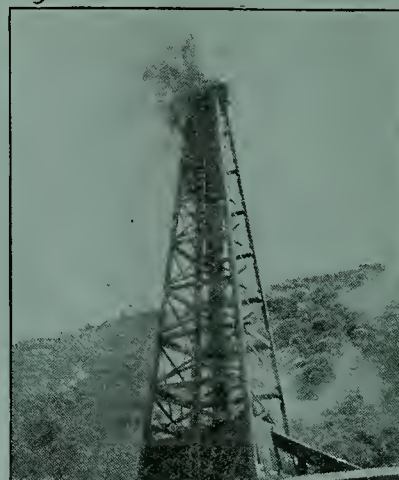
The Johnnie Consolidated shaft is down 700 feet with levels opened at every hundred feet, and on all the levels the ore bodies have been developed, being continuous from the surface down. The ledge is from five to twenty

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feet wide and shows free gold values of from \$12 to \$40 per ton throughout the mine. The formation is a lime and quartzite. The ore is quartz, considerable iron stained, carrying no sulphides or base metals, the gold being entirely free and is easily crushed under the stamps. The main shaft follows the ledge at an angle of 45 degrees.

It is estimated that over 100,000 tons of ore are blocked out which means over a million dollars. Besides this the Crown Point Globe, which end lines the Johnnie Consolidated, has made arrangements to have its ore treated at the plant, thus assuring sufficient work for the mill for years to come.

There will be no question of water for the syndicate purchased four good sized springs that will furnish good water in abundance. A new 2-inch pipe line will be laid for the new water works system.

The leases which showed such a rich ore in their development on the Minnie Mae Claim have all reverted to the company and the management has signified its intention of commencing aggressive development on this claim, which should prove a very valuable acquisition.

Goldfield, Nev., July 17.—Harry C. Stimler, whose name has become a household word in Nevada by virtue of his discovery of Goldfield, is in Goldfield again, after a general inspection round-up of the possessions of the Consolidated Nevada Mines syndicate, of which he is vice-president and general manager. The syndicate owns 105 claims, approximately 2,000 acres, the properties being situated in Goldfield, Palmetto, Silver Peak, Bullfrog, Camp Gleason, Camp Longstreet, Manhattan, Millett, Stone Cabin and Tonopah districts. All are being vigorously developed and some are verging upon the era of steady production to be followed by regular dividends.

What appears at this time to be the most promising of the Consolidated Nevada Mines syndicate's broad acres is the Silver Peak holding, comprising the Pick and Gad claim and the Silver Peak Valcald Extension Mining Company's group of eight claims. They are surrounded by such celebrities as the bonanza group belonging to the Blair estate, the W. J. Douglass and Charles M. Schwab properties and the famous producer owned chiefly by Senator T. L. Oddie. Adjoining the Consolidated is the Silver Peak Valcald for which the Pittsburg Silver Peak recently offered \$400,000.

Already the Consolidated Nevada Mines syndicate has blocked out on the Pick and Gad and the Silver Peak Valcald Extension enough ore to keep a 20-stamp mill running day and night. The veins vary in width from ten to forty feet and in value from \$13 to thousands per ton, the most recent average sampling having yielded \$48 the ton, gold. Under present conditions \$10 will easily cover the cost per ton of breaking, transportation and treatment of the ore and this expense will soon be reduced to \$5 the ton.

An engineer's estimate places the gross earning capacity of the Consolidated's Silver Peak holdings at \$50,000 per month now, and Mr. Stimler announces that before long, if appearances hold up to the present standard, regular shipments of high grade will be the order.

On the Tomboy claim and fraction and on the Golden Hoop and Eagle the four to six feet of ledge is going \$145 to \$200 per ton.

WALKER LAKE.

Walker Lake, July 17.—Mining Engineer J. R. Hubbard, professionally connected with the Florence mine and the Mohawk Ledge and Baby Florence leases, has returned from a trip to Walker Lake Mining district, whither he journeyed for pleasure and business and whence he returned fully satisfied on both counts.

Comparatively few people a distance away know that Walker Lake and its environs compose one of the most delightful summer resorts in America. Its seclusion is accounted for by the fact that as an Indian reservation it was

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By IDA M. TARBELL



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The book is not controversial. Every important statement is backed by documentary evidence. And into the immense amount of hitherto unpublished material that tells the story of this bitter conflict,

the breath of life has crept from the lips of the past and present fighters themselves, until it is "more exacting and more marvelous than any fiction."—Chicago Tribune.

"The book which Miss Tarbell has written is not merely a contribution to a transportation problem, not simply a story of the facts of the Standard Oil Trust; it is a study of business morals."—George W. Alger in McClure's.

Many illustrations and portraits. Two volumes, 8 vo., boxed. Price, net, \$5.00; expressage, 45 cents additional.

CHAPTER HEADINGS

The Birth of an Industry; The Rise of the Standard Oil Company; The Oil Wars of 1872; "An Unholy Alliance"; Laying the Foundations of a Trust; Strengthening the Foundations; The Crisis, 1878; The Compromise of 1880; The Fight for the Seaboard Pipe Line; Cutting to Kill; The War on the Rebate; The Buffalo Case; The Standard Oil Company and Politics; The Breaking Up of the Trust; A Modern War for Independence; The Price of Oil; The Legitimate Greatness of the Standard Oil Company; Conclusion.

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In very truth, the property that I mention in this announcement I believe is destined to become the "QUEEN REGENT" of Nevada. It is the right kind of a proposition, the kind of a deal that I can guarantee absolutely and unreservedly in every statement made in this advertisement. There is no jobbery or stock selling graft in it. It is clean cut, it is straightforward, it is reputable and it is first-class. Every officer of the QUEEN REGENT is a first-class business man of unquestioned business standing and integrity and they will develop the property on a business basis. Every officer of the company honestly believes that the QUEEN REGENT is destined to make one of the great mines of Nevada. They are backing it with their cash and their business reputation. Every fact that a shrewd investor wants to know is given in a prospectus now being prepared, which will be sent on request. All important facts cannot be given in a brief advertisement.

PROPERTY AND LOCATION

The property is located at Regent, Nevada, 14 miles south of Fairview and 17 miles east of Schurz, Schurz being on the railroad at the north end of Walker Lake. It is in the same range of mountains as Wonder, Fairview, Duluth, Mina, Lunning, Copperfield and Sodaville. In all these camps wonderfully rich mines have been opened up in the past few months. The biggest operators of the country are in these camps and especially at Regent. It is reported that \$125,000 was paid by Brock, Keith, Cushman, Nash and Ish for one property at Regent and that Louis Schloss and Wm. Douglass and his associates of the Montana Tonopah purchased a property for \$40,000. Others have paid big prices for good properties in this camp. Such men have trained experts constantly employed and only pay large sums of money for good mines.

THE QUEEN REGENT owns outright fourteen claims in the camp of Regent on the south side of Copper Mountain. This group of claims is located on bold outcropping ledges for a distance of 6,000 feet. It is the best looking property I have ever seen. I made greater sacrifices to obtain it than any property I ever purchased. I carefully examined the claims with Mr. H. H. Hunter, an expert mining engineer who has had 50 years' experience. Mr. Hunter has explored mines for the biggest operators of the country. I would not take any chances of "salted" samples, so with pick, drill and powder, I opened up ledges and took average samples and had them assayed. I was profoundly impressed with the results. THE SAMPLES WERE TAKEN AT THE SURFACE AND THE LOWEST ASSAYS ON ONE LEDGE SHOWED ABOVE \$98; ANOTHER ABOVE \$86; A THIRD LEDGE ABOVE \$25; FIVE OTHER LEDGES SHOWED 82 CENTS TO \$10.

HERE IS SHIPPING ORE AT THE SURFACE; A SHIPPING MINE TO BEGIN WITH. I do not have to say that we are NEAR a big mine, that our NEIGHBORS have ore, or that we EXPECT to get it. THE QUEEN REGENT HAS THE ORE and we are going after it. Men are actively at work and they are first-class men who have been in my employ for several years. Ore could be shipped from the surface if a spectacular showing was the object in view. It will be handled on a business basis and when the ore is struck in the tunnel, drifts will be run on the ledges and the high grade ore will be shipped. It looks like the mine will be self-supporting in a very short time.

On the north end of the claims is the biggest copper deposit I have ever found, and running into this copper deposit is the series of parallel gold and silver ledges already opened up on the south end of the property. This is certified to by Mr. Hunter. He unhesitatingly states that he believes the copper deposit is greater than anything he has found in Nevada or Greenwater and its values are far superior to the gold and silver values on the south end of the property. He further stated, and it is also my candid belief, that if anyone of several of these claims were located at Greenwater or Goldfield or Fairview, they would sell for \$100,000 each. Mr. Hunter's report is too long to give in full but the following are extracts:

ENGINEER'S REPORT

"At your request I made an examination of the Copper King Group of fourteen claims situated about 18 miles from the town of Schurz, Nevada. * * *

"I am more favorably impressed with the possibilities of this ground as a great copper, gold property, than anything I have seen. The south end of the property is an altered granite, fissured in a true north and south course by a series of porphyry dykes carrying quartz veins from 10 inches to 6 feet wide and traceable for at least 5,000 feet. These ledges are a hard white quartz on top but in shallow cuts invariably show copper-gold values, some assays running higher than \$100 per ton. There are at least eight known veins that can be cut by a crosscut tunnel, I do not think over 500 feet long, that would give from 50 feet to 300 feet depth. The general trend of all these fissures is to the Copper King Group on which there is an iron showing of from 50 to 100 feet wide on the surface. This iron is a hematite but identical in character with the cappings at Buckskin that have made copper. Between this iron and the altered granite, are beds of lime, lime spar and granite lime showing copper and some sulphide. I have no hesitancy in saying that in comparative shallow depth, there will be found extensive bodies of sulphide ores. I consider the showing equal to anything coming under my observation in the Yerrington District, as far as surface indications can be judged, and from the high gold values in the ledges trending to this formation, believe the copper ores will carry high gold and silver values. The ore can be delivered economically to the railroad, if shipped, and a spring carrying a large volume of water could be piped to the camp.

"I advise the purchase of the property and development upon a large scale."

You have the facts of the physical condition of this property, a mining estate of fourteen claims of unquestioned value, all owned by THE QUEEN REGENT COPPER AND GOLD COMPANY. This is a mining estate of great magnitude and value and is being rapidly developed by the company. I go to the property Saturday, July 20th, to put on more men.

SPECIAL OFFER OF STOCK

In transfer of the title to this property to the QUEEN REGENT COPPER AND GOLD COMPANY, I required that I be allowed an option on 50,000 shares of the treasury stock to be offered to my friends and customers at TEN CENTS PER SHARE, with the stipulation that the company would sell no more stock themselves or through brokers at less than 20 cents per share. I required this as I want my friends and customers to have the first chance at any good proposition that I have to offer. This stock has been offered them in my Market Letter; they have taken most of it. I have a few thousand shares that I now offer to the general public as long as it lasts at 10 cents per share. I expressly reserve the right to cancel or reduce the amount of any order received. When you pay for the stock I agree to have it issued in your name, sending you a receipt showing the number of the certificate and number of shares, but you will not get the stock certificate for about six months. My business associates require that concession from me for the very wise reason that they don't want this 50,000 shares on the market until they have financed the company. In other words, this 50,000 shares with all the ownership stock, is to be pooled until funds are raised to fully develop the property. The stock will be listed and I believe there will soon be a very active market for it.

This offering of 50,000 shares is TREASURY STOCK and the money is used to pay labor, supplies and materials, all of which have been shipped in. Work is being vigorously pushed.

I guarantee absolutely and unreservedly every statement in this announcement and any one buying these shares who will visit the property or have their representative do so within 60 days from date of purchase, and find that I have misrepresented in any manner or form, to them I will return every dollar that they have paid for the stock. I shall go to Regent frequently to keep in close touch with the rapid development of this big mining estate. I cordially invite investors to join me on these trips and if they find that I have misrepresented in any manner or form, I will pay all expenses.

The small amount of stock I have left to sell at TEN CENTS PER SHARE will be gone in a very short time, therefore this advertisement will not appear again. As to my general business standing, if desired, I can give as good bank references as any man in the business. If you act at all, ACT PROMPTLY. Better wire your reservation and let remittance follow.

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never thrown open until October 29 of last year. The body of water is thirty miles long and averages seven miles in width, with depths in places that have never been fathomed. Its shores are wooded and threaded with cold brooks, the home of mountain trout, while in the lake the fishing is ideal and wing shooting is as fine as can be found in the West.

A hundred years ago the Spanish mined gold at Walker Lake. Later rich ore was gouged from shallow diggings by the Dutchman, who was slain by Piute Indians, and by whose name one of the most famous of the latter-day mines is known. Borax Smith was a more recent adventurer into the forbidden land and there still stands there the big arastra he built for the crude treatment of his ore.

The 100 acres owned by the Walker Lake Tiger Mining Company, of which Engineer Hubbard is manager, lies in a group about two thousand feet from the lake front, a little shorter distance north of the Dutchman mine and between Dutch and Cottonwood Creeks. The three veins which traverse the Tiger, fissures in diorite, vary in width from three to fifty feet and show free gold everywhere on the croppings. From two old working tunnels on the ground gold ore was shipped fifty years ago and from these workings present samples run about \$350 per ton. The Tiger is a shipper from the start and having at hand plenty of wood and water for reduction uses, expects to install a mill for the treatment of its low grade, also, so soon as experiments shall have determined the best process to be adopted.

Colonel Thomas H. Condon, a member of the Nevada Governor's staff and a prominent Goldfield operator, is president of the Walker Lake Tiger Company.

BULLFROG.

Rhyolite, Nev., July 17.—Nye county has granted Rhyolite a form of home municipal government whose operation will prove a great benefit to the city and camp. Petitions signed by three-fourths of the population, representing the same proportion of taxation, were granted, giving Rhyolite the right to rule herself. The immediate result will be seen in a better equipment and regulation of the fire and police departments, the lighting of the city, cleaning of its streets and laying of sidewalks. Fees from gambling houses, alone, run up to about \$1,000 per month, and this sum will all go into Rhyolite's exchequer from now on. The Bullfrog metropolis is growing and building as never before and the new municipal provisions will be found a stimulus to further development on a yet broader scale.

George F. Knight, of this city, has been appointed general agent of the Las Vegas and Tonopah railroad. His jurisdiction covers Goldfield, Tonopah, Rhyolite and Beatty, and Goldfield will be his headquarters. This road, already running regular trains south, to Los Angeles and Salt Lake City, has steel laid nineteen miles north toward Goldfield and before the end of July will be completed to Bonnie Clare station. Graders working northward are well ahead of the rails and grading camps are established out of Goldfield, coming south to meet the other crews. It is expected that a regular schedule between Rhyolite and Goldfield will go into effect on the Las Vegas and Tonopah about the first of September. Traffic between the two metropolises is now confined to the Bullfrog-Goldfield road.

One of the most comprehensive mergers of latter days in Bullfrog district was the consolidation of the properties of the Bullfrog Mining Company, the Diamond Bullfrog Mining Company and the Diamond Extension Mining Com-

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2000 tons on the Montana. The name of the merger corporation is **Tramp & Bullfrog Consolidated Mining Company**. Malcolm Macdonald is president, James M. Smith is secretary, and the capitalization is two million shares per corporation. Threatened litigation among the three companies had now a drawback to their development and a hindrance to the entire district. If the merger is successful, obstacles are removed. Under the new management the shaft on the Denver will be lowered at once to the 600-foot level for extensive lateral development on the ledge system whose richness has been demonstrated.

Shipments from the Montgomery Shoshone are maintaining an average of about 150 tons weekly, the product coming from the 200 and 300 levels. On its way to the 1,000-foot level the main shaft has reached a depth of 550 feet, ventilating roadway is being made in driving the south crosscut on the 400-foot for the Polaris vein.

At the Denver workings of the Tramp Consolidated the winze from the lower level is still sinking and a crosscut is driving from its 200-foot station for the ledge.

Drifts on the 300 level of the Mayflower are following a fine grade of milling ore and the main shaft continues gaining depth, having reached the 345 level.

Los Angeles people who own the California Bullfrog are contemplating the building of reduction works and will be influenced largely by the pending report of their engineer, Frank Jackson, of Los Angeles. Two tunnels are being driven, one of them having reached a length of 460 feet and following a vein that gives five feet of average \$20 ore, the other bore being 345 feet on its journey to the ledge. Manager W. C. Rice, manager of the California, has discovered about a mile from the property a 20-foot ledge of ore that runs high in silver and lead, samples yielding as high as 250 ounces silver and 65 per cent lead. It is about twelve miles from this city and near the route of the approaching Tonopah and Tidewater railroad. It is possible that the new find may be absorbed by the California Bullfrog Company.

A thorough exploration of the known ore bodies at the Croesus will begin when the 300-foot level is soon reached.

The new forty-ton mill for the Gold Bar is coming from San Francisco via San Pedro and should be working by November. Lateral development is proceeding on the 450-foot level and will soon begin 100 feet lower, whither the shaft will arrive shortly.

A new tunnel at the Golden Sceptre is driving for the famous Hobo ledge and for a connection by upraise with the main shaft.

On the Examiner claim of the Gold Hill group, owned largely by H. F. Band of San Francisco, a new shaft has started for substantial depth.

Twelve feet of quartz and rhyolite, reached by the main shaft on the Hinkle, averages \$25 gold and carries some silver.

The main drift on the Homestake King's 400-foot level, 180 feet from the shaft, is in ore much of which runs \$1,000 per ton and displays free gold in tempting proportions. The shaft, down nearly 500 feet, is going as far again and 75 feet of additional driving will connect the workings of the Homestake with those of the Gold King, they being the two properties consolidated into the Homestake King holdings.

On the Jim Dandy, in the Mayflower neighborhood, and similar in appearance to the Pioneer, a shaft is being sunk by J. R. Bryan.

A tunnel is driving on the King group, another possession of H. F. Band. National Bank is confining its energies to development and prospect maneuvers, there being made no effort at extraction for the market.

Sunset is drifting on its ledge at a depth of 130 feet.

A deep shaft, provided with a new hoist, is being sunk on the property of the United Mines syndicate.

Before long there will be three mills running in Bullfrog district, Gold Bar, Keane Wonder and Montgomery Shoshone. Gold Bullfrog, Homestake and Tramp Consolidated will be along later with reduction plants. In the same section of country are the big works of the Bonnie Clare and the Skidoo.

MANHATTAN.

Manhattan, Nev., July 17.—Nothing is being left undone to assure the speedy completion of an electric road connecting Manhattan with Tonopah and other camps in this section. W. J. Arkell, who is promoting the project, announces that the requisite funds have been pledged, that grading will begin at once and that the preliminary line should be in operation by a date early in 1908.

Actual construction has begun on the 120-ton mill to be built for custom service by the Manhattan Ore Reduction and Refining Company. Everything is being done on a broad-gauge and substantial order, the floor space of the main building to be 15,205 square feet.

The reorganized and reformed Sullivan Trust Company has adapted a policy which means continuous activity and legitimate development of its valuable holdings in Manhattan. Henceforth there will be paid more attention and expended more money on the ground than in superficial boosting and fictitious support of the company's issues on the market.

Following the recent inspection of the Manhattan estates by T. B. Riekey, the eminent banker who is president of the State Bank and Trust Company and controlling spirit of the Sullivan Trust Company, it was decided to grant leases on the Indian Camp, As-You-Like-It, Jumping Jack and Stray Dog and to that end the company's engineer has blocked off the several domains and lenders are already at work.

The Giffin lease on the Stray Dog is storing rich ore in a warehouse built here in town and other leasers on the same group have showings equally flattering. Confidence of competent judges in the merits of the Jumping Jack is shown by the taking of a lease there by T. W. Kendall, one of the foremost operators of Tonopah, and W. J. Douglass, president of the Tonopah Midway and several of the most conspicuous mining corporations of Goldfield, Bullfrog, Manhattan and other Nevada districts. A lease has been let on the Indian Camp and numerous other applications for lays on the Sullivan mines have been filed.

Manhattan companies whose stocks have been dropped from the San Francisco Stock and Exchange Board are the Anaconda, Double Eagle, Hercules, Hidden Treasure, Junbo, Manhattan Belle, Navajo, Oro Fino and Red Lion.

The main ledge of Manhattan Consolidated is showing thirty to sixty feet of all-milling ore and at shallow depth north of the main shaft there is an exhibit of six feet of average \$225 per ton grade.

Copper King is sinking for the 300 level.

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Creole, a promising group of six claims adjoining the Hindocraft, has been purchased outright by prominent operators of Los Angeles.

Dexter is generously rewarding its enterprising leasers. The Sartorius lease has five feet of average \$100 quartz in which are interspersed streaks of jewelry stuff and the Kendall-Douglass lease is shipping ore that averages \$312 gold and six ounces silver. On its dumps are 800 tons of dirt that is all good for at least \$40 per ton, some of it worth \$50.

Federal has passed into the control of San Francisco capitalists who have inaugurated strenuous development.

Forked Stick has milling ore in the bottom of its shaft.

Gold and copper is dropping a double compartment shaft on its mineralized zone 700 feet wide. The Manhattan Gold and Copper Company is a merger of the possessions of seven corporations owning thirty-eight claims in the eastern section of the district.

Gold Reef is sinking for a crosscutting level of 100 feet.

Gold Wedge has ordered a hoist for its shaft on the Nellie Grey claim.

Granny has discovered a new lead of high grade proclivities on its Litigation Hill holdings.

Mayflower is developing the rich ledge that extends into its territory from the Annie Laurie claim of the Manhattan Mining Company's group.

Mustang is drifting at depths of 100 and 200 feet along the footwall of a high grade ledge from four to nine feet wide. Values vary from \$200 to \$400 per ton and there occur shoots of stuff that is fairly alive with the yellow.

Nevada Southern is exploring a newly found ledge of panning ore on a fraction recently taken over by the company. In the bottom of the main shaft, 130 feet deep, the ore runs from \$15 to \$35 per ton.

Otero has enlarged and timbered its 100-foot shaft to which depth will be added so soon as the ordered hoist arrives.

Proper has cut a rich lead at a depth of 76 feet. New mechanical equipment is going to the property of the Manhattan Proper, in the southwestern section of the district.

Rocklin is down 100 feet on ore that goes from \$20 to \$200 the ton. A steam hoist is en route to the diggings.

Sedan Extension has a shaft down 90 feet on its way to the 200 level.

St. Paul has uncovered a six-foot ledge that pans.

Toro Blanco has been bought bodily by the Tonopah Home Mining Company.

Toyabe has gained a depth of 150 feet on good values.

PETROLEUM SITUATION ABROAD.

Russian Position.

The position at Baku is quiet and satisfactory, in spite of the dissolution of the Duma, which it was feared might bring about a recurrence of the disorders which had taken place there. The production, unfortunately, however, has not increased, and for the month of May, old style, amounted to only 39,703,452 poods. Of this only 165,000 poods were obtained by fountain production, the remainder being obtained by baling. The consequence of the continued small production and the demand for the interior of Russia and elsewhere on the Russian supplies has been a further advance in the quotations for all oils on the Baku market during the past fortnight.

Crude petroleum has advanced $1\frac{1}{4}$ copecks per pood to $31\frac{3}{4}$ copecks per pood for prompt delivery; whilst for forward delivery the quotation has advanced $1\frac{3}{4}$ copecks per pood to $32\frac{1}{2}$ copecks per pood.

Residuals have advanced $1\frac{1}{2}$ copecks per pood for prompt delivery to $32\frac{1}{2}$ copecks per pood; while for delivery to the interior of Russia by the Volga the quotation has advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ copeck to $32\frac{1}{2}$ copecks per pood.

Kerosene for prompt delivery, free on rail Baku, has been in good demand, and has advanced 3 copecks per pood to 40 copecks per pood. Sellers are asking for the same price of 40 copecks for forward delivery, but buyers are not disposed to pay this high price for forward delivery at present.

The position on the Grosnyi oil fields is satisfactory, and boring operations

are continuing without any interruption; but there is nothing of special interest to record.

Indian Market Report.

There has been considerable change during the past fortnight in the quotations on the Indian markets for the different lamp oils, and in Bombay and Karachi there has been an advance for American and Sumatra oil in tins of 1 anna, and for Burmah and Borneo oil in Karachi of 1 anna. In Calcutta the quotation for case oil has been reduced to rupees 4. 8. 0. The deliveries have been considerably reduced. The market remains firm, and the quotations were as follows:

BOMBAY—	Rupees.
American case oil	4. 8. 0.
Russian case oil	4. 4. 0.
"Elephant" oil in tins	3. 12. 0.
Sumatra "Rising Sun" in tins	3. 12. 0.
Borneo oil in bulk	2. 13. 0.
Burmah oil in bulk	2. 14. 0.
KARACHI—	
American case oil	4. 0. 0.

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Burmah oil in tins	3.	6.	0.
Borneo oil in tins	3.	6.	0.
Sumatra oil in bulk	3.	2.	0.
Borneo oil in bulk	3.	2.	0.

CALCUTTA

American case oil	4.	8.	0.
Russian case oil	4.	5.	0.
Burmah oil in bulk	2.	14.	0.
Borneo oil in bulk	2.	14.	0.
Sumatra oil in bulk	3.	3.	0.
American oil in bulk	3.	3.	0.

English Market Report.

There has been no change during the past fortnight in the quotations for Russian or American lamp oils on the London and Liverpool markets. The volume of business has been small, but the market is steady. The quotations were as follows:

London—Russian oil, 5½d. @ 5½d., ex wharf in barrels; American oil, 6¼d. @ 6½d., ex wharf in barrels.

Liverpool—Russian oil, 5½d., ex wharf in barrels; American oil, 6½d. @ 6¾d., ex wharf in barrels.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Following are the latest quotations for stocks of oil companies listed on the San Francisco Stock and Oil Exchange:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Amalgamated Oil	100.00	Monte Cristo	.65		
Asso. Oil Tr. Cer.	26.87½	Occidental of W. Va.	.03		.06
Caribon	7.00	Piedmont	.12		
Chicago Crude	.06	Pinal		22.00	
Claremont	.72	Pittsburg	.05		
Fulton	1.50	S. F. & McKittrick	2.75		
Grasiosa	6.00	Sovereign		.19	
Independence	.23	Sterling	1.75		
Kern	.10	Superior	.20		
Kern River	7.00	Thirty-Three		.05	
Linda Vista	.12	Wabash		1.00	
McKittrick	.25	West Shore	2.50	2.75	
Monarch of Arizona	.07	Wolverine		.30	

Following are the latest quotations for stocks of oil companies listed on the Los Angeles Stock Exchange:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Amalgamated Oil	.80	Globe	.10		.15
Associated Oil	26.50	Mexican Petroleum	1.29	1.35	
Central	1.10	Rich Ranch Oil Co.	2.40	2.55	
Columbia	.75½	Union	190.50	193.00	
Continental	.14	United Petroleum		350.00	
Fullerton Oil	.50	Western Union	435.00	470.00	

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"BALAKANI" [5,200 tons], "CAUCASIAN" [6,600 tons],
"EUPLECTELA" [5,000 tons], "ROCKLIGHT," [4,100
tons] "TURBO" [5,100 tons], "PINNA" [7,800 tons]

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SAN FRANCISCO

Following are the latest quotations for stocks of mining companies listed
on the San Francisco Stock and Exchange Board:

CALIFORNIA.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Argonaut	4.85	Greenwater Clinton	.51		
Con. Eureka	.40	Greenwater Mohawk	.30		
Crackerjack G M	.10	Southern Belle	.40		

NEVADA.

Tonopah District.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Belmont	3.45	MacNamara	.28	.30	
California	.06	Midway	1.12	1.15	
Cashboy	.06	Midway Extension	.10		
Esperanza	.01	Mizpah Extension		.23	
Eureka Tonopah	.09	Montana	3.27		
Golden Anchor	.19	Mont. Midway Ex.	.04	.05	
Golden Crown	.08	North Star	.24	.26	
Gold Mountain	.02	Ohio Tonopah	.03	.04	
Gold Mountain Con.	.02	Paymaster		.02	
Gypsy Queen Con.	.01	Red Rock Extension		.01	
Home	.06	Rescue Consolidated	.17	.18	
Indiana Tonopah	.01	Tonopah Extension	1.55	1.70	
Jim Butler	1.05	Tonopah of Nevada		13.50	
Jim Butler Ex.		West End	.85	.86	

Goldfield District.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adams	.13	Great Bend	.74	.75	
Aloha		Great Bend Annex		.12	
Atlanta	.64	Great Bend Extension	.14	.15	
Black Ants	.05	G G Bd Twins		.15	
B B Bonanza	.06	Hibernia	.06	.07	
Black Butte Ex.	.08	Islam M Co.		.33	
Black Rock	.04	Jumbo	4.20		
Blue Bell	.18	Jumbo Ex.	1.77	1.92	
Blue Bull	.31	Kaiser Goldfield		.16	
Blue Quartz	.10	Kavanaugh Goldfield		.15	
Brooklyn		Kendall	.31	.32	
Butte Goldfield	.05	Kendall Extension	.02	.04	
Booth	.52	Lone Star	.20	.21	
C O D	.50	Lou Dillon	.07	.10	
C O D M & L		Lucky Swede		.15	
Columbia	.45	Mayne		.18	
Columbia Mountain	.60	May Queen	.17	.19	
Columbia Mountain Ex.		Midnight Pawnee	.04	.05	
Combination Fraction	2.55	Milltown M Co.		.25	
Commonwealth	.28	Milltown Fraction	.03	.04	

Coming Nation	.13	14 Mohawk	17.00
Conqueror	.12	Mohawk Annex	.02
Cracker Jack	.19	20 Mohawk Con. Leasing	.25
Daisy	2.15	2.17 Mohawk Extension	.08
Daisy Annex	.15	Mohawk Junior	.05
Daisy Ex.	.02	.03 Mohawk Ledge	.15
Diamondfield B B Con.	.24	.26 Nevada Boy	.09
Diamondfield Triangle	.20	.22 Nevada Goldfield	.25
Dixie	.06	.07 Nevada Sunshine	.25
Dominion	.00	.04 Oro	.22
Esmeralda	.10	Original Velvet	.14
Florence	5.45	5.50 Old Gold Mines	.06
Florence Extension	.32	Palace Goldfield	.12
Frances-Mohawk	.125	Potlatch	.25
Frisco	.10	Red Hills	.51
General Washington	.05	.07 Red Top	4.20
Gold Bar Goldfield	.30	Red Top Extension	.23
Goldfield American	.10	Red Top Fraction	.09
Goldfield Bank	.08	Ruby & M Co.	.07
Goldfield Calumet	.09	Sandstorm	.47
Goldfield Con. Mines	8.45	Sandstorm Extension	.04
Goldfield Combination	.17	Sandstorm W Extension	.04
Goldfield Eureka	.09	Silver Pick	.60
Goldfield Fissure	.06	Silver Pick Extension	.04
Goldfield Herald	.02	Simmerone	.20
Goldfield Lone Star	.20	Spearhead Fraction	.10
Goldfield M of N	1.70	St. Ives	.93
Goldfield North Star	.09	St. Ives Leasing	.11
Goldfield Portland	.21	.22 Sun Dog	.03
Goldfield Red King	.18	Treasure	.05
Gold Flat	.05	Verde	.02
Goldfield Lucky Strike	.20	Vernal	.17
Goldfield Kewauas	.78	.80 Wonder	.02
Goldfield Tomboy	.25	Yellow Rose	.06
Goldfield Union	.01	.01 Yellow Tiger	.18
Grandma	.16	.18 Yellow Top	.05

Bullfrog District.

Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Amethyst	.25	Gold Center	.08
Big Bullfrog	.02	.03 Golden Scepter	.09
Bonanza Mt. Gold	.02	Happy Hooligan	.04
Bonnie Clare	.55	Homestake King	.91
Bullfrog Annex	.01	Lige Harris	.02
Bullfrog Consolidated	.03	Mayflower Con.	.38
Bullfrog Daisy	.08	.10 Mayflower Extension	.06
Bullfrog Extension	.07	Montana Bullfrog	.04
Bullfrog M Co N.	.15	.17 Montgomery Mt.	.15
Bullfrog National Bank	.22	.25 Mont-Shoshone Exten.	.08
Bullfrog North Star	.05	.06 Nugget	.05
Bullfrog Sunset	.06	Original Bullfrog	.07
Bullfrog Victor	.09	Rhyolite Townsite	.03
Bullfrog Winner	.10	.10 Shoshone National Bank	.01
Denver Bullfrog Annex	.08	Steinway	.07
Gold Bar	.70	Tramp Consolidated	.47
Gold Bar Annex	.08	Valley View	.06
Gold Bar Extension	.10	Yankee Girl	.05

Manhattan District.

Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
April Fool Extension	.02	.03 Manhattan Little Joe	.02
Atlantic & Pacific	.02	.04 Manhattan M Co Nev.	.06
Comet	.01	.02 Manhattan Mammoth	.06
Gold Wedge	.06	.08 Manhattan Red Top	.02
Granny G. M.	.19	Manhattan Russ	.05
Hindocraft	.08	Manhattan Sedan	.08
Indian Camp	.06	Manhattan South M.	.03
Jumping Jack	.10	Manhattan Silver Pick	.06
Little Grey	.20	Manhattan Shonbar	.05
Manhattan Belmont	.01	.02 Manhattan Verde	.03
Manhattan Broncho	.07	.03 Mineral Hill	.04
Manhattan Buffalo	.03	.05 Mustang Manhattan	.23
Manhattan Central	.02	Mustang Annex	.02
Manhattan Consolidated	.50	Mustang Extension	.10
Manhattan Combination	.01	.02 Original Manhattan	.10
Manhattan Crescent	.05	Pine Nut	.06
Manhattan Cowboy	.03	.05 Pine Nut Extension	.05
Manhattan Dexter	.13	.14 Seyler Humphrey	.05
Manhattan Gold Nugget	.06	Stray Dog	.17
Manhattan Ivanhoe	.25	Thanksgiving	.45
Manhattan Humboldt	.05	.06 Yellow Horse	.04
Manhattan Jackson	.02		

Other Districts.

Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Alice of Wonder	.06	Nevada Wonder	.15
Blue Jay Wonder	.10	North Star Wonder	.04
Cyrus Noble	.10	Pittsburg Silver Peak	1.35
Eagle's Nest	.17	Ramsey Com.	.60
Fairview Golden Boulder	.20	.22 Reese River Gold	.08
Fairview Hailstone	.04	.06 RR Gold Standard	.15
Golddyke Reef	.12	.05 Round Mountain	.75
Interstate	.05	.05 Round Mountain Ex.	.17
Jack Pot	.90	Royal Hawaiian	.08
Johnnie Cons.	.12	Ruby Wonder	.20
Kawich M Co N	.01	S Val & R M	.25
Lynx Creek	1.25	Spider Wasp	.50
Minaz Pedraz	1.30	Toano-Frisco	.15
Nevada Hills	6.00	.6.50 Vulture	.25
Nevada Hills Extension	.45	Walker Lake Hiawatha	.12

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FRESNO, CAL.

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PETROLEUM DEPOSITS IN KANSAS.

Monograph of the Independence Quadrangle Prepared for the United States Geological Survey.

An exhaustive monograph upon the petroleum deposits of the Independence quadrangle of Kansas, has been prepared for the U. S. Geological Survey by F. C. Schrader and Erasmus Haworth. The object of this report is to present the results of an elaborate investigation concerning the distribution, occurrence and development of oil in this region and to note briefly the more important industries growing out of these natural resources or depending on them within the territory considered. Following is an advance abstract of this interesting monograph:

The Independence quadrangle is a rectangular area of about 950 square miles, situated in southeastern Kansas, adjacent to Indian Territory, its eastern limit being about 47 miles west of the Kansas-Missouri line. It forms an important part of the well known Kansas-Indian Territory oil and gas fields, which have an area of nearly 11,000 square miles, extending from Paola, in Eastern Kansas, southwestward a distance of 200 miles to Muskogee, Ind. Ter., and Cleveland, Okla. The quadrangle is bounded by meridians 95 30 min. and 96 deg. west longitude and parallels 37 deg. and 37 deg. 30 min. north latitude. It includes Montgomery county, the southern third of Wilson county, and portions of other counties adjoining these two on the east and west. The chief towns are Independence, Coffeyville, Cherryvale, Neodesha, Chaney and Elk. The growth of these towns has been greatly stimulated during the last few years by the finding of oil and gas.

The occurrence of oil was known from surface seepage in territorial days, prior to 1860. The earliest exploitations were begun in what is now Miami county, about 100 miles northeast of Independence. Here oil was first discovered in the spring of 1855 on Wea Creek, east of Paola, where it dripped from fissures in the rocks and formed an oily surface on the streams. Shallow wells, some yielding traces of oil, were soon drilled at this locality and at others near by, where there were further indications of oil. As these wells were limited to 100 or 200 feet in depth by the shortness of the boring apparatus, plans were made to sink deeper wells during the following season. This project was interrupted by the breaking out of the Civil War, but during the next three or four years numerous similar wells were drilled to depths of a few hundred feet, yielding traces of oil. In 1865 the St. Louis, or Ernstein, Company is reported to have bored two wells about ten miles east of Paola, in each of which a small quantity of oil was found. There are other wells of commercial importance in this part of the field—one drilled within the city limits of Wyandotte during the early seventies, and the Acers well, drilled in Iola in 1873. In the latter part of the eighties a number of wells that produced a few barrels of oil daily were drilled along the State boundary line east of Paola, and about 1890 Mr. Mills, of Pennsylvania, now proprietor of the gas plants at Osawatimie and Paola, prospected around Osawatimie and Neodesha, finding the indications so good that he induced Messrs Guffey & Gayley to enter the field. Drilling was extended with fair results from Osawatimie and Paola westward to Thayer, Neodesha, Cherryvale and Coffeyville, the three last named places being in the Independence quadrangle.

The development at Neodesha must be credited to Messrs. Guffey & Gayley, who began operations here early in 1893. They soon found oil in the immediate vicinity of Neodesha, whence they prospected extensively over wide areas throughout almost all of Eastern Kansas. They drilled as far northeast as Pleasanton and Mound City and as far west as the western part of Chautauqua county—singularly enough with poor success. They plugged and abandoned al-

most all the wells they drilled outside the environs of Neodesha. Recent developments show that in many instances they drilled almost on the very borders of productive oil pools, from which others have since reaped rich rewards. They also did considerable "wild catting" over almost all of Indian Territory, and to certain extent were the pioneers in what afterward became profitable developments at Bartlesville, Chelsea, Muskogee, Tulsa and Red Fork. In 1895 they sold their entire Kansas holdings to the Forest Oil Company. Later the Kansas branch of the Forest Oil Company was reorganized and obtained a Kansas charter under the name of the Prairie Oil and Gas Company, with headquarters at Neodesha.

During the last half of 1903 and the first half of 1904 many new companies were formed and much development work was done. Success followed, principally in Fall River and Verdigris River valleys. Within the immediate proximity of Neodesha almost every well is productive.

Montgomery county, embracing approximately the southern three-fourths of the Independence quadrangle, did not produce much oil until the last half of 1903. Early in July of that year drilling was begun with success on the now famous Banks land, about a mile northeast of Bolton.

Bolton Pool.—The Bolton pool is about five miles southwest of Independence, between Walker Mound and Bolton, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway. Almost its entire area—3½ square miles—is productive of oil. The largest wells of the State are located here. The depth of the first drilled in this pool was 1,180 feet, the thickness of its oil sand 15 feet, and its production 40 barrels per day. Soon the southeast quarter of section 17 became the site of a number of wells, each with an initial production exceeding 500 barrels per day. The Standard Oil Company completed its pipe line from Neodesha to the Bolton field early in September, 1903. From this time until the middle of 1904 this area was more prominent and popular than any other within the entire State. Derrieks were built with surprising rapidity, and wells were drilled as speedily as possible, the greater number of those first drilled being remarkably productive.

Wayside Pool.—During 1904 prospecting was extended southwestward from Bolton, and at a distance of from five to six miles, between Wayside and Havana, another very productive oil area, known as the Wayside pool, was found.

Tyro Pool.—In the winter of 1903-4 a good oil well was drilled close by the railroad track about 200 yards east of the station at Tyro, on the Missouri Pacific Railway, and during the year 1904 a number of wells were drilled in that vicinity and also to the south and southeast. Probably the best well thus far drilled in this field is immediately south of Tyro, within 100 feet of the southern boundary line of the State. Free flowing it filled a 200-barrel tank each day during the first week of its existence and is still an excellent producer. During the summer of 1904, also, a good pool was developed in section 16, about four miles southeast of Tyro.

Caney Pool.—In the southwestern part of the quadrangle, a few miles east of Caney, is the Caney pool. The wells are situated principally along the Missouri Pacific Railway about midway between Caney and Tyro, but there are also some wells south of this area.

Coffeyville Area.—Oil has been discovered in considerable quantities both southeast and northeast of Coffeyville and to some extent within the town limits. During the summer of 1903 the Atlas Oil and Gas Company drilled for oil southeast of Coffeyville, found at a depth of 350 feet a shallow oil sand which, within a limited area was fairly productive. The Springfield Company also in drilling northeast of town in the angle between Verdigris River and Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway, just outside the town limits, found a fair producing shallow oil sand.

Drum Creek Pool.—About three miles southeast of Independence a small but promising area, commonly known as the Drum Creek pool, was developed during 1904. It is situated on both sides of Verdigris River, principally on the east side.

Cherryvale Area.—This area embraces the country around Cherryvale, and in the middle eastern part of the quadrangle. Oil has been obtained in fair quantities on the uplands one or two miles northeast of town, and during the summer of 1904 it was found, also from two to three miles to the south and southeast.

Salt Creek Pool.—This is a small but good oil pool which has been developed on Salt Creek about four miles southeast of Neodesha, just within the borders of Montgomery county, east of Verdigris River, and about two miles west of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway.

Neodesha Area.—Neodesha has long been known as a center of production of oil in the Kansas field. The Standard Oil Company's refinery and tanks are located here. The oil is found principally in the immediate vicinity of the town.

Sycamore-Crane Area.—This area consists of a belt about two miles in width, lying near the center of the quadrangle, northwest of Independence, and extending from Sycamore southwestward via Larimer to Craue and Table Mound at Elk River. It lies between and nearly in line with the Neodesha and Bolton pools, with which future work may connect it. It has produced some oil wells, but none of great size.

Northwestern Part of Quadrangle.—Drilling around Elk and near Lafontaine has resulted in oil wells of small production at each place; but prospecting in the northeast quarter of the quadrangle has not been very satisfactory, in part because of the increased labor and expense in drilling, due to the greater depth of the oil-bearing sands.

Oecurrence of the Oil.

Though small bodies of oil are frequently found at depths of a few hundred feet below the surface, the larger deposits occur at greater depths in and near the Cherokee formation. At Coffeyville, where the strata overlying the Cherokee are thinner than at any other point in the quadrangle, three oil sands are encountered at depths of 350, 600 and 900 feet, respectively. The best wells, yielding oil of 32 deg. B. gravity, derive their oil from the middle or 600-foot sand. A well in the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 17, in the Bolton pool, encountered two strata of oil sand—one 15 feet thick and very rich in oil at a depth of 1,056 feet, and the other 30 feet thick at a depth of 1,156 feet. During the first flow of oil from these sands the well is reported to have produced 1,000 barrels a day.

In the Independence region the productive zone ranges in depth from 450 to 600 feet; at Cherryvale, from 700 to 800 feet; at Neodesha, from 800 to 900 feet; at Bolton and Caney, from 1,000 to 1,200 feet, and at Wayside, midway between Bolton and Caney, two oil sands occur at depths of 700 to 800 feet and 1,350 to 1,450 feet. The sands encountered between 1,350 and 1,450 feet probably correspond roughly to those of the Tyro pool, where most of the oil is struck at about 1,300 feet. This is also approximately the depth at which the oil is reached in the Bartlesville district, Indian Territory.

Character and Value of the Oil.

Like all Kansas oils, the oil of the Independence quadrangle has an asphaltum base. It is dark brown or black in color and heavy, but varies greatly in specific gravity from place to place, sometimes within narrow geographic limits. That derived from shale, as in the petroleum fields of California, is generally lighter than that derived from sandstone and conglomerate.

It is found that by the evaporation of its lighter volatile oil standing in an open tank decreases in gravity at an average of 1 deg. a week for the first few weeks, thus losing in value about 10 cents per barrel per week. A test made with oil fresh from the pump showed a loss of more than 7.3 deg. in three months. The evaporation is much greater in dry or warm than in wet or cold weather. This loss probably accounts for the fact that the oil in many instances tests below the expectations of the producer, who nearly everywhere uses open tanks, usually of wood, without a protecting cover. The Standard Oil Company avoids this great loss, as far as possible, by making its tanks practically airtight and by closing them immediately after they are filled.

When the Standard Oil Company first began buying oil and established a general market in these fields it divided the Kansas territory into two divisions, named North Neodesha and South Neodesha. As the division line between the two areas thus created is the township line, about three miles north of Fredonia and nine miles north of Neodesha, the whole of the Independence quadrangle lies in the South Neodesha division. This division contains the heavier oil, for which, until recently, the company has constantly paid 20 cents per barrel more than for oil from the North Neodesha division. Early in the summer of 1903 South Neodesha oil sold as high as \$1.38 per barrel, the highest price ever reached by Kansas oil.

Late in the year 1904 the Standard Oil Company revised this mode of classifying oils and began buying by gravity tests. It set its highest price on oil with a gravity of 32 deg. B. (0.8641), which it still calls South Neodesha oil. Oils heavier than this were discounted 10 cents per barrel for each degree, so that an oil testing 28 deg. B. (0.8860) was priced at 40 cents per barrel below the testing 32 deg. It has not increased the price for oils above 32 deg., although much of the oil tests considerably higher. Oil from the Bolton region varies slightly from well to well, but ranges about 34 deg. B. (0.8536); Neodesha oil in general runs about 36 deg. B. (0.8433); and oil from the eastern

part of Montgomery county, around Cherryvale and Coffeyville is variable, some of it being heavy enough to fall below 30 deg. B. (0.8750). This readjustment of prices practically amounted to a considerable reduction in the total amount of money paid for Kansas oil.

Development of the Oil Industry.

The greater part of the field is operated under the lease system, by which gas delivered for domestic use on the premises is frequently included. The Osage Indians are reported to receive \$50,000 annually for a blanket lease covering their country. There are also intermediate companies, which lease and buy up both large and small exploitation areas and chart and sublet them to other companies or operators for development. The area covered by a lease varies from a few acres in or near a highly productive district to many square miles in a new or unprospected part of the field. A quarter section is a fair average. The general productiveness of the field tends to prevent abnormally large leases, as the percentage of producing wells to the number drilled is very high—higher, it is claimed by some, than in any other field in the world.

The peculiarities of location of the wells are explained in part by the fact that each operator must confine his drilling to the area of his own lease and that sometimes a lease covers 160 or more acres and quite as frequently a smaller space. Again, after it is practically determined that the area is productive throughout, the operator usually drills around his border lines in order to protect himself from his neighbor, who may be drilling on adjacent ground.

Since about 1896 commercial operations in the Kansas-Indian Territory field have been largely in the hands of the Prairie Oil and Gas Company, the Kansas branch of the Standard Oil Company. This company is not an explorer or developer of territory, nor a producer, but a dealer, since it purchases the oil from the producer and refines and markets it. Its expenditures, however, have been so great that it has become a most important factor in the general development. During the latter half of 1903 and the first half of 1904 many new companies were formed, which have done much development work.

Owing to higher freight rates oil well supplies are reported to cost about 5 per cent. more than in the Pennsylvania fields, but the nature and attitude of the formations render drilling easy. The cost of drilling is only about 90 cents per foot, and the rate, under average conditions, is about 100 feet per day. This fact, together with favorable climate, topography and railroad facilities, has made it possible for development to proceed at a very rapid rate. The railroad facilities are now being further increased by the construction of interurban electric systems by the Union Traction Company, which contemplates extending its service throughout Southeastern Kansas.

In a considerable portion of the Kansas field the basis of appraisalment for taxes for oil wells is \$405 each, and the net assessment is one-third of this amount, or \$135. The oil men are asking for a reduction of these figures to a net valuation of \$100 on each well and a valuation of other property and equipment in proportion.

With regard to the entire Kansas-Oklahoma-Indian Territory field, statistics furnished by the division of mining and mineral resources show that there were 391 producing wells in Kansas at the beginning of 1903, which number increased to 1,145 by the end of the year and to 2,782 by the end of 1904. In Oklahoma and Indian Territory there were 361 completed wells at the close of 1904, of which 243 were oil wells, 21 gas wells and 97 dry holes, and 70 wells were in process of drilling; January 1, 1903, only 30 wells had been completed, of which 17 were oil wells, 2 were gas wells and 11 were dry holes. In the summer of 1904 the Indian Territory output was in round numbers 286,000 barrels, which was hauled in tank cars, 16 cars daily being shipped from Bartlesville and occasionally one or two from Red Fork, Chelsea and Muskogee. July 1, 1904, not a well had yet been drilled at Cleveland, none at Alluwe, and only two on the Osage lots of the Ochelata-Ramona pool. By July, 1905, it was reported that 1,700 wells had been drilled in Indian Territory and Oklahoma and that the Osage Reservation had a daily production of 16,000 barrels; Cleveland, 12,000 to 15,000 barrels; Alluwe, 4,000 barrels; Tulsa-Red Fork, 15,000 barrels, and the remainder of the Cherokee Nation, 5,000. In order to keep pace with this rapid development and to take care of the oil produced, a 6-inch and an 8-inch pipe line were laid during the same period from Ramona to Kansas City, also 4-inch lines to Cleveland and Red Fork, to Chelsea, to Chautauqua and to Paola and Rantoul, and in addition a refinery was built at Sugar Creek, near Kansas City. More than a hundred 35,000-barrel tanks were completed at Humboldt, Caney, Bartlesville, Ramona, Cleveland, Tulsa, Muskogee and Chelsea, and 7,000,000 barrels of crude oil were placed in storage.

To handle this large amount of oil and the probable increase in the future the Standard Oil Company in the fall of 1904 began to lay a pipe line from the Kansas fields to its large refinery near Chicago, at Whiting, Ind. Here this line meets the Standard's Eastern system of pipe lines, at a distance of nearly 600 miles from Kansas City, a direct connection being thus established between the Kansas-Indian Territory field and the Atlantic seaboard. This great line is over 1,800 miles in length, 20,000 barrels are required to fill the pipes, and it takes ten days for the first part of the supply introduced in the West to reach the coast. Although its completion was delayed by change in the right of way, oil was turned into the line at Kansas City, July 20, 1905. The line has a

standard oil system, with a capacity of 10,000 barrels. Its importance to the interior producer can hardly be overestimated, as it means an Eastern outlet for Kansas Indian Territory oil.

At present the Standard Oil Company owns nearly 12,000 miles of pipe line in the Kansas Indian Territory oil belt, the value of which together with that of its leased oil-producing properties, tankage and refineries, the cost of the Whiting line and of other projects completed and in course of completion, makes the total investment of the company in this field nearly \$15,000,000.

Utilization.

The greater part of the crude oil is purchased by the Standard Oil Company, by which it is refined and marketed; some is used by the Webster refinery at Humboldt; some is exported by Mr. I. N. Knapp, of Chanute, and a relatively small quantity is consumed locally for drilling, fuel, lubrication, manufacturing, and sundry other purposes. The oils distilled at Neodesha vary from 25 to 30 degrees gravity and produce approximately 40 per cent. of light oils which go into the market of Kansas and the adjacent States, while the heavier product is sold or utilized for fuel.

The most promising field of usefulness for the low-grade crude oil is as fuel to generate steam, for which purpose it is rapidly being adopted by the larger manufacturing, packing, and milling plants at Kansas City, Wichita, Hutchinson, Salina, Emporia, and other points, and to some extent by the railroads. The Standard Oil Company has recently tested the Kansas oil for fuel purposes and finds it fully as good as California oil. More recently samples of Wayside crude oil, produced by Messrs. Patty & Reese, were practically tested by the Dobl Packing Company's plant at Wichita, with very favorable results in competition with coal at \$2.50 per ton. It is roughly estimated that 3 barrels of oil contain as many heat units as a ton of good soft coal and that 3 barrels of the lowest grade of oil are equivalent to a ton of Pittsburgh or the best grade of bituminous coal. At present prices, under the new maximum freight rate law, oil can be delivered at almost any town in Kansas at a total cost of about 37½ cents per barrel, which renders oil fuel, even when shipped by railroad, about 40 per cent. cheaper than soft coal at \$2 per ton. An independent company which has been granted a pipe line right of way from Cherryvale to Topeka is undertaking to supply Topeka and intermediate points with fuel oil at the rate of 20 cents per barrel.

Another purpose for which crude oil is being satisfactorily utilized is in the improvement of public highways. Its systematic use in some localities has already had excellent results. Its utility for this purpose is very materially enhanced by a substantial asphalt base, which acts as a binder on the sand and detrital dust particles of the road. It follows that oil of the most interior grade is the best for this use. It is said that it is of the utmost importance to apply only the right quantity of oil, which varies with the character of the road from 1,000 to 2,000 gallons per mile, and that two applications a year for streets and one for pikes will completely eliminate the dust.

Among the localities beyond the borders of Kansas where oil is used for road purposes a few may be noted. The report of the department of highways of California shows that the length of oiled roads and streets in that State is about 2,800 miles, distributed in 37 different counties. The California roads are ordinarily dusty and sandy, but are put in good condition at a cost of \$200 to \$300 per mile; subsequent applications require less oil and are therefore cheaper. Gratifying results are also reported from experiments with oil on the streets and roads of Fayette county, Kentucky. In Lexington, the county seat, sprinkling the streets with water has been abandoned. Similar experiments conducted in New York are also reported to be perfectly successful. The first Kansas experiments in the use of oil for highway purposes are of recent date. It is being tried at Paola; near Garden, Finney county, in the dusty, sandy region of the Arkansas River Valley, and elsewhere, with the reported excellent result that it lays the dust and tends to compact and bind the surface of the roads.

The Kansas-Indian Territory field possesses to a marked degree the most important conditions governing the occurrence of oil in economic quantities, namely, an abundant supply of porous sandstone reservoirs in which it may be stored and a sufficient covering of impervious shale and limestone to prevent its escape.

Since the entire area of the Independent quadrangle lies within the field and is underlain by the oil-bearing formations, and since much of it has not yet been prospected, any part of the unprospected portion may become productive when drilled. From the prospecting and development that has been accomplished, however, it does not seem likely that the production of the quadrangle will ever much exceed its present rate. In fact, the life history of the wells and pools seems to show that the quadrangle will do well if it can maintain the present rate for any considerable number of years, for oil, however abundant, stored in any locality by nature, is limited in quantity, and when a reservoir is once exhausted, will not be replenished.

To the west of Chautauqua county, in Cowley county, oil-bearing sands have been recently found at Winfield at a depth of 1,600 feet, and in Dexter at 1,400 feet, the sands at Winfield being 35 feet thick, but not yielding oil in paying quantities. This fact considered in connection with the depth, makes it seem improbable that the productiveness of the Kansas-Indian Territory will ever be found to extend this far westward.

GRAPHITE PRODUCTION.

How It Is Manufactured From Coal and Petroleum Coke.

The following information, relative to the manner in which anthracite coal or petroleum coke is converted into graphite, is furnished by Consul William H. H. Webster, of Niagara Falls, Canada:

One of the most important electrical industries at Niagara Falls, Ontario, manufactures graphite from anthracite coal and petroleum coke and converts into graphite the forms of raw carbon used in electric furnace work, where high temperature is required, and for electrolytic work, such as the manufac-

ture of caustic sodas, bleaching powders, etc.—in fact, practically all methods of electrolysis. The raw materials used consist of anthracite coal, glass sand, foundry coke, and sawdust, all of which are imported from the United States, except the sawdust.

The furnaces used for the conversion of the anthracite coal or petroleum coke into graphite are in the form of long, narrow troughs, built of fire brick and lined with some suitable refractory or insulating material. In this case the sand, coke, and sawdust, are used for insulating, by mixing them together in the proper proportions. At the end of each trough is a terminal built of carbon rods, to which is connected the cables conveying the current. The trough is filled with anthracite coal, in which is embedded a carbon rod to make electrical connection between the terminals, as the coal is a very poor conductor of electricity. The temperature to which the coal is raised before conversion into graphite is very high, and is said to approximate 7,500 degrees F., a temperature at which all bodies except carbon are vaporized and driven off.

Purity of the Product.

It is possible to make the graphite practically chemically pure, but for ordinary commercial purposes such a high degree of purity is unnecessary, but it is possible to so regulate the operation that a degree of uniformity of purity is attained which is not possible to secure in the production of natural graphites. When the furnace has cooled sufficiently the graphite is removed, but it is not yet in commercial form and has to be ground to powder and finally separated into the sizes necessary for the various uses to which graphite is put, one of the most important of which is its application as a protective coating for iron and other metal structures.

During the year 1906 there were upward of 454,311 pounds of graphite manufactured here, the greater part of which was exported to the United States. The demand in Canada, though steadily growing, has not warranted the construction of a complete grinding factory such as would be necessary to make all the forms and grades ordinarily required in the trade. It should be emphasized that this graphite is not a mined product, and in comparison with the production thereof the quantity mined in Canada, is surprisingly small, the report for 1905 showing that only 541 short tons were mined, valued at \$17,032, while the value of artificial graphite for 1906 was \$21,759.

BAKU OIL FIELDS.

Although some oil companies have made substantial concessions to the workmen, the labor troubles have by no means come to an end, and there is still an unsettled feeling. There is everywhere in the Caucasus a growing feeling that a more earnest attempt should be made by the authorities, working along with the producers, to put an end to the present unsafe and unsatisfactory state of things.

In one of the financial papers this week a correspondent embodied in a letter the following official statistics connected with the Russian oil industry:

	Production.	Avg. market price.		Market value.
		Poods.	Roubles.	£ sterling.
1901	671,000,000	8.11	54,418,100	5,790,000
1902	636,000,000	6.72	42,739,200	4,547,000
1903	596,000,000	9.04	53,878,400	5,731,000
1904	614,000,000	15.00	92,100,000	9,793,000
1905	410,000,000	20.50	84,050,000	8,941,000
1906	447,000,000	25.75	115,102,500	12,245,000

To show that the financial results are in favor of the last three years he gave the following examples:

Russian Petroleum and Liquid Fuel Company.

The production for the three years ending 1903 was 91,000,000 poods; average market value, 7.72 copecks per pood, equal to 7,025,200 roubles, or £747,000
For the three years ending 1906: Production 53,500,000 poods; average market value, 20 copecks per pood, equal to 10,700,000 roubles, or £1,138,000

For the three years ending 1903 the company paid 48 per cent. in dividends, and 2½ per cent. for 1904.

Baku Russian Company.

The production for the three years ending 1903 was 71,700,000 poods; average market value, 7.72 copecks per pood, equal to 5,535,240 roubles, or £588,000
For the three years ending 1906: Production, 53,500,000 poods; average market value, 20 copecks per pood, equal to 10,700,000 roubles, or £1,138,000

Difference in favor of the last three years, £550,000. In this way he contended that there should be a better financial showing on production results and prices.

During the past few weeks letters dealing with Baku matters have been sent to the daily papers, and there is every indication that interest in Anglo-Russian oil company affairs is reviving.

IN THE OIL FIELDS.

Los Angeles.—The new Utah oil fields are completely turning the heads of citizens of Los Angeles, as well as those of Salt Lake and Bakersfield. Men are starting daily for Virgin, Feron and Fillmore. Excitement is at fever heat.

Let us see if circumstances justify this. At Virgin City, Washington county, Utah, along the Virgin River, just north of the Arizona line and eighty miles in the same direction from the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, some forty miles east of the Nevada line, and from sixty to seventy-five miles from the nearest railroad, the Virgin River Oil and Development Company, organized and financed in Rhyolite, Nev., has struck oil in a well, depth at time of discovery of which has been variously stated as being from 320 to 560 feet, the latter being the figure now accepted generally. The oil is 42 degrees gravity and paraffin base, not adaptable for crude fuel and the kind that the Standard has always found the least difficulty in controlling.

The land around this well has been located by Los Angeles, Nevada, Bakersfield and Utah people. The place is reached by a trip of nearly twenty-four hours from Los Angeles on the Salt Lake Railroad to Lund or Modena, Utah, just a short distance beyond where the railroad turns from Nevada into Utah. From either of these points there is a daily mail stage to St. George, the seat of government of Washington county, thirty-five miles from Virgin City. The distance is about seventy miles, the stage making the run by relays of horses in about fifteen hours. St. George is a town of between 1,500 and 2,000 inhabitants, practically all Mormons, a seat of church as well as civil government. It is said to be a very pretty place and has two or three very good hotels. Virgin City is thirty-five miles away to the west. There is a stage and teams can be hired at St. George, but rates are now probably high. Those who make the trip frequently generally go to Moapa, Nev., and get private teams to drive to Virgin, but this is certain to be extremely difficult with the rush now on unless one has his own outfit. Prices have been \$10 a day.

Since the well has been brought in no one has arrived from the scene but many have gone in. Every night the Salt Lake train leaving Los Angeles carries a lot of prospectors and investors. All the information received has been based upon telegrams. The first came from the owners of the well to partners who were in this city. Now dispatches are coming to the Associated Press from St. George, and it is supposed that some Salt Lake newspaper man went with a party that left the Mormon capital the latter part of last week.

Arthur C. Harper, Mayor of Los Angeles, Samuel and Paul C. Schenck, George Montgomery and Herbert Kennedy, some months ago acquired several thousand acres in this region surrounding the holdings of the Rhyolite company. Paul Schenck visited the region last fall and is very enthusiastic over the outlook. Oil literally drips from rocks and has been dipped from springs by Mormon ranchers and used by them. A somewhat unusual, but not unknown conditions is the finding of asphalt above the paraffin oil.

The Mayor and his associates have organized the Los Angeles-Utah Oil Company with a capitalization of \$1,000,000 and a limited number of shares are to be placed at 20 cents a share. The incorporators and directors are: Charles H. Fuller, president of the Pioneer Truck Company, and a member of the Police Commission; Nathan Cole, Jr., member of the Police Commission; E. A. Clappitt, extensive oil operator in the local field, and member of the City Council from the Second Ward; A. C. Harper, Mayor of Los Angeles; Paul W. Schenck, attorney; George Montgomery, mining man and oil operator; I. W. Gardner, piano dealer; William H. Humphreys, capitalist and member of the Park Commission; Anthony Schwamm, wholesale cigar dealer, and member of the Fire Commission.

It is probable that Fuller will be made president and that Paul Schenck will be permanent secretary. He has been appointed to act in that capacity at least temporarily.

Councilman Clappitt, who has operated in the local oil fields for years, will be field manager and will leave for the fields at once to install the first rig. The company has 5,500 acres.

Sheriff Kelly, of Kern county; T. A. Baker, his chief deputy; James Brice and other Bakersfield people, have acquired large holdings here. The Pittsburg-Salt Lake Oil Company, a corporation formed by Eastern people, and placing large amounts of stock in Los Angeles and other cities, has acquired 3,000 acres here in addition to large holdings in Spring Valley, Wyo., in other parts of Utah, and large deposits of asphalt and hydro-carbons and natural gas lands in northern part of the Mormon State. It has also a refinery in operation in Wyoming and has commenced building a paint and oxidized rubber factory at Salt Lake City.

From last report floating in the delegation that went down from Salt Lake has covered the country for miles and miles around with locations all the way to St. George.

J. E. Anstin, formerly of Bakersfield, and now of Los Angeles, has located several thousand acres and interested New York capitalists. These, it is expected, will develop at once and whenever it is justified they are declared to be amply able to build a pipe line.

C. A. Canfield became interested about a year and a half ago and sent Charles Dupuy to locate lands. Among those which he filed was that on which the present extensive discovery was located. Just at this time, however, came the murder of Mrs. Canfield, and later Mr. Canfield himself was confined to the hospital for months undergoing an operation, and during this time he lost all of his locations, through allowing the time limit to pass, and the Rhyolite people took the land and started development. Now he has become interested again and has started Mr. Dupuy to get more lands as fast as possible.

From every account that comes to Los Angeles there should some day be a truly great oil field at Virgin City but it is practically certain that it will be years before any one will realize much on it. Even if a pipe line is laid to the railroad, the oil will still have 500 miles to be transported over a single track across a desert subject to washouts and troubles without end. Beaumont had oil at shallow depths and in great quantities and the result was 2 cents a barrel, although it was right at tide water almost. If oil is had at 600 feet and there is much development, fortunate will be he who can sell at a quarter of a cent a barrel for many months. It appears as though this is to be essentially a field for practical and wealthy oil men of years' experience who are prepared to go in with close corporations, develop quietly and steadily and wait for years for an opening. It is much the case of the Midway, only the difficulties are in many respects much greater. When it is further considered that there are no refineries at present handling paraffin oil on the Pacific Coast, the nearest being in Wyoming or Colorado, something of troubles ahead can be easily seen.

Northeast of Virgin City at Feron, Emery county, the Sinbad Development Company, organized by Rhyolite and Los Angeles people, has some 8,000 acres located. Here Sandy McDonald, of Rhyolite, while buying horses among the Mormon farmers, located a spring from which the ranchers dipped up oil and used it for lubricating purposes. As a result of his find General F. G. Downey, of Los Angeles, went up to Feron and located the lands and the company was formed. The oil here is found from samples to be asphalt base similar to the California product and about 22 gravity.

The officers of the Sinbad Company are: Sandy McDonald, Rhyolite, president; A. J. McPetersen, Rhyolite, vice-president; S. Piper, Rhyolite, treasurer; F. G. Downey, Los Angeles, secretary and general manager. The stockholders are Rol King, L. P. McGarry, L. J. Smith, Los Angeles; A. G. Anderson, Henry Thompson and C. Anderson. The last three are residents of Feron, Utah, C. Anderson being one of the supervisors of Emery county.

General Downey is interested in and manager of a close corporation that is drilling and is now down 1,200 feet on lands in San Pete county, lying northwest of Feron and near the branch of the Rio Grande Western that runs to Greenwich, Utah. This, too, is asphalt oil. General Downey says he would not touch any paraffin oil himself because of the difficulties or refining and Standard competition.

SUNSET ITEMS.

Sunset is soon to have another refinery for the purpose of manufacturing asphaltum from the heavy oils of this district. The site of the refinery will be on the Adeline Oil Company's property, and already ground is being broken preparatory to erecting the necessary buildings.

The capital stock is \$50,000. The directors of the company are S. L. Maek, G. J. Planz, J. Redliek, W. H. Hill, C. L. Claffin.

The break in the Buena Vista Lake levee, which caused the tracks of the railroad to be washed out for several hundred feet, is being rapidly repaired, and Sunset will soon have railroad transportation again. Sunset has been isolated since July 3 by this accident, and now all freight is being handled from McKittrick over a very dusty, rough road.

The Gate City Oil Company, located here, are now down 400 feet with their first well and making good progress. It is the intention of the company to put down eight wells on their lease, as rapidly as possible.

Their property joins the Fulton Oil Company who have the heaviest producing wells in the district. On account of the heavy pressure of gas, no wells in the Sunset district have to be pumped, thus saving a large expense to the producers.

Jewett & Blodgett Oil Company are preparing to start five strings of tools on section 35 and already have the material on the ground.

The Mountain Boy Oil Company are now operating three strings of tools and will soon have some good producers. This oil will be pumped into the Standard pipe line and sent to Midway.

COALINGA ITEMS.

The Blair Oil Company has commenced active developments on section 14-21-15, which will prove up a large tract of land that has been thought by many to be too deep for practical drilling, though it has never been disputed that there was a large body of good oil sands under this property.

Work is progressing favorably on the California Diamond well No. 5, which is down about 2,900 feet and expect to strike the oil sand soon. The drilling on its well No. 4 has been finished and it is expected that it will be perforated in a few days. Its wells in Sunset are doing nicely. The company has over 30,000 barrels in storage in this field.

It is reported that the California New York Oil Company* will spud in on its well No. 5 in a few days. This company still holds up to its usual good production.

The drilling has been delayed on the California Monarch Oil Company's well No. 15 on section 26-19-15 owing to the delay in getting its 12½-inch casing which is expected soon.

The California Oilfields, Limited, is running several strings of tools and will soon add a number of wells to its already large number of good producers.

NEW MACHINERY IN RUSSIAN OIL WELLS.

The British report from the oil fields in the Bakn district of Russia is to the effect that steam turbines have lately come into use for driving electric dynamos and for pumping installations. They have also been tried with some success for driving the drilling rigs and baling drums in wells. Their chief object, it is stated, besides a slight economy in steam over the ordinary engine, is their compactness and the comparative ease with which they can be removed from one well to another.

Oil motors for driving machinery are used very considerably for driving the drilling machinery in prospecting wells and for pumping installations. These motors must be made to burn crude oil, as kerosene or benzine is too expensive. There is a small but increasing demand for motors for boats, steam tugs, etc., and these also must be made to burn crude oil. Air compressors for pumping oil wells are also being considerably used now, and are of the American type and supplied from America, though the Germans have lately placed one on the market.

IDEAL OIL COMPANY ORGANIZED.

A new company has been organized to operate in the Santa Maria oil field near the property of the Palmer Oil Company which recently brought in a 500-barrel well.

The Ideal holdings lie about two and a half miles in a direct easterly line from the large producing wells of the Hall & Hall, the Kaiser Union and the New Pennsylvania being in line with these properties and the Palmer.

The formation upon the Ideal is undisturbed and the outcroppings are similar to the nearby territory of the Palmer Oil Company.

Very reasonable prices have been paid for the lease and purchase options of these locations and the company will quickly begin the drilling of a well with every assurance of success. A limited amount of the stock has been put upon the market for the purpose of doing development work, and investors are putting in their money for this purpose only, \$14,000 having already been paid into the treasury.

The company is capitalized for 500,000 shares at a par value of \$1.00 per share. Only a limited amount of this stock will be sold as the directors have decided to make it as close a corporation as possible, thereby giving the individual stockholders a larger interest in the company.

The demand for both refinable and fuel oil has never been stronger than at present, with an unquestionable continuation in the future. The production of every company in the field is practically engaged or spoken for. Facilities

for shipment by pipe lines to Port Harford have made this field entirely independent of railroad transportation, the only field of the kind on the coast, hence its great advantages.

Investors will be wise to purchase this stock for the reason that after this allotment is sold the stock will be withdrawn from the market; as this company is not out for speculation, but for the development and operation of a successful oil field.

The Santa Maria oil fields have proven the most successful fields in the State, owing to a great number of reasons. Crude oil is in stronger demand today than ever before, it is unquestionably the fuel of the future; and where wells have shown the productivity and longevity that they have in this field, no investment is more conservative and safe.

The Board of Directors consist of the following prominent men of Santa Maria and San Luis Obispo, with one from Los Angeles:

H. C. Bagby, president, Santa Maria.

J. E. Walker, cashier of First National Bank, vice-president, Santa Maria.

F. H. Gates, real estate agent and broker, Santa Maria.

S. J. Jones of T. A. Jones & Son, leading furniture dealers, Santa Maria.

L. E. Blochman, secretary, secretary of Santa Maria Chamber of Commerce, Santa Maria.

H. C. Fry, real estate agent and broker, San Luis Obispo.

Easton Mills, large ranch owner, San Luis Obispo county.

V. Tognazzini, banker, San Luis Obispo.

Henry Werner of Los Angeles, capitalist.

There has been a demand for a company in the Santa Maria field, with property located within the producing zone, the stock of which could be purchased by the general public at reasonable prices. The Ideal Company offers the opportunity for a safe, conservative, investment, with great possibilities for large profits of the enhanced value of the stock as the property is developed.

STANDARD OIL BUILDS A NEW REFINERY.

There is a genuine oil excitement in Madison county, Illinois, immediately opposite St. Louis, because of the fact that the Standard Oil Company is building a \$3,000,000 oil refinery east of Alton, Illinois. The statement that the Standard Oil Company does not intend to find oil in Madison county, but will pipe its oil to the Wood River refinery, from Caseyville, because of the cheap shipping facilities for refined products at Alton, is not accepted by landowners and prospectors, and the ground is being honeycombed in the vicinity of Alton and counties neighboring Madison. The latest scene of activity is at Bethalto, nine miles east of Alton, where options are being secured on farms neighboring a farm belonging to Thomas Brown, on whose place, tradition has it, a big flow of natural gas was struck over twenty years ago.

The landowners are giving options on their property, on condition that they are let in on the profits, and it is said that drilling an oil or gas well will be started shortly. The oil excitement, which had its beginning when announcement was made that the Standard Oil Company intended building its \$3,000,000 plant east of Alton, has spread to Jersey, Calhoun and Macoupin counties, and in addition there are many prospectors at work in Madison county, buying up oil and gas rights. Some of the landowners cannot be convinced that the Standard did not have information that oil can be found near where its refinery is being erected, and land in that vicinity is being sold by real estate speculators at good prices. The calm disavowals of the Standard seem to serve only to stir up the people into believing that a coup is intended and that the Standard is trying to get all the rights.

Lead ore, carrying 56 per cent. lead, has been recently discovered in the island of Marinduque, while a valuable deposit of gold and silver-bearing galena has been located in central Cebu near the pueblo of Consolacion. The canyons of Mindanao are also known to expose outcroppings of lead and zinc ore, but this great island is so imperfectly explored that nothing further can be said of these deposits.

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FULL PUBLICITY BEING DEMANDED.

The public is told to investigate before investing, but it is very seldom that the public is told how to investigate. There are numerous information departments, publicity departments, etc., but in no instance do these institutions give the public the necessary information an investor should have before making an investment. They generally give the investor facts and figures just as the fiscal agent of the company would give them, eliminating, probably, any boosting statements that would be made by the fiscal agent. They tell you fully about the holdings of the company and even go so far as to tell you of the financial condition of the proposition. But not one word regarding the standing of the officers, the promoter or the fiscal agent. All they tell you is that they do not venture an opinion as to the honesty or integrity of Mr. —, the president, or Mr. So-and-so, the promoter. The editor of the publicity department probably knows just what you want to know, but he is afraid to tell because it would hurt the business of the paper. The promoter may have a record from coast to coast as an unscrupulous operator, but as the publicity department does not make a rating of individuals, nothing is said. The time is coming when the mining industry will break away from the present publicity scheme now in vogue and take its full share of prosperity by demanding full publicity down to the minutest detail. The truth will then be told about some of the smooth promoters who are at present pulling the strings behind some of the present flotations.

PETROLEUM STOCKS AND PROSPECTS.

Stocks of crude petroleum now held by the Standard Oil Company are reported as 12,334,162 barrels in the Eastern fields, 4,435,722 barrels in Illinois, 8,000,000 barrels in California, and 25,542,609 barrels in the Indian Territory, Oklahoma and Kansas field. The large accumulation of oil in the latter field has been stimulated by the building of pipe lines to the Gulf of Mexico, and no doubt soon after these pipe lines are completed, which will be sometime next fall, these mid-continent oil stocks will be greatly reduced.

The supply of oil in Eastern fields is decreasing so rapidly that the existing stocks cannot be regarded as a menace to prices. On the contrary, every possible stimulant to more active effort to develop the high-grade fields is necessary. Runs in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana are now averaging about 22,000 barrels a day less than the shipments—a deficiency that, if continued for two years, would wipe out the entire surplus. In view of the uncertainty attending Eastern oil production a stock of twelve million barrels is not excessive.

There is no denying the fact that the available supply of high grade crude petroleum and even grades such as Ohio and Indiana, is fast diminishing and that the only way stocks can be supplied is through higher prices. But it must be remembered that a supply of medium grade oils, far beyond the capacity of pipe lines to handle in their present stage, is coming from Illinois and trans-Mississippi districts. Until the work of providing facilities for this over-production in the West has been completed, the under-production of the East and Central West will be given little consideration.

Prospects are not good for new production in the Eastern fields. South-eastern Ohio has nothing to offer in the way of new discoveries. In West Virginia drilling test wells in some localities is still a feature, and in Monongalia, Harrison and other shallow counties there have been a number of gushers of real high grade oil.

In California stocks are being drawn upon gradually, the shipments constantly exceeding production. Considering the constantly increasing demand for oil, and the corresponding decrease in output, prices in all of the oil fields of this country should be constantly strengthened, especially in fields where the greatest depression has been suffered by the claim of "over-production."

Colonel William C. Greene, the founder of the great Cananea copper camp in the State of Sonora, Mexico, and the man who now is building up the Greene Gold-Silver Company and the Sierra Madre Land and Lumber Company enterprises there, may be the leading factor in developing another immense copper section in the same State. Colonel Greene recently denounced 4,000 pertenencias in the mining camp of Santa Cruz in the Magdalena district and about 2,000 pertenencias more have been located by others. The section is said to be very promising and is reasonably accessible from Nogales.

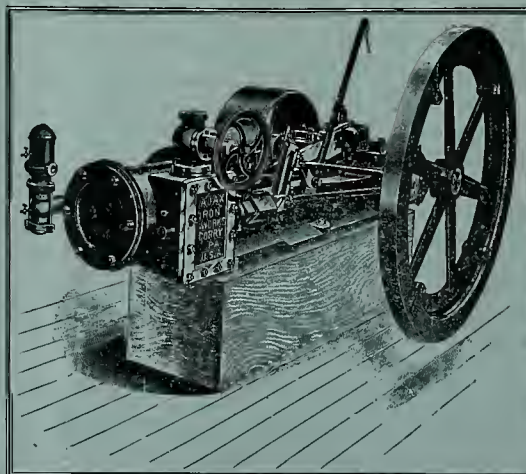
The Greene Gold-Silver Company is clearing about 500 acres of land at Visadero station on the company's wagon road, some fifteen miles from Temosachic, to sow to grain for pasturage purposes. The ground has scattered oak timber over it but this, as it is cleared away, is cut up into cordwood and hauled into Temosachic by the empty wagons returning from the company's Conchono mines.

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Size	Weight	Size	Weight
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6 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches	20 lbs.	11 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches	40 lbs.
6 $\frac{7}{8}$ inches	20 lbs.	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches	40 lbs.
8 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches	28 lbs.		

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Size	Weight
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches	15 lbs.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

The British tank steamer Ashtabula, chartered by the Standard Oil Company, cleared San Francisco, July 21, with a cargo of 2,640,000 gallons of kerosene in bulk, valued at \$118,800, the destination being Hankow, China.

* * *

Brookshire Oil Company, operating in the Santa Maria oil field, has declared a dividend of 3 cents a share, payable on August 1.

* * *

The Associated Oil Company's tanker W. S. Porter sailed from Port Harford, July 23, with a full cargo of fuel oil for Portland.

* * *

The rush to the newly discovered oil field near Salt Lake City continues, many Californians having joined the merry throng. The country for thirty-five miles around Virgin has been staked out. On account of the distance of the field from railroad little news has been received from the district.

* * *

John M. Wright has removed the general offices of his affiliated oil companies, the Coalinga-Peerless, Fulton, Peerless, Peerless-Consolidated, and others, to 1015 Crocker building, San Francisco. Mr. Wright's offices were destroyed in the holocaust of last year, but all books and important records saved. Temporary offices have been in Oakland since that time.

* * *

Murchie Gold Mines Consolidated has continued its main shaft to a depth of about 40 feet below the 1,000-foot level and work is progressing favorably. The station at the 1,000-foot level has been cut out, and drifting east and west on the vein will begin at once. The bottom of the shaft is in ore carrying high values in gold. The Independent vein, cut by a cross-cut from the 400 level, continues to show high values. The 20-stamp mill is in full operation.

* * *

The ship Aome was cleared from San Francisco, August 1, for Hiogo, Japan, with 133,000 cases of refined petroleum valued at \$106,400.

The barkentine Fullerton, August 2, for Honolulu via Port Harford, where it will take on board 15,000 barrels of crude oil valued at \$9,000.

* * *

The tank steamer Santa Rita cleared August 2 for Honolulu via Port Harford where it will take on board 50,000 barrels of crude oil valued at \$30,000.

* * *

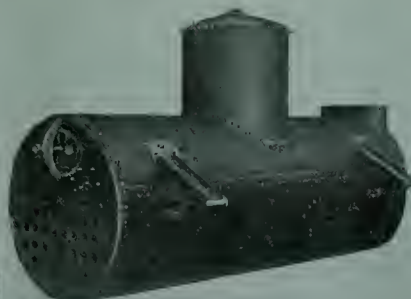
Another Mexican oil field, which has been developed in a small degree, is situated about 125 miles south of Tampico, in the immediate vicinity of Papantla. The United Oil Fields Company, Limited, owns a large tract of oil land in the Papantla district. It has a number of producing wells, which are said to have a capacity equal to the best wells in the Ebano field. All of the wells are capped, however, the company being unable to market the oil owing to the remoteness of the field from transportation facilities. It is about 75 miles from Papantla to the nearest railroad point, and the country intervening is so mountainous that the building of a railroad would be a gigantic and costly undertaking. Papantla is situated within about 25 miles of the gulf coast, and about 90 miles north of Vera Cruz. The building of a pipe line to Vera Cruz or the port of Tuxpam is regarded as a feasible project, and this may be done by the company now operating in that field.

* * *

The automobile alone is responsible for a demand for gasoline in California that exceeds the local supply. There are over 12,000 automobiles registered in this State. Figuring upon a conservative basis, the number of gallons consumed in this way alone is certain to reach 12,000,000 annually, which is over 285,000 barrels. Only about 6 per cent of gasoline can be obtained from a barrel of crude, from which it will be seen what a proposition it will be to supply this trade. And the number of autos is increasing all the time. This takes no account of the other demands for gasoline, such as for cleaning, cooking, etc.

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NEVADA.

Goldfield, Nev., July 30.—Ore production of the Goldfield mines is increasing at such a rate as will outstrip all predictions, unless some calamity now impossible to foresee shall intervene to stay the tide. July is the banner production month of the year, this in spite of the facts that several of the greatest mines are bending every energy to development and improved equipment, making no effort at extraction for the market, and further that many leases, dependent for their activity upon the sale of treasury stock, have been forced to close down by the stagnation of the market.

Star performers in the troupe of producers just now are the several properties of the Consolidated Mines Company, the Florence, whose leases are doing all its mining, and the Jumbo Extension, most of whose territory lies in the Diamondfield section of the district but whose greatest output is coming from the Wedge fraction, in the Mohawk neighborhood. Combination Fraction and St. Ives should be mentioned in the same class and the Quartzite claim of the Diamondfield Black Butte Consolidated Mining Company, while the Daisy, near by, has in company workings and leases rich ore ready for the smelters.

Though the market is not what speculators would have it, it is not worrying such investors as have placed their funds in stocks of the gilt-edged class, either mines that are sending rock to reduction works or are so located as to hold forth reasonable promise of joining the procession after sufficient development energy and coin has been expended upon them. Goldfield was made by speculators who were willing to buy stock in claims which at the time of purchase had no ore in sight. Goldfield has made good in a large measure and for the reason that the district has as yet hardly been scratched it is reasonable to expect the evolution into the dividend class of many a prospect which now to the outsider may bear some of the earmarks of a wildcat. Mohawk was a wildcat before it reached the pay shoot.

The Combination, Goldfield Mining, Jumbo, Laguna, Mohawk and Red Top, all belonging to the Goldfield Consolidated Mines Company, naturally remain the center of interest. All are receiving exploitation attention at the hands of their owners and leasers. Those who have entertained the theory that Barney Barnuch had wrested Consolidated control from the Nixon-Wingfield crowd are referring for verification to the fact that C. W. Geddes has been made superintendent. He is an eminent engineer who has served upon the staff of the Guggenheims, the United States Smelting and Refining Company and the Venture Corporation of London. Two points unfavorable to the Barnuch control theory, however, are the emphatic denial of Senator Nixon and George Wingfield and the fact that Manager Finch, their appointee and superior in rank to the superintendent, is still in the harness.

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The Mohawk Combination lease on the Goldfield Consolidated Mohawk and Combination properties is shipping about \$450,000 per month worth of average \$265 ore, which does not include the choicest material on tap in the diggings, and is handing over to the Consolidated a twenty-five per cent. royalty. One of the greatest strikes of recent days in Goldfield was made in the south drift on this lease which opened nine feet of ore, five feet of which averages \$75 per ton, three feet \$300 and one foot \$19,000. Samples from this particularly pregnant one foot are good for \$50 per pound. The discovery means an entirely new block of virgin wealth which can be staped to the surface. The big crew of miners is still sinking for deeper drifting territory and there is every reason to believe that by December 18, the date of expiration, the Mohawk Combination lease will have beaten the \$4,000,000 record of the Hayes and Monnette lease on the Mohawk.

Mohawk daily grows richer and bigger on the 350 and 430-foot levels. Company workings are shipping each month three carloads of ore averaging \$750 per ton, but devoting their chief attention to the blocking out of vast reserves for future reference.

At a depth of 260 feet the Red Top has revealed a new body of marketable dirt which is thought to be the same 60-foot ledge as was exploited by diamond drill at 400 feet depth on the Laguna, where it was all high-grade. Though exploration is the paramount policy at the Red Top, there is going over the rails from the 160-foot level a daily output of fifty tons of rich ore. The ledge at this depth is 60 to 200 feet wide and when the Consolidated has installed its own reduction works the entire body can be handled at immense profit.

On the February claim of the Goldfield Consolidated's Goldfield Mining group the Mohawk Gold Bar lease is crosscutting on the 320 level.

The lease of the Goldfield Goleconda Mining Company is sinking on the Goleconda, another Consolidated possession, and will run out laterals to tap two dykes that cross the ground.

An extension of the Little Florence ledge is the object of exploration at the Mountain Crown Mining and Leasing Company's lease on the Rustler fraction, a Consolidated strip adjoining the Portland and the Red Hills.

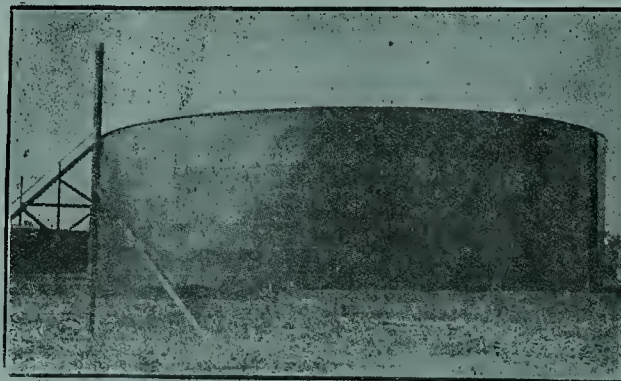
* * *

While the Florence mine busies itself exclusively with the building of its company mill, to be the largest and most complete in the district, leasers are shipping the high-grade or feverishly sinking and crosscutting in search of it.

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The most pronounced success to date is that of the Little Florence lease on the Red King claim, which began shipping in May and to this time has sent on over the road worth approximately \$250,000. Just now the weekly output of average \$500 per ton ore is about 350 tons and those in charge expect to swell their receipts to at least \$2,000,000 by the expiration of their term next February. A 1 per cent dividend, amounting to \$92,000, is being paid every two weeks.

A sublease of the Little Florence is the Mohawk Florence which has a winze sinking in high-grade from the 250-foot level.

A depth of 260 feet has been gained at the Florence Ledge lease, which at 160 feet cut a 9 foot ledge of fair ore.

Another lease on the Red King claim of the Florence group is that of the Goldfield's Syndicate Mining Company, adjoining the Little Florence, Mohawk Florence, Baby Florence and O. K. Fraction leases. Three ledges have been encountered by crosscuts on the 300 level and two of these are being followed by drifts, average samples on the better of the pair running \$20 to \$30.

A shaft is sinking from the 300 to the 400 level on the lease owned by the elaborately christened Florence Goldfield Red King Claim Leasing Company.

The Florence Aurelia lease has cut a station for lateral work on the 255 level and is going for more on the 325.

* * *

Jumbo Extension is supplying ore to four shipping leases, the Frances Mohawk, Higginson, Mohawk Jumbo and Mohawk Ledge, the last named having just entered the lists. These four leases are all operating on the Wedge fraction, bounded by the Jumbo, Mohawk and Red Top.

The Higginson is a steady contributor of average \$240 stuff from a raise on the 170 level and is sinking a winze from the 230 in ore that consistently enhances in value. A recent sampling of nineteen inches of the ledge showed better than \$300 gold, 50 ounces silver, and 8 per cent. copper. The main shaft is down 400 feet.

At 405 feet from daylight the Mohawk Ledge lease on the Jumbo Extension is crosscutting for the 18-foot ledge that was opened on the 310-foot, where five feet of it averaged \$140 per ton.

The Mohawk Florence lease on the Jumbo Extension's Poleverde claim, in the Diamondfield section of the district, is crosscutting at a depth of 320 feet for the St. Ives ledge from which the Codd lease is shipping.

* * *

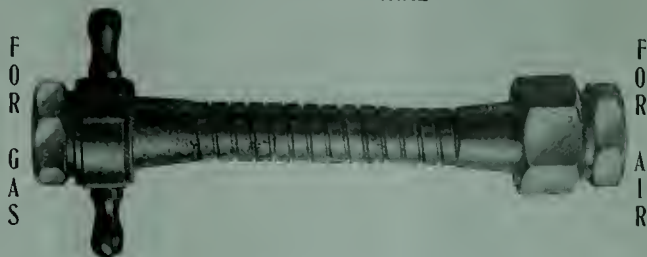
Other properties in the Diamondfield region of Goldfield district which are attracting particular attention just now are the Daisy and the Rochester. The Daisy company workings continue to bore and sink in ground that is good enough to ship and are piling up a vast tonnage of dirt that will mill at profitable margins in the plant to be built. Meanwhile the lease of the Daisy Leasing and Mining Company on Daisy No. 1 claim, more commonly known as the Toplitz and Todd lease, is blocking out reserves from the magnificent strike

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of recent discovery and before the middle of August should blossom into one of the greatest shippers in the district.

* * *

Around the Rochester are grouped such live ones as the Kind David, Pennsylvania, Wheeling and Whippoorwill, all waging vigorous campaigns of development and none failing to display encouraging values. At the grass-roots the Rochester ledge averages \$20 to \$30 per ton across a width of 12 to 16 feet and there have been taken assays as high as \$1,160 gold to the ton. A crosscut for this lead is now being driven on the 200-foot level and at that depth it is believed by those at the helm that the value will be well within the shipping minimum.

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The newly organized Sullivan Trust Company is considering the granting of leases on the Lou Dillon and Silver Pick Extension properties, upon which a number of applications has been filed. The claims lie in the line of the pay belt and are among those which should respond generously to development.

* * *

The Loftus and Davis lease on the Combination Fraction has expired and work goes forward at these diggings under company management. Shortly before the expiration of their term the leasers struck a new body of exceedingly rich ore and made a vigorous but fruitless effort to gain an extension.

* * *

The Gold Crown lease on the Silver Pick has tapped at a depth of 200 feet a flow of water amounting to 65,000 gallons in twenty-four hours.

* * *

For some time the Codd lease on the St. Ives has shipped enough ore to pay running expenses and lately uncovered on the 100-foot level a new vein, eight inches wide, that samples from \$250 to \$500 per ton. Drifting upon this lead is now the order.

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The following table includes all stocks which recorded sales each week of the last four on the Goldfield Mining Stock Exchange and their closing quotations, as given in the official weekly summary issued by the Exchange:

Company—	June 29	July 6	July 13	July 20	Per Cent Decline
C. O. D. M. & L.	\$0.03½	\$0.04½	\$0.03½	\$0.03	14.29
Combination Fraction	3.00	3.50	3.05	2.60	13.33
General Washington .....	.04¾	.04	.05	.04½	5.26
Goldfield Midway .....	.10½	.10½	.10	.10	4.76
Average, four securities...					9.41
Empire ... ..	.11	.10½	.10¾	.11	
Nevada Champion .....	.35	.35	.35	.35	
					Per Cent Advance
Triangle ... ..	.21	.24	.22	.21½	2.38
St Ives	1.00	1.00	1.07	1.03	3.00
Jumbo Extension	1.75	2.00	1.91	1.85	5.71
St. Ives Leasing .....	.08	.08¾	.09½	.08½	6.25
Great Bend Extension .....	.14	.15	.17	.15	7.14
Frances Mohawk	1.25	1.35	1.30	1.40	12.00
Adams ... ..	.12	.11	.13	.14	16.66
Silver Pick .....	.55½	.63	.68	.66	18.92
Diamondfield ... ..	.23	.25	.27	.27½	19.57
Black Butte Extension .....	.07	.07¾	.08½	.08½	21.43
Atlanta ... ..	.50	.53	.63	.61	22.00
Consolidated	7.00	8.00	8.90	8.55	22.14
Crackerjack ... ..	.16	.16	.21	.20	25.00
Great Bend ... ..	.60	.60	.73	.75	25.00
Gold Hill .....	.02	.01¾	.02¾	.02½	25.00
Florence Extension .....	.27	.35	.34	.34½	37.73
Black Butte Bonanza .....	.05½	.06	.07½	.07	33.33
Florence	4.05	4.75	5.22	5.52	36.30
Grandma ... ..	.11½	.12½	.14	.17	47.83
Great Bend Fraction .....	.01	.01	.01¾	.02	100.00
Average, twenty securities..					23.67

July is usually one of the dullest months of the year. This year is an exception.

The first half of the year closed with the week which ended on June 29. Since that time, of the twenty-six stocks which have every week enjoyed sales on the Goldfield Mining Stock Exchange, four have declined an average of 9.41 per cent, two have just held their own, and twenty have advanced an average of 23.87 per cent.

Taking into account the decline, as well as the advances, as shown in the foregoing table, it will be found that there has been thus far in the second half of the year a general net advance, all along the line, of 18.33 per cent.

In other words, allowing for all the backsliders and the forward marchers, the entire Goldfield market has scored a lift of 18 1-3 per cent.

The 1,212,636 lbs. from Goldfield mines are shipped direct to the smelter or are refined by the Nevada Goldfield Refining Company or are treated at the Goldfield mill. According to the data collected weekly from those three sources, the production of the district for the first seven months of the year has

been 16,427 tons. It is conservatively safe to estimate the value at an average of \$141 per ton and the total for the seven months at \$6,500,000, an average of approximately \$871,500 per month.

The following table, made up from information gleaned from the sources named, proves conclusively that the present production is far above such aver-

						5 Weeks					1 Weeks June and	
	June 1	June 8	June 15	June 22	June 29	June	July 6	July 13	July 20	July 27	July	July
Black Butte McKane Lease	63	75	28	24	.....	190	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	190
Combination Fraction .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	40	.....	.....	73	30	103	143
Consolidated .....	.....	.....	632	1,892	1,592	4,116	187	500	.....	.....	687	4,803
Combination Mill	37	80	.....	490	575	1,182	650	.....	500	500	1,650	2,832
Frances Dump Lease	55	53	144	.....	.....	252	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	252
Hayes Monnette Dump Lease .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	203	221	479	479
Healy Lease .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6	6
Isb Sheets Lease .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	192	192	350	.....	376	23	749	941
Leffas Davis Lease	186	141	62	55	66	480	42	108	173	.....	323	803
Mohawk Mine	410	500	.....	.....	.....	910	670	1,226	979	800	3,675	4,585
Mohawk Combination Lease .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	294	294	525	1,000	491	484	2,500	2,794
Morton-Beesley Lease	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
McNaughton Lease	75	35	71	75	92	348	80	125	112	95	412	760
Oddie Dump Lease	491	319	120	.....	.....	930	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	930
Red Top Mine .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	64	300	305	324	247	1,176	1,240
Reitz Lease .....	.....	.....	.....	155	129	284	50	55	.....	.....	105	389
Daisy Mine	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Florence—												
Florence L. & M. Lease .....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	27	.....	.....	27	39
January Jones Lease .....	.....	61	.....	.....	.....	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61
Little Florence Lease .....	.....	32	300	30	368	730	255	267	345	247	1,114	1,844
Mohawk Florence Lease	90	266	.....	115	.....	471	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	471
Jumbo Extension—												
Higginson Lease .....	.....	51	36	34	16	137	.....	.....	11	98	109	246
Mohawk Jumbo Lease .....	.....	29	156	121	118	424	275	251	402	570	1,498	1,922
Mohawk Ledge Lease .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	20	20
Sandstorm Lease .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	21	21
St. Ives, Codd Lease .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	42	.....	.....	.....	33	33	75
Totals	1,441	1,624	1,549	2,991	3,588	11,193	3,394	3,919	4,015	3,369	14,687	25,880

age. Tonnage for the seven months is: January, 8,440; February, 4,989; March, 2,323; April, 512; May, 4,283, and June and July respectively 11,193 and 14,687 tons, as shown by weeks below.

June and July, each in turn, broke the camp's record for production. July's feat is the more wonderful in that it included only four Saturdays and is credited therefore with but four weeks, whereas June happened to number five Saturdays and is accordingly given the benefit in this table of five weeks' record. Even then July is 31 per cent above June in ore production and is 121 per cent above the average for the seven months of the year, which is about 6,632 tons.

The statement following gives the number of tons for each mine and lease in Goldfield district for the several weeks of June and July ending on the Saturdays indicated at the top of the several columns. While this system of compiling by weeks cannot necessarily show the exact output for a given month, for the reason that, as obvious below, the end of a week may occur as to rob a month of credit due and transfer it to another, yet in the long run it is perfectly fair. The first Saturday of June was the first of the month. June is thus credited with six days of May's production, giving to July one day of its own output. July, in turn, since its last Saturday happens on the 27th, lends to August the credit of four days' output.



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MINES AND MINERALS OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Under American Rule the Industry Promises to Flourish in the Islands—The Deposits Are Rich and Conditions Are Not Unfavorable.

(By Thornton Chase, in Mining and Engineering Journal.)

Prior to American occupation, the vast mineral resources of the Philippine Islands were little known. Imperfect records in the obscure archives of the Spanish bureau of mines furnished but little information, none of which could be used as accurate data for either scientific or economic purposes. Many of the richest deposits were in regions inhabited by natives so hostile that a Spaniard rarely dared show himself among them. Spanish sovereignty, toward the close of the last century, extended, in reality, no farther than the Spanish outposts, and for this power to foster and encourage the necessary exploration and development was beyond all possibility. Under the influence of the vigorous spirit that Americans have transplanted in the islands, the locality of various deposits has been accurately determined, and many claims have been located under the new mining laws. Some of these claims are being worked industriously.

Coal.

First in importance, from an economical viewpoint, is the coal. Paleozoic coal has never been found in the islands, but its place is taken by a brown lignite, resembling that found in Washington. It occurs in large quantities in southern Luzon and the southern islands. In Cagayan province, near Calbong

bay, outcroppings of lignite are plentiful; and near Aringay, in Union province, and in the Rio Malanas valley, in Abra, the seams are from 3 to 7 feet thick.

In Rizal province, at Tataurian, and in the province of Camarines Sur, near Casaco, the outcroppings, while not so promising, disclose a finer quality of fuel. Fourteen miles south of Catanduanes lie the islands of Rapurapu, Batan and Carraray, upon which a black ignite of excellent quality and equal to the best Japanese coal, is found close to tidewater. The seams here vary from 4 to 8 m. in thickness and are easily accessible to the coasting steamers.

In Negros island the outcroppings are traceable for nearly 30 miles parallel to, and 6 miles from the southwestern coast. Speaking generally, the lignite fields extend from Abra province, in Luzon, southeast throughout the group. Sorsogon, Cebu and Albay provinces, because of their natural advantages, will become the first extensive sources of the coal supply of the islands. During the last decade, the island steamers have drawn considerable of their supply from the Compostela group of mines in Cebu, and a smelting work at this place was long contemplated by the company holding the concession. The Compostela seams are 8 feet and more in width, and should be able to compete successfully with Japanese and other foreign coal in the Manila market. Labor is cheap, and energy and method are all that is required.

The existence of unexplored coal beds in the great island of Mindanao, and in the neighboring island of Leyte, has been proved, but little else is known regarding them.

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The coal deposits of the islands offer great opportunities for investment and will be operated upon an extensive scale as soon as the necessary capital can be interested. The new railroads which are at present under construction in Panay, Negros and Luzon, will lend an impetus to their development, offering, not only a means of transportation, but also an inexhaustible market near at hand.

Iron Mines.

The Filipinos are indebted to the Chinese for their early knowledge of iron working, and at Angat, in the mountains to the eastward of the great plains of Luzon, there are numerous iron mines that have been in existence for centuries. Through these mountains extends a belt of magnetite, 40 miles in length, whose ores carry from 65 to 70 per cent. of iron.

All the iron mines in this district, which are at present producing, lie in the range forming the western boundary of La Infanta. On the Malakit river in the province of Camarines Norte there is an extensive deposit of magnetite which is being worked by the natives. The ore is treated in a way similar to that employed in Borneo and one marvels at the excellent quality of steel which the crude efforts of the "Indios" produce. Europeans and Spaniards have long sought to develop these ores by modern methods but the local scarcity of labor and Spanish red-tape have hitherto played havoc with their attempts.

Copper.

Santos is authority for the statement that from 1840 to 1855 twenty tons of manufactured copper were annually exported by the Igorrotes. This race of industrious natives smelted copper many centuries before Magellan's voyage of discovery. The process consists in alternate roasting and reduction to matte, and ultimately to ingots; a process long since introduced from Japan.

Copper ores abound in numerous localities in Luzon, Panay, Mindoro and Luzon. The deposits of northern Luzon are best known and their richness is indisputable. Most of the native workings are located in Bontoc province, some of the producing veins being 7 m. wide and carrying an average of 16 per cent. copper. The gangue is quartz. The bureau of mines has determined the mean composition of the Mancayan ore as follows: Cu, 16.64; SiO₂, 47.06; S, 24.44; Sb, 5.12; As, 4.65; Fe, 1.84; loss, 0.25.

Native copper was discovered in Masbate's mountains in 1847. In 1903 I located a rich deposit of carbonate in Antique province, Panay. Dana mentions a large deposit on Lubang island, near Lubang, and Santos describes chalcopyrite, tetrahedrite, chalcasite and bornite deposits in several Luzon provinces. But little is known of their extent.

Lead.

Galena, together with other sulphurets, has been found in several promising localities in Camarines Norte. At Tinga, near the town of Paracale, several lead concessions have been worked during the last two decades, mainly, however, for the gold carried by the crystalline schists through which the galena occurs. Centeno reports valuable deposits of lead chromate in the hornblende schist composing the mountain known as Dinianan, a form of ore closely resembling that occurring in the Ural mountains. The chromate is deposited in quartz veins and is accompanied by vauquelinite.

Gold.

Gold is found in nearly every island of the group, and the traveler will find native gold ornaments adorning the robust shoulders of the village belles in the most distant barrios. Mr. Espina, quoting from an early report of La Inspeccion de Minas, says: "Gold is found in moderate quantities nearly all over Luzon, but most particularly and under conditions favorable for exploitation in the following townships and districts, proceeding from north to south: Throughout Abra province; at Fidelisan, Bontoc province; Suyue, Tubue and Dugon, Lepanto province; Tabio, Capunga and Itogan, Benguet province; Gapan and Penaranda, Nueva Ecija province; and at Paracale, Mambulao, Labo, Capalongan and Maculabo in the province of Ambos Camarines."

In the province of Abra gold is found in alluvial deposits and in the sands of the river of the same name, as grains, having a fineness of from 0.750 to 0.792. In Lepanto the gold occurs in veins, alluvial deposits and river sands. The Lepanto gold is usually accompanied by silver, copper, lead and iron. In Bontoc and Benguet, the deposits are in all respects analogous to those of Lepanto. In Nueva Ecija the metal is exceedingly pure, brilliant and of an average fineness of 0.958.

Morga mentions the gold mines of the Igorrotes over two hundred years ago, and there is no doubt that they had been worked many centuries prior to that. Until recently, the Igorrotes allowed no one in the vicinity of their workings, and the extent and exact location of the deposits have always been cherished as a tribal secret. These Indians are energetic and gifted with a rare amount of mechanical skill, and while their mining is crude, measured by our standards, it is nevertheless very effective.

Most of the auriferous deposits of Luzon are in gneissic rocks, which also carry zinc blende, galena, and copper and iron pyrites.

On the northeast coast of Negros island, a beach of characteristic gold-bearing black iron-sand stretches for many miles along the sea, but the separation could only be attained through the use of magnets. The fact that platinum (and my analysis have disclosed the presence of iridium with it) is found in the gold-bearing gravels of Mindanao may prove of great value to the scientific world in the near future.

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EASTERN EXPORTS.

Following are the exports of mineral oils from the Eastern ports of the United States for the month of June, 1907:

Articles and Customs Districts—Quantities—Gals. Values—Dollars.

CRUDE:		
New York	403,244	24,355
Philadelphia	7,924,156	494,279
Galveston	5,290	265
Total	8,332,690	518,899
NAPHTHAS:		
Baltimore	210	53
Boston and Charlestown	370	75
New York	2,482,582	267,800
Philadelphia	1,158,742	109,167
Total	3,641,904	377,095
ILLUMINATING:		
Baltimore	75	9
Boston and Charlestown	2,590	291
New York	50,629,016	3,682,000
Philadelphia	20,899,740	1,250,819
Total	71,531,421	4,933,119
LUBRICATING AND PARAFFIN:		
Baltimore	399,189	59,128
Boston and Charlestown	164,665	32,606
New York	6,555,040	894,418
Philadelphia	2,803,808	330,538
Galveston	4,111	973
Sabine (a)	462,608	34,735
Total	10,389,421	1,352,398
RESIDUUM:		
New York	65,644	4,540
Philadelphia	3,414,423	108,236
Sabine (a)	1,002,609	35,091
Total	4,482,676	147,867
TOTAL MINERAL OILS:		
Baltimore	399,474	59,190
Boston and Charlestown	167,625	32,972
New York	60,135,526	4,873,113
Philadelphia	36,200,869	2,293,039
Galveston	9,401	1,238
Sabine (a)	1,465,217	69,826
Total	98,378,112	7,329,378

OIL SITUATION ABROAD.

English Market Report.

During the past fortnight the quotations for Russian and American lamp oils in the London market have remained without change, but in the Liverpool market an advance of $\frac{1}{4}$ d per gallon in both oils has taken place. The market is firm but the deliveries remain small; this is customary, however, during the summer months.

The quotations were as follows:

London—Russian oil, $5\frac{3}{4}$ d@ $5\frac{3}{4}$ d, ex wharf in barrels; American oil, $6\frac{1}{2}$ d@ $6\frac{3}{4}$ d, ex wharf in barrels.

Liverpool—Russian oil, 6d, ex wharf in barrels; American oil, $6\frac{3}{4}$ d@7d, ex wharf in barrels.

Indian Market Report.

During the past fortnight there has been very little change in the quotations for the different lamp oils in the Indian markets. In the Bombay market American case oil has advanced 3 annas to Rs. 4. 11. 0., whilst in Calcutta Russian case oil has fallen one anna to Rs. 4. 4. 0. The market is very firm

with an upward tendency. The demand has been very good and the deliveries have increased considerably. The quotations were as follows:

	Rupees.
BOMBAY:	
American case oil	4. 11. 0.
Russian case oil	4. 4. 0.
"Elephant" oil in tins	3. 12. 0.
Sumatra "Rising Sun" in tins	3. 12. 0.
Borneo oil in bulk	2. 13. 0.
Burmah oil in bulk	2. 14. 0.
KARACHI:	
American case oil	4. 0. 0.
Burmah oil in tins	3. 6. 0.
Borneo oil in tins	3. 6. 0.
Sumatra oil in bulk	3. 2. 0.
Borneo oil in bulk	3. 2. 0.
CALCUTTA:	
American case oil	4. 8. 0.
Russian case oil	4. 4. 0.
Burmah oil in bulk	2. 14. 0.
Borneo oil in bulk	2. 14. 0.
Sumatra oil in bulk	3. 3. 0.
American oil in bulk	3. 3. 0.

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The Russian Position.

During the past fortnight there has been a considerable fluctuation in the quotations on the Baku market for crude petroleum and its products. Crude petroleum for prompt delivery at Baku is now quoted at 32½ coopecks per pood or an increase of ¾ coopeck during the fortnight. For forward delivery the quotation is 32 coopecks per pood. This is a fall of ½ coopeck during the fortnight.

There has not been quite so much demand for residuals, the quotation for which both for prompt delivery and for delivery during the navigation of the Volga to the interior of Russia was 32 coopecks per pood or a drop of ½ coopeck per pood in each case.

On the other hand there has been a big demand for kerosene which for prompt delivery f. o. r. Baku is now quoted at 45½ coopecks per pood, an increase of 5½ coopecks during the fortnight. For forward delivery the quotation is also 45½ coopecks f. o. r. Baku.

Kerosene for delivery f. o. b. vessel on the Caspian Sea for shipment to the interior of Russia by the Volga is now quoted at 45 coopecks per pood, or an increase of 6 coopecks over the last quotation.

Everything is quiet on the Baku fields, but although the work of production is being pushed along steadily, there is no material increase to register. The consequence being that prices are maintained at a very high level.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Following are the latest quotations for stocks of oil companies listed on the San Francisco Stock and Oil Exchange:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Amalgamated Oil	100.00		McKittrick .....	.15	
Associated Oil Ter. Cer. 30.00			Monarch of Arizona .....	.07	
Associated Bonds, 5s.	82.50		Occidental of W. Va. ....	.02	.03
Caribou	10.00		Peerless	3.12½	6.00
Chicago Crude .....	.06		Piedmont .....	.13	
Claremont .....	.75		Pinal		22.00
Esperanza	1.25		Pittsburg .....	.05	
Fanna .....	.01		Sovereign .....	.18	
Four .....	.20		Sterling	1.80	2.00
Fulton	2.00		Superior .....	.25	
Graciosa	6.00		Thirty-Three		4.50
Independence .....	.22		West Shore	2.50	
Kern .....	.10		Wolverine .....	.40	
Kern River .....	.10		W. K. Oil Co. ....	.40	
Linda Vista .....	.13				

Following are the latest quotations for stocks of oil companies listed on the Los Angeles Stock Exchange:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Associated Oil .....	.31.75	32.75	Olinda Land Co. ....	.10	.14
Central	1.06	1.13	Reed Crude .....	.12	
Columbia .....	.81	.83	Rice Ranch Oil Co.		2.50
Continental16	.20	Union	192.50	
Fullerton Oil40	.55½	Western Union	471.00	500.00

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"BALAKANI" [5,200 tons], "CAUCASIAN" [6,600 tons],
"EUPLECTELA" [5,000 tons], "ROCKLIGHT," [4,100
tons] "TURBO" [5,100 tons], "PINNA" [7,800 tons]

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Following are the latest quotations for stocks of mining companies listed
on the San Francisco Stock and Exchange Board:

CALIFORNIA.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Argonaut	4.50	5.00	Hayseed M Co .....		.50
Gen. Eureka .....	.10	.14	Southern Belle .....		.36
Crackerjack & M Co .....	.25				

NEVADA.

Tonopah District.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Belmont .....	.3.10		MaeNamara .....	.25	
California .....	.05		Midway .....	.85	.89
Cash Boy .....	.05	.08	Montana	3.05	3.10
Esperanza .....	.01	.02	Montana Midway Ex. ....		.05
Eureka Tonopah .....		.15	Montana Pittsburg Ex. ....		.10
Golden Anchor .....	.14	.15	North Star .....	.23	.25
Gold Crown .....	.07	.08	Ohio Tonopah .....	.02	.04
Gold Mountain .....	.02	.03	Paymaster .....		.02
Great Western .....	.01	.02	Rescue Cons. ....	.13	.16
Home .....	.05	.06	Tonopah Extension		1.50
Indiana Tonopah .....	.01	.02	Tonopah of Nevada	13.00	13.50
Jim Butler .....	.95	.98	West End .....	.70	.75
Little Tonopah .....	.75				

Goldfield District.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adams .....	.12	.13	Goldfield Trotter .....		.25
Atlanta .....	.61	.62	Goldfield Union .....		.01
Black Ants .....	.05	.06	Grandma .....	.16	.18
B Butte Bonanza .....	.06	.07	Great Bend .....	.77	.78
B Butte Extension .....	.08	.09	Great Bend Annex .....	.08	
Black Rock .....	.04	.05	Great Bend Consolidated .....		.03
Blue Bell .....	.17	.18	Great Bend Extension .....	.14	.15
Blue Bull .....	.34	.35	Great Bend Fraction .....		.03
Blue Quartz .....	.10		Hibernia .....	.06	
Butte Goldfield .....	.05	.06	Islani M Co. ....		.23
Booth .....	.44	.47	Jumbo		4.50
C. O. D. ....	.50		Jumbo Extension	1.87	
C. O. D. M. L. ....		.04	Jumbo E. L. M. ....		.06
Columbia .....	.43	.45	Kaiser Goldfield .....		.12
Columbia Mountain .....	.58	.60	Kendall .....		.32
Columbia Mt. Extension .....		.04	Kendall Extension .....	.03	.04
Combination Fraction	2.25		Laguna	1.50	
Commonwealth .....	.27	.30	Loue Star .....	.19	.20
Coming Nation .....	.09	.10	Lou Dillon .....	.08	.09
Conqueror .....	.13	.14	Mayne .....		.08
Cracker Jack .....	.18	.20	May Queen .....	.10	.16

Daisy	1.90	1.92	Midnight Pawnee .....	.04	.05
Daisy Extension .....	.03	.04	Milltown Mining Co. ....	.30	.30
Desert Chief .....	.05	.05	Milltown Fraction .....	.05	.06
Dm-B Butte C. ....	.25	.25	Mohawk	17.00	17.25
Diamondfield Toner .....	.26	.23	Mohawk C Leasing .....	.18	.19
Diamondfield Triangle .....	.21	.22	Mohawk Extension .....	.09	.10
Dixie .....	.06	.07	Mohawk Junior .....	.03	.06
Dominion .....	.10	.03	Mohawk Ledge .....	.15	.15
Empire .....	.10	.10	Nevada Boy .....	.07	.08
Esmeralda .....	.10	.10	Nevada Goldfield .....	.26	.27
Fawn .....	.02	.10	Nevada Sunshine .....	.50	.50
Florence	5.55	5.67	Oro .....	.22	.23
Florence Extension .....	.38	.39	Palace Goldfield .....	.09	.10
Frances Mohawk	1.10	1.15	Pennsylvania .....	.02	.03
Friseo .....	.04	.10	Pocahontas .....	.25	.25
General Washington .....	.04	.05	Potlatch .....	.40	.40
Gold Bar of Goldfield .....	.50	.52	Red Hills .....	.66	.68
Goldfield American .....	.10	.10	Red Top	4.00	.25
Goldfield Bank .....	.10	.10	Red Top Extension .....	.24	.25
Goldfield Bull Dog .....	.03	.03	Red Top Fraction .....	.09	.10
Goldfield Calumet .....	.10	.10	Ruby G M C .....	.07	.08
Goldfield Con. Mines	8.32	8.37	Sandstorm .....	.43	.45
Goldfield Combination .....	.17	.17	Sandstorm Extension .....	.04	.04
Goldfield Ethel .....	.05	.05	Silver Pick .....	.65	.67
Goldfield Fissure .....	.08	.08	Silver Pick Extension .....	.04	.05
Goldfield H Hunch .....	.35	.35	Simmerone .....	.20	.20
Goldfield Herald .....	.03	.03	Spearhead Fraction .....	.08	.08
Goldfield L Star .....	.15	.15	St. Ives .....	.91	.93
Goldfield M of Nevada	1.50	.10	St. Ives Leasing .....	.10	.10
Goldfield North Star .....	.08	.08	Sun Dog .....	.01	.01
Goldfield Portland .....	.20	.23	Treasure .....	.05	.05
Goldfield Red King .....	.13	.13	Verde .....	.01	.02
Goldfield Lucky Strike .....	.15	.15	Vernal .....	.15	.15
Goldfield Kewanas .....	.65	.69	Wonder .....	.02	.03
Gld Spk M C .....	.10	.10	Yellow Rose .....	.06	.07
Goldfield Third Chance .....	.15	.15	Yellow Tiger .....	.19	.20
Goldfield Tom Boy .....	.25	.25			

Bullfrog District.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Amethyst . . . . .	.26	.27	Golden Sceptre . . . . .	.07	.10
Beatty Mt Co . . . . .	.12	.12	Happy Hooligan . . . . .	.03	.04
Big Bullfrog . . . . .	.02	.03	Homestake King . . . . .	.95	.95
Bonanza Mt G. . . . .	.02	.02	Lige Harris . . . . .	.02	.03
Bonnie Clare . . . . .	.47	.47	Little Bullfrog . . . . .	.01	.01
Bullfrog Annex . . . . .	.01	.01	Mayflower Con. . . . .	.37	.38
Bullfrog Combination . . . . .	.03	.03	Montgomery Bullfrog . . . . .	.04	.06
Bullfrog Extension . . . . .	.07	.07	Montgomery Mountain . . . . .	.15	.15
Bullfrog Mining Co Nev. . . . .	.14	.15	Montgomery Shoshone Exten. . . . .	.07	.08
Bullfrog National Bank . . . . .	.20	.23	Nugget . . . . .	.04	.06
Bullfrog North Star . . . . .	.03	.03	Original Bullfrog . . . . .	.07	.08
Bullfrog Teddy . . . . .	.06	.08	Shoshone National Bank . . . . .	.04	.04
Bullfrog Sunset . . . . .	.05	.07	Steinway . . . . .	.06	.06
Bullfrog Victor . . . . .	.07	.10	Tramp Consolidated . . . . .	.42	.43
Bullfrog Victor Extension. . . . .	.08	.10	Valley View . . . . .	.08	.08
Denver Bullfrog Annex . . . . .	.08	.09	Velvet . . . . .	.04	.04
Gold Bar . . . . .	.65	.67	Whitewater . . . . .	.04	.04
Gold Bar Extension . . . . .	.10	.10	Yankee Girl . . . . .	.05	.05
Gold Center . . . . .	.08	.08			

Manhattan District.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
April Fool Extension	.01	.02	Manhattan Little Joe	.02	.03
Atlantic & Pacific	.02	.02	Manhattan M Co Nevada	.07	.07
Comet	.01	.02	Manhattan Mammoth	.04	.04
Gold Wedge	.06	.06	Manhattan Standard	.03	.03
Granny Mining Co.	.23	.24	Manhattan Silver Pick	.03	.03
Indian Camp	.06	.06	Mineral Hill	.07	.08
Jumping Jack	.07	.07	Mustang Manhattan	.20	.22
Little Grey	.14	.16	Mustang Annex	.01	.01
Manhattan Belmont	.01	.02	Mustang Extension	.09	.10
Manhattan Black Horse	.02	.02	Original Manhattan	.10	.10
Manhattan Broncho	.07	.08	Pine Nut	.06	.07
Manhattan Buffalo	.03	.03	Pine Nut Extension	.05	.05
Manhattan Central	.02	.02	Seyler Humphrey	.06	.06
Manhattan Consolidated	.50	.50	Stray Dog	.16	.16
Manhattan Combination	.02	.02	Thanksgiving	.44	.44
Manhattan Cowboy	.05	.05	United Manhattan	.15	.15
Manhattan Dexter	.12	.13	Whale	.05	.05
Manhattan Humboldt	.05	.06	Yellow Horse	.04	.04
Manhattan Jackson	.01	.01			

Other Districts.

Bid.		Asked.		Bid.		Asked.	
Alice of Wonder	..	..	.05	Lida Bell	..	..	.25
B J Wonder	..	.12	..	Minez Pedraz	..	1.30	1.40
E C Wonder	..	..	.10	Nevada Hills	..	..	6.00
Eagles Nest	..	.18	..	Nevada Hills Annex	..	.12	..
F G Boulder	..	.21	..	Nevada Wonder	..	..	.20
Fairview Hailst	..	.05	..	N S of Wonder	..	..	.04
Fairview Eagle	..	.66	..	Pittsburg Silver Peak	..	1.37	1.40
Fairview Red Rock	..	..	.47	Red Wing	..	..	.20
Fairview Silver King	..	..	.15	R R Gold	..	..	.10
F G Red K	..	..	.23	Round Mountain	..	.75	..
Giant Hattie	..	..	.56	Round Mt. Extension	..	..	.10
Goldtyke Reef	..	.14	..	Ruby Wonder	..	.19	.25
Ida Mines15	Sphinx Extension25
Jack Pot75	Vulture10
Johnnie Cons.	..	.13	..	Walker Lake Hiawatha12

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PACIFIC MINING & OIL REPORTER

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San Francisco, Cal., August 20, 1907

Price, 10 Cents

THE SANTA MARIA OIL FIELDS.

By L. E. Blochman.

GENERAL REVIEW.

There are two ways to gather news, or rather let us say more directly facts from an oil field; one method is hearsay or the current reported news from various sources, the other is to go into the field and see for yourself and report accordingly. The latter method is unquestionably the better; but this field is grown so large, there are so many scattering oil wells to group and ascertain about that it is an onerous task, so that it is only occasionally that one can visit the field and then only a partial report of what is seen can be noted.

The Santa Maria oil field has several things in common with other fields and then it has its individualized character. It is a field absolutely of deep wells which for production has worked advantageously and disadvantageously. Advantageously in not causing a glut in the market two and three years ago when production unlike the present was getting the better of the demand; the disadvantageous feature is particularly in evidence at present, when it seems difficult for new companies who are seeking to enlarge the field in adjacent proven territory to procure ample capital for any rapid development work. It is practically necessary to drill 3,000 feet and over for a good producing well. Where the formation is determined this is expensive enough but where not so it is still more expensive and requires much more capital than in other fields for development work. Since the increased demand for oil with the beginning of the year and the more recent enhancement in price values much more rapid development is going on. The leading companies are drilling three to six wells at a time against one to two previously, but these wells take on an average six months and over to complete; hence additional production to the field is not over-accumulating very fast if any at all.

There has been a great deal of development work begun in the Arroyo Grande field and its easterly extension, the Huasna. Santa Maria as well as San Luis Obispo capital is very much interested and the former has afforded it also its field experience. It was hoped at first that oil would be found much shallower than in the Santa Maria field, as the first wells, The Tiber Co.'s, showed for, but the contrary has been the case. The field for productive wells will average deeper even than the Santa Maria fields and not as certain. They will have to experiment where the center of greatest productivity lies, and where also the anticline dips too deep for the drill. Even in our rich Santa Maria field a number of wells have been bored in the westerly part, in apparently unbroken formation, to a great depth and no oil in paying quantities found. Surface indications show a great possibility of the extension of the oil fields along our coast counties, but the expense of test wells will keep off rapid development work. In the meantime the demand is rapidly increasing. California has no more coal today than a quarter of a century ago; it is practically dependent on oil for fuel, and will continue to be more so.

The Union Oil Co.

Now as to local field observations: After an interval of a few months and since oil in the meanwhile has risen in price, much greater activity is in evidence in our field. The Union, the Pinal, the Western Union and the Graciosa taking the lead.

The Union is aggressively putting forth its most strenuous efforts in getting down wells along the south line of the Newlove Ranch next to the Graciosa line. They want their share of that big body of oil that crosses from their line to the northeast corner of the Graciosa's field and that extends southeasterly into the Western Union's lines. Three of their wells are close to the Graciosa's lines and we hear rumblings of a possible litigation regarding the exact location of the survey line, notwithstanding that it was presumed to be where the fence now indicates it. More work for the overburdened judges, and business for attorneys! However it be the Union Oil Company's Newlove property is as big a bonanza for oil as they ever figured on and more too. We watched the drilling of a few of these wells and they evince carefully planned work with all the latest of appliances and with capable drillers. The excellent system in operation in every department that long years of experience has afforded them works most advantageously,

especially in a favorable field where returns are so very certain. Other larger companies have since followed much in the same line. The Union has, however, an advantage in regard to drilling wells, it has all of its own supplies. At Orenett, close to the field, are supplies stored ahead—lumber, casing, tools and all kinds of machinery, in fact complete equipments of all that is used in the field besides a large machine shop. Then they have gradually exploited their field and have ascertained which territory and what part of it has the best wells and pays best to drill first. The same also may be said of the other companies—they now know their territory. For instance they have found the limit on certain leases as to direction of drilling. The Hartnell lease, to illustrate, dips westerly very rapidly, from the great gusher one mile west is found to be the limit of profitable drilling. No. 4 Hartnell is 3,800 feet deep as compared with 2,700 to 2,800 feet depths of wells on the east end of this territory in very much easier drilling formation. The Union has apparently from twenty to twenty-five strings of tools continually drilling under the superintendency of Mr. Tietzworth, a very capable and efficient manager. The Newlove Ranch location has about eight strings of tools moving. The first series of wells are delivering oil, the next set are in oil, and the third set drilling in the upper formations; so that now already well No. 15 is up and others soon to follow. Oil is being delivered since some time in their new pipe line addition from this field to Orenett, and thence to Port Harford with the rest of the production.

The Water Problem.

As more wells are being developed the question of ample water supply bobs up for solution. The Brookshire No. 1 supplied a large number of wells in the field, but has already reached its limit of supply. The Union has water from several sources, but must look ahead eventually to enlarge the supply. F. Hall, of the Hall & Hall lease, has recently conceived the idea of piping water from the unfailing underground river waters, directly to the wells. This should have been done some time ago. The Palmer Oil Company, in the easterly field, found a watercourse in the upper part of their No. 1 well, and have recently bored a water well tapping this practically inexhaustible water supply and found it soft water.

Western Union Oil Co.

As we visited this field in particular recently, we came across Mr. Stairs, the affable manager, and we compared notes with previous developments. The Western Union is next to the Union in development work. It has recently entered into a 2,000,000 barrel per annum contract with the Standard and the Associated Oil Companies. Two distinct pipe lines make the deliveries, one to Gaviota on the Santa Barbara channel and the Southern Pacific station, the other takes the Standard's pipe line delivery to Port Harford, where the rest of the Standard's oil finds its outlet. The Western Union has five strings of tools moving. Nos. 33 and 34 are drilling and Nos. 35 and 36 have already been located. Well No. 31, which for a long time was considered the wildcat well, has turned out a fine producer after going to a depth of over 3,700 feet. An enormous body of rich oil sands, over 400 feet thick, ended up the well. This company has now practically ascertained the drift of the main oil belt. They have missed it on some wells as for instance Nos. 13 and 20, which are quite deep wells, but apparently on the edge of that rich oil anticline we referred to passing from the Newlove Ranch southeasterly through the Graciosa and Western Union's field. The occasional barren wells show the lead of the oil, to use a mining term. We are informed that five or six deep wells furnish at present the enormous amount of 7,000 barrels daily runs. This company is contemplating moving its present office, machine shop and local dwellings to a wider and better situated locality. A new camp with macadamized ways, improved sanitary conditions, neat dwellings for the workmen and families is planned for within the year as we learn of Mr. Stairs. Several new large tanks are in course of construction and everything lately with the company takes on a progressive appearance.

On Saturday last the directors of the California Petroleum refineries limited made a tour of inspection of the new refinery at Oil Port.

The party includes Simon Symons, John Hay, the representative of the London office; L. A. Phillips, the general manager, and the following directors and prominent stockholders:

Henry J. Crocker, M. Casey, Isaac Liebes, John Loyd, E. K. McIntoch, B. C. Coones, F. W. Thompson, Jacob Stern, Julius Liebes, J. D. Lederman, L. C. Swayne, Albert Meyer, Edward Lederman, J. Kahn, John S. Merrill and Captain John Metcalf.

The machinery of the plant has been undergoing a series of tests for some time and the plant will soon be in working order. It is the intention to start up the mammoth plant for business about the middle of the month.

COALINGA.

A certified copy of the incorporation articles of the Turner Oil Company of San Francisco has been filed with the county clerk, with T. R. Turner, J. W., S. B. and Frank H. Pauson and W. H. Ingels as the directors. The capital stock is \$100,000, with \$5 subscribed.

Rig No. 2 of the Stockholders Oil Company, Section 28-19-15, was destroyed Saturday night by fire. The well was one of the best producers on the property, being good for over 400 barrels per day. Origin of the fire is unknown. Rig builders are now at work rebuilding the rig and in a short time the well will be doing its regular amount.

An old rig builder of this field in the person of William Swift, is back again from Los Angeles, and once more is engaged in business. This time he is working for the Associated Oil Company and is engaged in the building of the five new rigs that the company are building on their property on Section 36-20-14.

The West Coalinga Oil Company, Section 12-21-14, have successfully shut off the water which recently broke into their well and will commence operations again on Monday.

Last Monday morning the Southern Pacific line to the Sunset fields, which was recently washed out by the breaking of the Buena Vista lake levee, was repaired and traffic was resumed on that division.

The S. W. & B. Oil Company are down 500 feet with well No. 4.

The St. Francis Oil Company, Section 6-21-15, are awaiting an underreamer. They are down 500 feet with stovepipe casing and as soon as the underreamer arrives will put in the 12½ inch.

Manchester Oil Company, Section 18-21-15, are down 2,600 feet and are running 6-5-8-inch casing. The indications in this well are said to be improving.

Well No. 1 on the William Graham property, Section 6-21-15, is down about 1,500 feet, carrying 12½-inch casing.

The Mohawk Oil Company have their well on Section 12-20-15, down about 1,200 feet and are still carrying 12½-inch.

The Southern Pacific Company, who are figuring on putting down twenty new wells, eight of which are to be drilled on Section 25-20-14, and the other twelve on Section 31-19-15, will shortly have some of the material on the ground for the first wells. Of course everything is red tape about a railroad and it will take considerable time for the company to get all their strings started.

Associated Oil Company, Section 36-20-15, have one of their wells down 2,100 feet and are preparing to cement the water off. The company has two new rigs erected on the property, one of which will be for a water well. The rotary drill which has been running in one of the wells on this property as a test has about reached the point where it will be condemned.

The Peerless Consolidated, Section 10-20-15, which has had some trouble with the hole caving has decided to pull their pipe and put the stovepipe deeper.

One of the Claremont wells on Section 4-20-15, is down a depth of 1,800 feet and is carrying 10-inch casing.

Anderson Oil Company, 14-23-17, are reported over 800 feet deep.

The Euclid Oil Company and the Traders Oil Company, both on Section 24-20-14, and which, though different companies, are virtually under one management, had a crew of rig builders come up from Bakersfield Wednesday under the superintendency of D. E. Wooding, who is foreman for Captain Black of Bakersfield. The companies have the material on the ground for five rigs, which will be completed by the rig builders while they are in the field.

The Section Six Oil Company, 6-21-15, have again successfully shut off their water and are now testing the hole.

The shops of the Oil Well Supply Company have been removed and the erection of the new shop buildings is being rushed. Workmen are busy now putting in the concrete foundation for the two large hammers. Part of the shop will be running again next Saturday.

Thursday morning while assisting in fixing some bolts on a shafting in the Bunting Iron Works, Milton Cheney lost his balance and fell to the floor, a distance of about fifteen feet, fracturing his skull and dislocating and fracturing his arm. Dr. Clow was called and attended his injuries and made the unfortunate man as comfortable as possible.

The Bunting Iron Works had an engine in their machine shop play out Wednesday, which caused the shutting down of that part of their works for a day or until they could connect up with another engine which they have in the electrical part of the plant.—Record.

Well No. 5 of the California Diamond Oil Company has reached a depth of 3,050 feet with 6-inch casing. It is expected that this well will be finished at less than 3,200 feet and a good producer is anticipated.

Well No. 15, California Monarch, Section 26-19-15, has reached a depth of about 600 feet and work is going ahead nicely. No. 14 on this section produced over 11,000 barrels for the month of August and is considered as one of the field's best producers.

SUNSET.

The Southern Pacific ran its first train out to Sunset August 13, after its forced discontinuance for forty days on account of the Buena Vista lake washout. Many people came to their windows and greeted the passing trainmen and a large crowd was at the depot to greet as it came in.

Sunset District is being surveyed by United States Government Surveyor W. H. Olisner. It is the intention of the surveyor to make official geological maps of this district, and he is being greatly aided by the local oil men in securing his data for his work.

The Maricopa Oil Company, which joins the Gate City on the north, has just brought in a fine oil well which is now flowing 300 barrels a day. This is their fourth well on this property, the others being all good producers.

The Gate City Oil Company is making arrangements to install a six-inch ground-rod pump, one of the new style pumps which was an innovation in handling the heavy oils of Kern county. These pumps are capable of pumping 850 barrels of 120 gravity oil an hour, something which no other pump has been able to do.

Dave Lightner, the veteran rig builder of the Coast, has been retained by the Blodgett Oil Company to erect fifteen complete rigs on Section 35. The company intends to operate five strings of tools at one time, as they are under contract to furnish the Salt Lake railroad with 5,000 barrels of oil a day, for their locomotives. The price named for this oil is said to be better than 45 cents a barrel.

The Sunset Refining Company are now shipping out two cars of asphaltum a day to New York. The company had accumulated an enormous supply during the discontinuance of the train service and consequently were behind with their deliveries. The Sunset oil refined will produce 65 per cent commercial asphaltum.

The new depot for Sunset and Maricopa will be located on the Fulton oil property, they having given a site for it and also a location for a hotel which is to be erected in the near future.

MEXICAN RAILWAYS ADOPTING FUEL OIL.

Consul-General Philip C. Hanna writes from Monterey, inclosing a newspaper article which states that fuel oil is coming into general use among the railroads in Mexico. The Torreón Star says:

"The Mexican Central Railway is now taking 4,000 barrels of fuel oil daily from the Mexican Petroleum Company. The cost is \$1.10 a barrel, or a total of \$4,400 daily. The Mexican Central is steadily increasing the number of oil-burning engines in service, and within the next few months the road will be taking much more fuel oil than at present. All new engines purchased by the Mexican Central are equipped for burning oil, and engines are being constantly remodeled in the general shops at Aguascalientes. Oil-burning engines will be soon placed in service on the Chihuahua and Guadalajara, Yucuaru, Zapotlan and La Vega, and metal delivery tanks are now being erected. Some oil has been unloaded at Guadalajara and Zacatecas.

OIL FOR ALLEGHANY COUNTY ROADS.

Commissioners of Allegheny county, Pa., will treat the macadamized roads in the vicinity of Pittsburg with oil and the experiment is being watched by the authorities of other counties throughout the state. The commissioners declare that automobiles going at a high rate of speed grind up the macadam to a powder and that the wear and annoyance from this dust is much more apparent since the use of automobiles became so common. This wear and the dust, it is expected, will be eliminated to a large extent by the use of oil. Other experiments have shown that it is necessary to use this oil on the roads about three or four times in five years. Although the first expense is considerable, it is believed eventually there will be a marked saving in the amount that is ordinarily devoted to the repair of these highways. The cost of oiling the roads will be about \$500 a mile. A Kentucky oil is being used as Pennsylvania petroleum is said to be worthless for this purpose.

DIVIDENDS.

Rice Ranch Oil Company declared their regular dividend of 3 cents per share. Books close August 15, 5 p. m., payable August 20.

Columbia Oil Producing Co. has declared a regular dividend of ½ cent per share and extra dividend of ½ cent per share, payable August 26. Books close August 19, 3 p. m.—no transfers made between August 19 and 26.

OIL AND MINING NOTES.

Murchie Extension Gold Mines. At the Union mine of this company, the raise between the second and third levels has been completed. The ledge is about three feet wide and carries good values. In the face of the 300-foot north drift, which is in about 175 feet from the shaft, is shown a strong well-defined mineralized vein of about four feet of high-grade ore. It is the intention of this company to continue the present main working shaft 300 feet deeper in the very near future. Until a total depth of 600 feet has been reached.

The Murchie Extension property adjoins the Murchie on the east, and comprises the Union, Harmony, Rising Sun and Robin Hood ledges. The most extensive work is being done on the Union, where there is a shaft down 300 feet and about 1,100 feet of drifts. This vein was quite extensively worked in the early sixties, when it paid handsome dividends. The present owners have a good hoisting and pumping plant on the ground, and quite a lot of ore on the dump. It is understood that they contemplate erecting a mill during the coming summer.

The Rising Sun is a continuation of the famous Deadwood vein, and has a record of producing \$80,000 to date. It is being developed by an incline shaft.

the Big Blue and Independent. The early history of the property shows a large production from the latter, but of late years the Big Blue has been more extensively exploited. This is a very large ledge, running from four to twelve feet in thickness. Recently a new shoot of ore has been uncovered on it from which \$120,000 has already been taken between the 700 and 800 levels.

* * *

The twenty-stamp mill on the property is the heaviest in the county, the stamps weighing 1,300 pounds each, and has a capacity of 120 tons a day. It is equipped with ten concentrators and two canvas tables, each 30 feet by 60 feet, for saving slimes. The sulphurets produced at the mill are the highest grade in the district, sometimes as high as \$370 per ton for sulphurets and \$700 per ton for slimes. The United States mint records show a total production of over \$1,000,000.

* * *

Empire Gold Mines, Ltd., Sierra County, Cal. The 20-stamp mill of this company is running continuously on a very good grade of ore. The intermediate drift is being extended east with a view of tapping an entirely new shoot of ore hitherto unexposed in the previous workings, but which shows excellent values from surface croppings. When this work has been completed, it will no doubt add largely to the present output of this property.



Derrick and Storage Reservoir of Well No. 1, Palmer Oil Co., Lying South of and Adjacent to the Property of the Ideal Oil Co.

Murchie Gold Mines, Consolidated. The main shaft of this property has reached a depth of about 20 feet below the 1,000-foot level. The west 900 drift has been extended about 400 feet south, crosscut about 425 feet, both in good ore. The east 1,000-foot drift is being pushed ahead to intersect a new shoot of ore exposed in the east 400-foot level, about 1,500 feet from the shaft which yielded excellent returns from high-grade free milling ore. The sinking of the main shaft of the Murchie will be continued until the 1,500-foot level will be reached.

The Murchie mine consists of two separate vein systems, one running east and west, of which the Big Blue, Alice Belle, Coe and Red, White and Blue are the principal ledges; one coursing north and south and including the Independent, Lone Star and other smaller veins. This company also owns the Murchie gravel mine and over four hundred acres of heavily timbered surface ground.

Sinking is now being prosecuted, and it is the intention to go at least 1,800 feet in depth before stopping. The equipment consists of a powerful hoist capable of sinking 3,000 feet; a system of Cornish pumps supplemented by compressed air pumps, and a 14-16 duplex compressor. At a depth of 400 feet the shaft cuts the intersection of the two largest veins,

Meek Brothers, of Camptonville, are opening up a big gravel proposition on Brandy creek. More than \$100,000 will be expended in preliminary work and building a dam, after which rich returns are assured.

* * *

Sierra Buttes Mining Company, Sierra County, has shut down its lower mill of sixty stamps laying off sixty-five men temporarily while repairs are being made. Twenty stamps in the upper mill continue to drop in the meantime. It is claimed that the full eighty stamps will again be dropping within sixty days.

* * *

Hays Consolidated Mining Company, Sierra County, has about completed its ariel tramway between its newly constructed mill and the mine and the twenty stamps will be dropping by the 1st of September.

* * *

Plumas-Eureka Mining Company has just added a new 20-stamp mill to its plant, also an ariel tramway between the mine and mill. While this property has paid enormous dividends in the past this is the first time the plant has been in first-class shape for the economical and efficient handling of the ore.

The American Flag Mine is going ahead rapidly with systematic development under the management of Meek Brothers, of Camptonville. This is one of the richest properties in Yuba county and promises great things for the future. It is a close corporation all the stock being held by a few individuals.

* * *

As Much as \$30,000 Daily has recently been taken from the Tightner mine near Allegheny. The values are mostly in free gold which shows up in surprisingly large quantities in the pay rock. Considerable trouble is experienced with high-graders, shot-gun patrol being necessary to keep the miners from lugging away fortunes. Visitors are prohibited from entering upon the property of the company. From the nature of the deposit, and the rock in which it is found, experienced miners have little hopes of permanency in the property.

* * *

The La France Copper Company, a subsidiary concern of the United Copper Company, of which F. Augustus Heinze is president, is to be the beneficiary of Mr. Heinze's action a few days ago in purchasing the plant of the old Basin and Bay State Mining Company, including the \$500,000 concentrator at Boulder, Mont., erected by Glass Brothers, a smelter, the old Katie mines, and a number of other quartz and placer properties. The Basin plant has been under lease to the Heinze interests for some time and Mr. Heinze has spent about \$400,000 for improvements there. Everything has been put in first-class condition, the concentrator has been enlarged and arrangements have been made for the treatment of 1,000 tons of Davis-Daly ore each day.

The La France Copper Company operates the Lexington group of mines in Butte for the United Copper Co., and at present is shipping about 200 tons of ore a day to Washoe smelter. It was said, at the meeting of the company last week, that the output would be 1,000 tons daily in a short time. The ores show good gold, silver, copper and zinc values.

* * *

Work Has Been Completed on the concentrator of the Stewart Mining Company in the Coeur d'Alene district, and in a few days it will be put into operation to crush ore for many of F. Augustus Heinze's properties, capacity of 150 tons daily and ore is being stored in the stopes and dumps awaiting treatment.

Crude ore shipments from the Stewart mine to the smelter have been maintained all along since Mr. Heinze acquired a controlling interest in the property last February. The Stewart mine has been in operation for several years and has some 2½ miles of tunnels, development having extended as far as the 700-foot level.

* * *

Information Comes From the Tintic camp of Utah to the effect that some important developments have been made lately on the 1,000-foot level of the Eagle and Blue Bell mine, which is another Heinze property. According to the latest reports received, the new find is regarded as the best ore ever discovered in this mine. The find was made in a drift north from the shaft and was in virgin territory. Large quantities of ore are being developed on all levels below the 800-foot.

Theodore Douglas, president of the Douglas Copper Company, has left New York for Fundicion, in State of Sonora, Mexico, where he will spend several months personally directing the operations of his company.

"Work is progressing rapidly on our new smelter at Fundicion," said Mr. Douglas before leaving town, "and there is every reason to believe that it will be blown in by October. While the smelter will be of 600 tons capacity, we will, in the beginning, only be able to handle 300 tons of ore a day. As our ore runs \$30 to the ton, with liberal deductions we figure a profit of \$18 a ton, net, or \$5,400 in United States money daily, as soon as the smelting operations begin. Figuring twenty-five working days to the month, for November and December, this would give us a revenue of \$270,000 available before the end of the present year.

"The engineers have estimated that there is enough ore in reserve at our El Cobre group of mines to keep the smelter in operation for five years, without developing any new properties or without handling customs ores. We figure that we should be able to handle 7,500 tons of customs ores annually at a profit of \$6.50 per ton, thus giving us a revenue of \$600,000 each year from this source alone, or 20 per cent on our \$3,000,000 capitalization."

* * *

The Steamer Cacique, with a cargo of nitrate, arrived at San Francisco last week. The Cacique is an oil burner, and will, henceforth take on enough oil at the initial port to last the round trip to Chilean waters. The steamer took on a supply of oil at a Chilean port and at San Pedro on the trip up the coast.

* * *

The Columbia Oil Asphalt and Refining Co., it is said, has brought in a good well of light oil in the Higgins well near Carpenteria. There is 1,650 feet of oil in the 4½-inch casing. A break in the casing will cause a delay of several weeks before the well can be pumped.

The Rincon Oil Company, operating on the Allen property, has reached a depth of 350 feet and has found oil seepages. The well will be continued as rapidly as possible, working tower until completed.

* * *

The Central Oil Company has unloaded a carload of machinery on its property, the Gutierrez Rancho, near Rincon, Santa Barbara county. The first well has been located on the west side of the property near the creek.

* * *

A Dispatch from Reno, Nev., states that a well drilled near that city has come in with a quantity of oil at a depth of but seventy-five feet. The indications are said to be good for a productive oil field and considerable interest is centering upon the find.

* * *

An Oil Refinery at Coalinga is a late venture by prominent oil men in that district. The shortage of wood as fuel, together with its exorbitant cost, makes that commodity most unsatisfactory. Gasoline and distillate are the most desirable fuels to use in any hot climate and a local refinery would supply all demands of the district at a reasonable cost. A great deal of distillate is used throughout the oil district and the coming of a refinery is a most agreeable announcement. An exchange says: "One of the best distillate burners now in use for general household purposes is the invention of a Fresno man. It combines all the qualities of a perfect burner and can be had on reasonable terms. It is economical and so simple in construction that a child can be taught to manipulate it after one or two lessons. The promoters of the project have been assured of a ready sale for their entire output and are satisfied that the Coalinga refinery will be one of the best paying propositions in the entire valley."

* * *

The Half Million Dollar Steamer, Santa Maria, was saved from total destruction off the coast near Fort Point on the morning of the 14th. The Santa Maria is a splendid craft, built for the Union Oil Company at a cost of \$500,000, and had been lying at San Francisco until \$10,000 of work on her had been completed. Yesterday Captain Darling started to take her on her initial voyage to Port Harford, San Luis Obispo county. She was just off Fort Point, near the place the Alameda was wrecked, when her oil boilers balked. The vessel began to drift rapidly and would undoubtedly have heaved herself upon the rocks had it not been for the Sea Rover, which had just come through the heads after towing out the ship W. H. Macey. The captain of the tug saw the distress of the big vessel and quickly made for her, receiving a cast line. However, the Rover could not save the craft alone and word was sent to the city. Superintendent Landell of the oil company hurried out on the tug Sea Witch and the two tugs stayed by the Santa Maria for eleven hours.

* * *

The Tank Steamer Santiago, with a cargo of 11,000 barrels of crude oil, arrived at San Francisco from Monterey on the 15th.

* * *

The Southern Pacific Company has placed a contract for the construction of a \$1,500,000 pipe line between Vulca, five miles north of Bakersfield, and Port Costa, on the Carqueinez Straits. Dow & Co., of San Francisco, have the contract for the pumps and the Edgemore Company, of Los Angeles, will supply the boilers. Twenty-three pumping stations, numerous big steel storage tanks and an eight-inch standard wrought rifled pipe now being specially manufactured in the East, are features of the proposed construction. When the new oil pipe line is completed in January, 1908, no more oil tank cars will be hauled in freight trains through the San Joaquin valley. All northern and bay points and coast line points will be supplied direct from cars filled at Port Costa. This elimination of the oil tank car business from Bakersfield northward will release about 40 per cent of the oil tank cars now in service and permit them to be put into active use further along the lines. There are now 1,600 oil tank cars in Southern Pacific lines and the rifled pipe line will liberate about 700 for regular service in territory beyond the San Joaquin valley.

* * *

The Chemical Analysis of the oil from the Virgin River oil field, Utah, has just been received by this journal and will doubtless be of interest to oil men in general. It is as follows:

(a)—PHYSICAL—Thick, syrupy liquid, blackish-brown, in thin layers, garnet-red color. Characteristic, penetrating, disagreeable odor. No sediment. Specific gravity at 60 degrees F.: .9143—23.1 degrees B.

(b)—CHEMICAL—

Volatile below 212 degrees F.; gasoline, benzine, petroleum, etc.....	13.28
Volatile below 325 degrees F.; burning oils.....	17.02
Heavy lubricating and fuel oils (including paraffin, asphaltum, etc.)....	60.68
Residuum, approximately	9.00
Ash or mineral matter .....	.02

Total ..	100.00
Sulphur ..	1.42

Base—Asphaltum (chiefly) and paraffin.

Remarks—A heavy crude mineral oil containing excessive proportion of sulphur and a base asphaltum (chiefly) and paraffin.

The Steamship Whittier, with a cargo of 17,000 barrels of crude oil in bulk, arrived at San Francisco on the 7th instant. The cargo was laden at Port Harford.

Dr. Max Muhlberg, of Switzerland, who has been engaged since 1890 in making geological surveys and exploration of oil lands for the Royal Dutch Oil Company, arrived yesterday from the Orient on the liner Asia. The Royal Dutch Oil Company is the strongest competitor that the Standard Oil Company has in the world market, and in China and Japan competition between the Dutch concern and the Yankee octopus is keen and constant.

During the last three years Dr. Muhlberg has superintended much development work in Sumatra, Borneo and Java, where the oil production is great and constantly increasing. He prospected very thoroughly in the Celebes and Seran, but with little success. In the course of his travels he visited the interior and found the Dyaks or head hunters very friendly.

"If the foreign visitor," said Dr. Muhlberg, "will not interfere with their women the head butters will treat him well. Malay heads are the only ones they value for their intrinsic worth. They are very jealous, however,

of their women, but in that, as far as my travels have taught me, they differ from the Malays, including all the great fields of the West, in which the Kern county and the Coalinga fields will be given chief place. The need of such data has long been felt by oil men, and it is thought that this map, which will include section maps showing disposition of strata at various points, will do much to aid the industry.

Other men now at work are Dr. Ralph Arnold, the noted geologist, who is gathering data at Coalinga, and Prof. Robert Anderson, who is at present in the north. It will probably be a year before the work can be finished and the maps issued, and during this time Prof. Olisner will continue his work here.

Dr. Olisner also expects to make the information gained here the subject of a series of lectures which will be given at Stanford later. He is at present absent from the University under leave, and will not have any classes this year, though he still retains his connection with the college.

Word Comes From the Port Arthur mining camp of Ontario, Canada, which has not been affected by any labor troubles in the Cobalt district, that some 200 miners have drifted into Port Arthur from Cobalt. The Hanson Consolidated Silver mines, which are the largest operators in the Port Arthur camp, have given work to all these men because of the extensive improvements and developments on the properties.

The Hanson mines have received an important shipment of machinery, including a new assay plant and an air compressor of the latest pattern.



Lake of Oil, California Monarch, and Flowing Well, California New York Oil Co., Coalinga District

very little from other nations. They may have a more disagreeable way of manifesting their displeasure, but the traveler that minds his own business has nothing to fear from the Dyaks."

* * *

Dr. W. H. Olisner, Professor of Geology, Stanford University, has begun a complete geological survey for the United States government of the Kern River, Midway, Sunset and McKittrick oil fields. This afternoon he left for the Southern Pacific station in the Kern River fields, which he will make his headquarters for the present. Professor Olisner expects to be here for some months, and the work may take as much as a year. The work which will be done here will be preparatory to the issuance of a great underground

Both now are in full operation and as a result the work of the mines can be pushed with even greater rapidity than before.

A Party of Easterners, among whom was C. C. Hyatt, C. E. Pearce and Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Traill, of Boston, recently made an extended trip through the oil and mining districts of California visiting properties in which they were interested. They expressed themselves as being very much pleased with the progress made at their various company holdings with which they were entirely satisfied. They were astounded at the wonderful progress made in the rebuilding of the city and predicted a great future for the state in general.

Exports of Domestic Mineral Oil From the Pacific Ports of the United States, and Shipments to Hawaii and Alaska, during June, 1907

CUSTOMS, DISTRICTS	MINERAL OIL CRUDE		MINERAL OIL, REFINED OR MANUFACTURED							
			NAPHTHAS, ETC.		ILLUMINATING		LUBRICATING, ETC.		RESIDUUM, ETC.	
	Gallons	Dollars	Gallons	Dollars	Gallons	Dollars	Gallons	Dollars	Gallons	Dollars
Domestic Exports—										
Alaska.....							7	5		
Puget Sound.....	3,869	365	7,459	1,441	700	91	4,711	1,103		
San Diego.....					250	43			2,023	206
San Francisco.....			18,935	3,429	5,094,022	229,462	58,997	8,217	1,980	79
TOTAL DOMESTIC.....	3,869	365	26,394	4,870	5,094,972	229,596	63,715	9,325	4,003	285
Shipments to Hawaii—										
From Los Angeles.....	2,562,000	36,600	24,750	4,500						
" San Francisco.....	2,100,000	30,000	34,980	4,581	17,861	3,380	22,590	6,868		
Shipments to Alaska—										
From Puget Sound.....			40,418	7,728	18,937	4,005	9,577	4,030		
" San Francisco.....	1,554,000	22,200	60,540	10,848	2,485	417	2,150	955		

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Entered as second-class matter Nov. 5th, 1906, at the Post Office at San Francisco, Cal., under an Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Commissioner of Corporations Herbert Knox Smith, has published a sensational report, covering the aggressive competitive system of the Standard Oil Company for the past thirty-three years. This report is but a continuation of the one issued some time ago on the petroleum industry by James R. Garfield, now Secretary of the Interior, who at that time held the office of Commissioner of Corporations.

The cost to the Standard of producing oil, its margin of profit, the amount of dividends paid, are treated exhaustively by the commissioner, who points out that the company has engaged in what is tantamount to a monopoly of the petroleum industry since 1874, and that it has "labored consistently ever since to keep up the price of oil in the face of conditions which warranted considerably lower values."

Of the facts and statistics presented Mr. Smith says "they demonstrate the falsity of the historical claim of the Standard Oil Co., that by reason of its extraordinary efficiency it has brought prices to a point lower than would have been reached had business remained under normal competitive conditions in the hands of a number of comparatively smaller concerns," and he states further that "the claim of the Standard that its control of the business is due to its ability to maintain low prices because of superior efficiency is a complete misrepresentation of facts."

The commissioner in his letter to President Roosevelt transmitting his report states boldly that the Standard Oil Company during all the long period it has been responsible for the market has not reduced the margin of gross profit accruing from the purchase of crude oil and the sale of refined product; that, in fact, during the last eight years it has been actually raised.

The above referred to report, following closely upon the heels of Judge Lauder's fine of \$29,240,000 imposed against the monopoly, has had its telling effect upon the securities of the companies effected, as well as upon the minds of the reading public. Mr. Smith's report will doubtless be the basis of extraordinary legislation within the next few years, if, indeed, it is not the means of dissolving the Standard Oil Company, suit for which has already been brought before the federal courts.

It Has Been Called to Our Attention that we have been given a false impression in regard to a company concerning which several uncomplimentary articles have appeared in these columns. We refer to R. L. Bernier & Co., of Chicago, now handling some of the most meritorious securities of Nevada, numerous news items having appeared in this journal in the past touching upon the same. It is not the intention of the editors of this publication to maliciously harangue any person or company engaged in a legitimate business and conducting the same on a legitimate basis which seems to be the present status of the R. L. Bernier Company. We are willing to admit that our expressions were principally occasioned by personal prejudice, which, goaded on by false impressions in regards the securities handled, probably caused a worthy firm to suffer. Some of the stocks handled by R. L. Bernier & Co. are the "Little Florence," "Mohawk Florence," "Mohawk Gold Bar," "Mohawk Daisy" and the newer flotation, "Victor Wonder," all of which, the last excepted, are well known in the mining world. The "Victor Wonder" is said to be a good prospect and with development will doubtless prove to be a valuable property.

NEWSPAPER LAWS.

(Compiled from the United States postal laws and court decisions.)

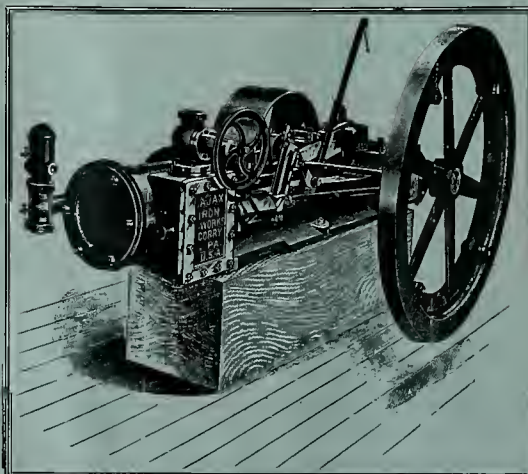
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7. The latest postal laws are such that newspaper publishers can arrest anyone for fraud who takes a paper and refuses to pay for it. Under this law the man who allows his subscription to run along for some time, unpaid, and then orders the postmaster to mark it "refused," and has a card sent notifying the publisher, lays himself liable to arrest and fine, the same as theft.

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NEVADA.

GOLDFIELD.

Ore shipments from the mines and leases of Goldfield district are recording a constant and consistent increase. June and July were the banner months of the year up to August, and this month, in turn, promises to lay all previous records in the shade.

The weeks which ended respectively on August 3 and August 10 scored tonnage shipments approximately 31 and 32 per cent above the average of all weeks to date in June, July and August, the prize months of the year, the average for those eleven weeks being 3,091 tons and the shipments for the weeks of August 3 and August 10 being respectively 4,044 and 4,074 tons.

In the following table, compiled from weekly reports, will be found the June and July shipments for every mine and lease in camp and the contributions in tons for the weeks ending on the first two Saturdays of this month:

	5 Weeks June.	4 Weeks July.	Week of Aug. 3.	Week of Aug. 10. 11 W'k.	Total
BLACK BUTTE, McKane lease.	190	...	...	...	190
COMBINATION FRACTION ..	40	103	42	...	185
CONSOLIDATED ..	4,116	687	105	40	4,948
Combination Mill	1,182	1,650	500	450	3,782
Frances Dump Lease	252	...	...	...	252
Hayes-Monette Dump lease.	...	479	145	130	754
Healy lease .....	...	6	...	...	6
Ish-Sheets lease	192	749	...	...	941
Loftus-Davis lease	480	323	...	...	803
Mohawk Mine	910	3,675	1,315	1,088	6,988
Mohawk-Comb. lease	294	2,500	450	693	3,937
Morton-Beesley lease	22	...	...	...	22
McNaughton lease	348	412	60	68	888
Oddie Dump lease	930	...	...	...	930
Red Top Mine	64	1,176	275	270	1,785
Reitz lease	284	105	...	...	389

DAISY	12	...	...	...	12
Daisy L. & M. lease .....	...	...	10	...	10
FLORENCE—					
Florence L. & M. lease	12	27	...	32	71
January Jones lease	61	...	...	...	61
Little Florence lease	730	1,114	20	34	1,898
Mohawk-Florence lease	471	...	375	390	1,236
Syndicate lease .....	...	...	...	25	25
JUMBO EXTENSION—					
Frances Mohawk lease .....	...	...	132	91	223
Higginson lease	137	109	130	95	471
Mohawk Jumbo lease	424	1,498	485	621	3,028
Hohawk Ledge lease .....	...	20	...	38	58
MAY QUEEN .....	...	...	...	9	9
SANDSTORM, lease .....	...	21	...	...	21
ST. IVES, Codd lease	42	33	...	...	75
Totals	11,193	14,687	4,044	4,074	33,998

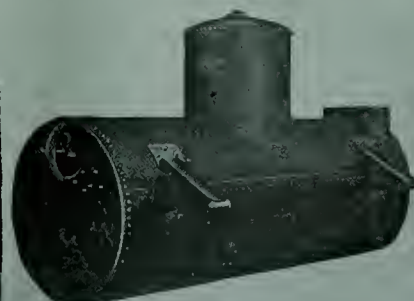
August is repeating the record of July in recording steady advance in prices of mining shares. When the transactions of July were checked up it was found that the market had made through that month a net gain of 11.15 per cent in quotations of active stocks sold on the Goldfield Mining Stock exchange. August promises to do even better, the score for the last week of July and the first two weeks of August showing a net advance from the first to the last weeks of that period of approximately 18 per cent.

The following table gives the closing quotations upon every security which recorded sales every week of the three listed. Of the total of forty-one such stocks eleven declined an average of 9.77 per cent, two just held even and twenty-eight advanced an average of 29.18 per cent, the net gain thus accomplished being a little over 18 per cent:

Company.	July 27.	Aug. 3.	Aug. 10.	Per Cent Decline.
Daisy ..	\$2.10	\$2.00	\$1.60	23.81
Gold Bar65	.51	.50	23.08
C. O. D.62	.49	.50	19.35

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Bulldog06	.05	.05	16.67
Florence	5.53	5.55	5.10	7.78
Bumblebee09½	.09½	.09	5.29
Combination Fraction	2.26	2.35	2.18	3.54
Atlanta .....	.62	.65	.60	3.23
Nevada Hills	6.25	6.00	6.05	3.20
Triangle .....	.21½	.20½	.21¼	1.16
Consolidated	8.15	8.75	8.12	.37

Average, eleven stocks.....				9.77
Goldfield Midway .....	.10	.10	.10	
Nevada Champion .....	.35	.35	.35	

Per Cent
Advance.

Florence Extension .....	.36	.42	.36½	1.39
Jumbo Extension	1.83	1.90	1.88	2.73
Red Hills .....	.58	.70	.61	5.17
Atlanta .....	.62	.65	.64	5.79
Goldfield Columbia .....	.45	.40	.48	6.67
Adams .....	.13¾	.12	.15	7.14
Mohawk Ledge .....	.21	.25¼	.23	9.52
Coming Nation .....	.09½	.08¾	.10½	10.53
Combination .....	.18	.17½	.20	11.11
Kewanas .....	.72	.70	.80	11.11
Black Butte Extension .....	.08	.08¼	.09	12.50
Columbia Mountain Extension .....	.04	.04½	.04½	12.50
Lone Star .....	.20	.21	.22½	12.50
Golden Boulder .....	.23	.23	.26	13.04
Portland .....	.22	.22	.25	13.64
Blue Bull .....	.35	.33½	.40	14.29
Great Bend Extension .....	.13½	.15	.16	18.52
Empire .....	.09¾	.10¾	.12	23.08
Crackerjack .....	.18¼	.19¾	.22½	23.29
Red Top Extension .....	.23	.25	.29	26.09
Diamondfield .....	.26	.26	.33	26.92
Dixie .....	.07¼	.07	.09½	31.03
Round Mountain .....	.70	.85	.96	37.14
Grandma .....	.15	.16¾	.20¾	38.33
Yellow Tiger .....	.20	.21	.28½	42.50
C. O. D. M. & L. ....	.02½	.02½	.03¾	50.00
Great Bend Fraction .....	.01¾	.01¾	.04¼	142.86
Fairview Eagle .....	.65	.73	2.00	207.69

Average, twenty-eight stocks 29.18

Some of the inside facts brought to outside attention by the recent visit to the Consolidated mines of Bernard M. Baruch and some of his associates from New York and Europe are that the big merger corporation of Goldfield is one of the most magnificent ore producers, present and future, among the mines of the world, that the company is not only free of debt but will shortly declare a life-sized dividend upon the 3,270,000 shares issued and has a cash

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reserve of about ten millions of dollars, available after Baruch has taken up his option on a million shares of the security, this nest egg to be deposited at interest and to be drawn against only for the erection of reduction works and the supply of such other mechanical improvements as may be needed. There is probably no truth in the rumor that Baruch, who advanced a million dollars to the Consolidated at the time of the purchase of the Combination and who in consideration was given an option on a million shares of the stock at \$7.75, has been granted an extension of his option from the 12th of next January to the 1st of next June; but that there has been inspired utmost confidence among those who should be most intimately familiar with the corporate and physical status of Consolidated Mines is indicated by the fact that officials of that company are buying heavily of the security at a price around \$8.65. Some time ago Baruch placed in France 100,000 shares of his 1,000,000 option stock and is allowing others of his friends to get in on what he evidently deems a good thing. It has been definitely decided to build as large and as fine a mill as the resources of the mines may demand and to that end the most eminent of America's metallurgists are being retained to examine the diggings and report their advices.

Meanwhile the production of Goldfield Consolidated moves on at a pace unprecedented, though the chief bent of present developments is toward a blocking out of the riches present, rather than an effort at extraction for the market. A recent carload of ore from the workings was found to contain fifty tons of rock worth \$25,000, while not long previously there was shipped by Consolidated a whole trainload of ore that averaged \$600 per ton.

Four cars of \$100 ore, not counting the picture product, is the average daily output of the Mohawk, probably the most famous of the Consolidated possessions. On the 450-foot level the fifteen feet of fabulously rich quartz not only holds its own but grows in proved wealth with every additional foot of exploitation. In the Kalfus shaft on the Mohawk Combination lease a station has been cut at a depth of 285 feet and drifts have started both ways on the ledge. That lease is likely to be among the new dividend payers of the district.

At a depth of 260 feet the east drift on the Red Top, another of the Consolidated's bonanzas, has tapped a new high-grade shoot equal to the richest bodies in that property. The Combination is bigger than ever before known and systematic development is being generously rewarded at the Jumbo and

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the Goldfield Mining, all these being among the merged holdings of the Goldfield Consolidated Mines Company.

The Warner Stewart Company, of Chicago, has taken over the old Truett lease on Consolidated's O. K. Fraction, where a 300-foot shaft will be continued to the 700-foot level in search of the extension of the Florence ledge recently uncovered by the Rogers lease. Several leases are showing exceptional netivity on the Goleconda, a Consolidated claim, and the three-compartment shaft at the Laguna, another, is being lowered with all possible dispatch, while on the Victor the lease of the Victor Consolidated Leasing and Mining Company, operating on block 8, adjoining block 7, upon which the owning company is working, is sinking a deep shaft. On Consolidated's Rustler Fraction the Barnes and Alamo leases are going down after the extension of the Rogers high grade.

The latest rich strike on the Florence mine was made by the Rogers-Goldfields Syndicate lease and each day's work there since the high-grade was encountered proves the treasure of greater extent. It was upon the 310-foot level that the pay shoot was caught by drift on the ledge, which is at least 25 feet wide and carries a wide belt that is good for assays ranging from \$40 to \$3,000 per ton. Half the lease is incorporated as the Syndicate and half is owned by Rogers and associates, the two fractions having now agreed to call it the Rogers-Goldfields Syndicate lease. The same people own the O. K. lease on the Consolidated. A horse that came into the ledge this week has been found to be of no serious proportions and excellent ore is again being sacked for shipment. At the same time those in control are sinking to a much greater depth.

A \$100,000 dividend, declared by the Mohawk Florence lease on the Florence, was made payable August 10 and will be speedily followed by others of equal size. Within the last thirty days this lease took out over \$250,000 worth of high-grade. It is a sub-lease of the Little Florence and the same company owns other leases on the C. O. D. and the Poleverde claim of the Jumbo Extension.

In the month of July the Little Florence lease on the Florence produced \$219,821.11 worth of ore and in two weeks has paid out about \$200,000 in dividends. A new body of extraordinary rich ore has been uncovered by a winze that is sinking from the 250-foot level.

The value of the ore shipped by the Florence Leasing and Mining Company's Florence lease in July is \$3,851.36. A winze is now sinking from the 385-foot level on a ledge eighteen inches of which runs \$250 per ton.

The Pollard lease on the Florence has its shaft down 350 feet and on the 330 level is drifting in fair values.

The south extension of the Little Florence ledge is the object of cross-cutting on the 300-foot level at the Baby Florence lease.

A portion of the Rogers leasing ground was bought by the Chicago lease on the Florence, where development energy is being spent in search of the same ledge. The shaft that is sinking is now 160 feet deep and soon cross-cutting will aim for the tapping of the 20-foot ledge exposed by the winze on the Little Florence lease.

Six hundred feet of crosscutting on the 250 and 380 level at the Hopkins lease on the Florence has revealed some promising values.

Ore that averages \$20 per ton is uncovered at a depth of 250 feet on the Florence Ledge lease.

A depth of 350 feet has been reached in the workings of the Florence Goldfield Red King Claim Leasing Company.

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Wisconsin capitalists have taken hold of the Queen Florence lease, formerly known as the Stevens and located on the Cornishman claim, near the January Jones. The shaft is 250 feet deep.

On the 300 level the Kirby lease on the Florence is crosscutting for the ledge.

Royalties that are now pouring into the coffers of the Jumbo Extension will undoubtedly result shortly in the declaring of a dividend by that corporation. The Mohawk Jumbo lease on the Wedge claim of Jumbo Extension has paid about \$25,000 in royalties and has fairly started on its production career. It is now sending to market ninety tons daily of average \$50 per ton ore, produced \$105, 442.91 in July and will before long declare a 10-cent dividend.

In July the Higginson lease on the same claim of Jumbo Extension produced \$14,026.59 and has paid to the parent corporation \$4,500 in royalties.

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The Frances-Mohawk lease on Jumbo Extension's Wedge claim has shipped about 200 tons of \$100 ore and has an immense body of high-grade uncovered in two raises from the 365 level, picked samples running as high as \$10,000 per ton.

There have been shipped forty tons of \$300 ore by the Mohawk Ledge lease on the Wedge claim of the Jumbo Extension group, six grab samples from the most recent strike having ranged in value per ton from \$1,027.13 to \$12,816, the average of the lot being \$4,048.86 per ton. This ore is on the 310-foot level and down to that depth there is \$200,000 worth of it in sight. Crosscuts for the same bodies are being driven on the 410-foot level.

The shaft of the Poleverde Mining and Leasing Company on the Poleverde claim of the Jumbo Extension estate is sinking for the 300.

On the Poleverde claim the Jumbo Wonder leases has cut what is known as the Velvet ledge on the 200-foot level, there being three feet of ore in which are stringers of high-grade.

The Jumbo Extension Leasing and Mining Company, operating on the Poleverde claim, has reorganized, with Robert Toplitz and Robert B. Todd now in the saddle. The shaft is 290 feet deep and there are 400 feet of crosscutting to the credit of the rejuvenated corporation. The life of the lease has been extended until next March.

The Kewanas has come to the front with an ore strike that is of utmost importance not only to that one property but to the entire section of the district in its vicinity, about a half mile northeast of the Red Top. The

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CHAPTER HEADINGS

The Birth of an Industry; The Rise of the Standard Oil Company; The Oil Wars of 1872; "An Unholy Alliance"; Laying the Foundations of a Trust; Strengthening the Foundations; The Crisis, 1878; The Compromise of 1880; The Fight for the Seaboard Pipe Line; Cutting to Kill; The War on the Rebate; The Buffalo Case; The Standard Oil Company and Politics; The Breaking Up of the Trust; A Modern War for Independence; The Price of Oil; The Legitimate Greatness of the Standard Oil Company; Conclusion.

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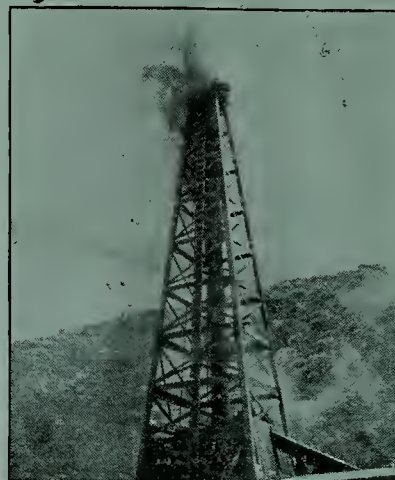
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company workings in a winze that is dropping from a drift from the bottom of the incline shaft have uncovered eight feet of ore that is all of shipping quality, without sorting. In addition to tempting values of auriferous sort the ore carries as high as 9 per cent copper. The product is being stacked up for the market and the incline shaft is to be continued at once 200 feet deeper, the company having equipped itself to handle the water encountered, the present flow amounting to about 15,000 gallons daily. The late disclosure was made at a vertical depth of about 420 feet.

High-grade is being sacked for the smelters and milling dirt is being dumped for the feeding of the company plant to be built at the workings of the Daisy Mines syndicate, which is pushing developments with all possible dispatch in its main diggings and has taken under the company wing the Truett and Peer leases. The Daisy Leasing and Mining Company, going by the title of the Todd lease, already a shipper, has uncovered another body of marketable ore on the opposite side of its shaft from the strike which has furnished its smelter product to date. The new find is of an entirely different sort of sulphide quartz that runs better than \$100 per ton. Not content with the two separate shoots of shipping dirt, the Todd lease is sending its shaft from the 200-foot, where these revelations were made, to the 300 level. The last shipment made by this lease ran about \$500 per ton.

Work on the big ledge, averaging about \$50 per ton, struck on the 200-foot level at the Rochester, three miles east of Goldfield, brings a constant improvement in the appearance of the ore. The Rochester promises to establish itself among the new shippers of the district and the Etawanda lease on the Etawanda claim, adjoining it on the southeast, has come to the front with a strike of \$200 ore at an advantageous stopping depth.

There seems no doubt but that the Simmerone Mining and Leasing Company in its lease on the famous old Simmerone mine has caught the ore shoot which provided shipping material in the early days of the camp. Values are irregular as yet in the drifts on the ledge but the pay streak is continuous and those in charge are confident it will lead to the fabulous bodies of pioneer days. This lease also owns outright a favorably located fraction of ground near its leasing block.

Some pay ore has been exposed on the Blue Bull within the last few days, but neither the company workings nor any of the leases has yet found the shoot in place.

It is reported that the Dixie is soon to resume activity. It is one of the promotions of W. F. Bond & Company, lying in the eastern section of the district and having an enormous body of milling ore cut to a depth of 360 feet. Reports went out that Bond & Company were financially embarrassed in June, but the senior member, W. F. Bond, has returned from a visit home and states that such rumors were absolutely false. He is one of the heavy owners in Fairview Eagle, adjoining Nevada Hills, Fairview district, where there has been made one of the most sensational strikes of the year, Eagle stock having this week mounted in two days from 80 cents to \$1.40.

The affairs of J. C. Kind, J. B. Hedrick and J. A. Morris, promoters of the Mohawk Annex, bid fair to be straightened out in a short time. Suit was brought against them, the complaint alleged that they misappropriated the funds of the corporation.

Normal values, that are thought to be leading to something good, are found in the workings of the Red Hills Mining and Leasing Company on the Red Hills.

Several leases were recently granted on the Sandstorm, the maiden mine of the district, from which a recent shipment was made.

The Cold lease remains the only present shipper on the St. Ives.

On the Sunrise lease on the Velvet the Combined Mining and Leasing Company has tapped what appears to be the extension of the St. Ives ledge.

BULLFROG.

Before the coming of cool weather the Bullfrog Goldfield and Las Vegas & Tonopah railroads will have completed fine freight and passenger depots in Rhyolite. Rails of the latter route have been laid from this place northward to a point beyond Bonnie Clare, half way to Goldfield. Tracklayers on the Tonopah & Tidewater, coming up from the Santa Fe, are in sight of Rhyolite and the Ash Meadows Water Company, having completed its pipe line to the Borax Smith railroad, is now extending to Greenwater and Lee. All this construction work, added to the mines' steady operation and the building of reduction works in camp, lends to the busy air of the district.

The main tunnel at the California Bullfrog, driving for a large and fertile fissure, has cut several fairly promising blind leads en route and is nearing its destination. Over in the Funeral range this company has recently acquired two claims upon which veins have been opened in five places, there being two feet of ore that averages at least \$50 per ton and sixteen inches of it that varies in value from \$50 to \$200 per ton. By October these claims will be shipping. An abundance of water is one of the advantages of the new camp.

Tonopah operators who own the Francis Bullfrog are finding milling ore in their main shaft, which is still in a badly broken formation but promises with greater depth to uncover the ore in place.

Permanent development has been ordered upon the Gold Hill by H. T. Band, of San Francisco, its chief owner.

At the bottom of the shaft on the Hinkle the formation is of placer character, average values running about \$40 per ton.

A compressor and air drills are to be provided at the workings of the Homestake-King Consolidated and later a mill will be built, the company having already developed at Mud Springs a flow of 600 gallons of water per minute. It is estimated that above the 500-foot level in the Homestake mine there is a million tons of ore blocked out that is worth easily \$10 per ton, the reserve worth \$10,000,000. The main drift is out 900 feet on the 400-foot level, but the shaft is down 540 feet and another drift is following ore at a depth of 500 feet. On the 400 level 27 feet of ore runs \$33.50 per ton and the richest pay shoot is good for \$200.

The 50-foot crosscut tunnel on the Jim Dandy has penetrated the hill forty feet of its projected drive for the ledge. Some stringers of ore have been cut. Croppings show gold in small percentage.

Drifts and crosscuts at a vertical depth of 300 feet on the Mayflower have demonstrated an ore body approximately 25 feet wide, all of at least a milling sort and some of shipping quality. A depth of 400 feet is being approached by the main shaft.

Bullfrog's first steam hoist has been placed in commission at the Montgomery Shoshone, the water to feed it having been developed in the mine. Crude oil is utilized for fuel. Pumps will be shipped to care for the excess flow of water and the big shaft will continue to great depth without interruption. The Shoshone mill will be ready for business by the time the power company has its electric current available for use.

Characteristic green ore appears in the bottom of the Original Bullfrog's main shaft, sinking for the ledge and apparently nearing it.

The latest development on the Pioneer workings is the cutting at 80 feet depth by a 165-foot crosscut tunnel of the main ledge, yielding average returns of \$6 per ton. This revelation has been made 600 feet from the original strike and thus proves the continuity of values for that distance. In the original workings the ledge is 27 feet wide and averages \$10 per ton. There a winze is sinking for greater depth on the lead and the new find will be followed by the crosscut tunnel that discovered it.

In a very short time the crosscut from the bottom of the 200-foot winze that was dropped from the lower level on Tramp Consolidated's Denver property should reach the rich zone for which it is aiming. Uncovering of pay ore at this point will prove one of the district's most conclusive demonstrations of permanency.

MANHATTAN.

Before the 1st of September it is expected that there will be delivered to Manhattan all the parts and necessary material for the prompt completion of the custom mill which the Manhattan Ore Reduction and Refining Company is building on Mustang hill. Virtually all the excavations and grading for the plant are now completed and the masonry walls are up, with the batteries in place on their foundations. Ore bins are being built, foundations are about ready for the tube mill equipment and carpenters are at work on the main structure, held back by the slow service of the railroad. Engine parts, pumps, filter plant and cyanide tanks are on the road. The reduction works even

now have enough ore awaiting treatment to keep the plant running full capacity.

Captain C. E. Mayne has resumed operations at the American Flag, just west of the Independence, where a shaft will be sunk on the ore. Other properties in which he is interested and which he promises immediate attention are the American, Emerald, Silver Pick and United States.

After thoroughly timbering its diggings the Blue Jay is again sinking for the west extension of the Whale ledge.

At a depth of 165 feet the main shaft on the Breyfogle has entered the ledge for which it was sunk. The extent of the find is not yet determined, but the first six feet of the ore gave assays up toward the \$100 mark and the values seem to increase as the workings near the footwall. Lateral development will be taken up at a depth of 200 feet, for which the shaft is making.

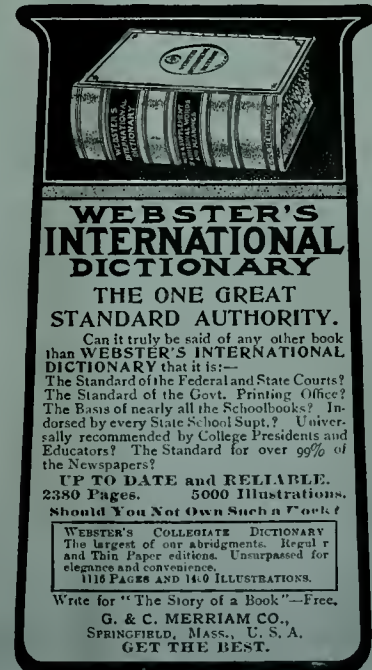
Many leases are supplementing company activity on the wide acres of the Dexter group. The company shaft on Litigation Hill is down 65 feet on ore much of which is of a shipping grade. On the Union No. 4 claim the Cram lease at 45 feet depth struck a ledge that contains two feet of \$200 ore which is being sacked for the market. The entire width of the vein is known to exceed eight feet and all of it will pay to mill. Near by the Rose lease started a 50-foot shaft for the same matter and got the ledge at 20 feet, at which depth it is identical in appearance with the Cram vein the same distance from the surface. Shipping ore is present in the Pioneer and Big Mogul lease workings on the Turtle Dove and upon that domain the Doane, Gould and Wilson leases are sinking. The Pioneer is crosscutting from the 60-foot station of its shaft and has started another vertical some distance away, a trench between the two having exposed twelve feet of promising ore. The Mogul workings are 50 feet deep.

Ledge matter fills the bottom of the 100-foot shaft on the Gold Bar, backed by Los Angeles men of means.

Thirty to fifty feet of additional driving should carry the 70-foot tunnel on the Gold Crest to the extension of the Crescent-Eureka ledge, which is yielding high values in the sulphides.

All the ore that is coming from the Granny diggings is of either shipping or milling variety, not a pound of waste being cast over the dumps. The newest workings are down 35 feet upon a recently discovered seven-foot ledge that pays from the top.

Plows and scrapers that are feeding a dry-wash placer device are reaping a harvest for the Giffen lease on the Indian Camp. About seventy-



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five tons of the surface dirt are handled daily. It is all rich in gold and the appliance in use is said to save a large per cent of the mineral contents. Indian Camp promises to develop into one of the big producers of the district. Both the other properties of the Sullivan Trust Company, the Jumping Jack and the Stray Dog, are being thoroughly developed and As-You-Like-It will soon be in line for some of the good things going.

A power hoist and two shifts of miners are making gratifying headway in the sinking of the Mayflower shaft to the 300-foot level. Mayflower has proved inside its lines and the extension of the rich ledge from which ore has been sacked on the Annie Laurie claim of the Manhattan Mining Company.

Sulphides form the floor of the Mineral Hill's shaft, which has been re-timbered for further sinking.

On the 224-foot level the Nemo is crosscutting for the ledge that was opened on the 100-foot.

Specimen ore such as has been uncovered on the Paymaster is found on the Rob Roy, which activity has resumed at the order of Captain Mayue.

Recent samplings at the Rocklin showed per-ton values from \$20 to \$600. There is on at that estate a lively campaign of development.

Manhattan Sedan has held its annual election of officers and outlined the policy of future exploitation.

Every week's work on the Thanksgiving adds to the proofs of that bonanza's richness. Energy is confined to development, but the dirt that comes from the workings is of such character as to pay to keep either for the smelters or the mill that is being built within 400 feet of the shaft. Already there is talk of a Thanksgiving dividend, but up to this time it is impossible to find verification. That bread money will follow speedily upon the beginning of regular treatment of the milling ore seems a plausible speculation.

FAIRVIEW.

A true fissure vein of eleven to twelve feet between perfect andesite walls, the ledge pierced at a vertical depth of 200 feet by a 100-foot cross-cut, the entire lead of a sort that will ship at large profit without sorting and the body being generously bestudded with specimen chunks and streaks whose per-tonnage contents in gold, silver and copper run to the thousands—that is in brief the latest strike on the Fairview Eagle, Fairview district, than which no greater mineral discovery has been made in Nevada these latter days.

J. W. C. Wilson, a mining superintendent of extended Nevada experience and a practical man of mines who is little given to ill founded enthusiasm or gush, has returned to Goldfield from a special junket to Fairview, having been commissioned by local interests to see and verify

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the strike reported a few days previous to his departure. He states unequivocally that the half had not been told, that a month ago the Nevada Hills, adjoining the Eagle, was without question as magnificent a mine as lay under the broiling Nevada sun and that Fairview Eagle is in every particular its peer.

Sulphides are regularly distributed across the eleven to twelve feet of ore. Six feet of the mass yields to cold blooded sampling, so severe that it is almost unfair, from \$150 to \$175 per ton and the balance averages \$50 to \$60. Whether the total valuation of a given sample is \$50 or \$500 per ton, three-fourths of it is invariably found to be silver and the copper content is from two to three per cent.

Coincident with the tapping of the ledge there was struck a flow of water sufficient to seriously retard further exploration on this level until there shall arrive pumping machinery which has been ordered or the stream shall be proved to come from a pocket which in a comparatively short time would drain itself.

Where exposed the Fairview Eagle ledge trends about forty degrees east of north, straight from the direction of the Knox lease on Nevada Hills, where two hoists are lifting shipping ore to the surface, and Mr. Wilson inclines to the opinion that Eagle has found the northeast extension of the Nevada Hill's main ore system. Adjoining Fairview Eagle on the north and east is the Fairview Aztec, toward which the rich zone is heading, and in line beyond the Aztec lie the Hailstone and the Eagle's Nest. The Aztec and the Eagle's Nest are both working feverishly for the exposure at substantial depth of this same ledge, Aztec having already cut stringers of fabulous enrichment in its main working shaft and Eagle's Nest catching occasional bunches of shipping rock. The Hailstone will take up its campaign of exploitation within a few days.

Fairview Eagle is owned largely by the Nixon-Wingfield controllers of the Goldfield Consolidated Mines company in Goldfield and aside from their holdings are blocks of stock sufficiently bulky to make rich men of their owners, according to the rate at which the shares have been advancing since there came to headquarters the tidings of the latest find upon those premises.

JOHNNIE.

Supplies and machinery for the new mill of the Johnnie Consolidated Mining Company are being hauled into the camp as fast as three twelve-horse teams can freight from Amargosa, a distance of only twelve miles. Six carloads of lumber for the mill, mine timbers, the new hoisting engine, hoist, pipe line, rock breakers, mill equipment and accessories are now on the ground. Advances have been received from Fairbanks, Morse & Co., stating that the large power engine for the batteries together with the hundred horse-power engine and compressor plant will be ready for shipment within ninety days. Elliott, Drescher & Co., of Prescott, Ariz., have contracted to begin work on the erection of the mill within forty-eight hours after the notice is received by them of the arrival of the batteries. The mill site is now completed having been blasted largely out of solid rock formation. One hundred and ninety barrels of cement have been used in making battery foundations.

Developments are now being pushed on the right 100-foot level and as soon as compressor plant is installed, a continuous drive will be made from the 500 level through the entire western portion of the company's property and thus open at depth the rich ore shoots previously worked by leasers, and whose leases were cancelled when the control changed hands.

D. G. Doubleday, the San Francisco broker, who heads the syndicate that control the big property, has opened up three of the richest pay shoots ever found in the state of Nevada on the Crown Point Globe property. While no one but employees are admitted to the property, it has leaked out here that they have sacked over \$100,000 of high-grade ore during the past week.

RECENT PATENTS.

The following patents, recently granted, of interest to the oil trade, are reported expressly for The Pacific Mining & Oil Reporter by J. M. Nesbit, patent attorney, Park Building, Pittsburg, Pa., from whom printed copies may be procured for 15 cents each:

- Chain wrench, Henry J. Kahne, Ashland, Ky., 856,589.
- Casing-head, Henry Auchu, Emporium, Pa., 858,321.
- Clamping-ring for pipe-couplings, Jas. Clark, Bradford, Pa., assignor to S. R. Dresser Manufacturing Co., same place, 858,360.
- Oil and water well valve, Lafayette Durkee and George Walter, Los Angeles, Cal., 858,647.
- Anchor-packer, Chas. M. Heeter, Butler, Pa., 859,060.
- Oil well packer, Wm. H. Larkin, Butler, and John D. Brooder, Kane, Pa., 859,304.
- Pump-power, Herbert H. Ice, Montpelier, Ind., 859,451.
- Fishing tool for oil and artesian wells, Herbert M. Smith, McMin, Pa., 859,700.
- Device for raising and lowering pipes in bored wells, Carl Mana, Sandberg, Germany, 859,825.

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 Pipe-clamp, Geo. S. Benedict, Kiugsland, Tex., \$61,078.
 Packing for pumps for oil wells, etc., Fortes M. Klechner, Caney, Kan., \$61,127.
 Drill-forgo, Lewis G. Ross, San Francisco, Cal., \$61,905.
 Underreamer, Edward Double, Los Angeles, Cal., \$62,317.
 Hydraulic drill and reamer, Herman Bennerscheidt, Anaheim, Cal., \$62,381.
 Fluid-packed pump, Edmund J. Feeny, Ottawa, Ill., \$62,456.
 Sand-bailer, Urban Mong, Tionesta, Pa., \$62,499.

EUROPEAN OIL MARKET.

Russian Position.

The production of crude oil at Baku during the month of June old style was good, amounting to 39,498,138 poods; this being for a short month was very satisfactory, as the production for the previous month of thirty-one days was only 39,708,452 poods. A further feature of the production for June is that only 9,500 poods were obtained from spouters. The position at Baku remains satisfactory, and work is progressing quietly.

Owing to the large production there has been a decline in the quotations for crude petroleum and its products during the past fortnight. Crude petroleum for prompt delivery has fallen one copeck per pood to 31½ copecks per pood, whilst for forward delivery sellers are now making no offers.

Residuals for prompt delivery, after advancing to 32½ copecks per pood, have now fallen back to 31 copecks per pood, a drop of one copeck per pood during the fortnight; whilst for delivery during the navigation of the Volga the quotation is now 31 copecks per pood, also a drop of one copeck per pood.

Kerosene free on rail Baku for prompt delivery, for which sellers were asking ridiculous prices, has fallen during the fortnight 3½ copecks per pood to 42 copecks per pood; whilst for forward delivery the quotation is also 42 copecks per pood free on rail Baku.

Kerosene f. o. b. vessel on the Caspian Sea for delivery to the Interior of Russia by the Volga is also quoted at 42 copecks per pood, a drop of 3 copecks per pood during the fortnight.

Indian Market Report.

There was very little change in the quotations for lamp oils in the Indian markets during the past fortnight, although a slight advance has been made in the Bombay and Karachi markets in some of the oils. The quotation for American oil in bulk in Karachi was slightly weaker. The deliveries have been somewhat less than for the previous fortnight.

The quotations were as follows:

BOMBAY—		Rupees.			
American case oil.....	4.	12.	0.		
Russian case oil	4.	4.	0.		
“Elephant” oil in tins.....	3.	13.	0.		
Sumatra “Rising Sun” in tins.....	3.	13.	0.		
Borneo oil in bulk.....	2.	13.	0.		
Burmah oil in bulk	2.	14.	0.		
KARACHI—					
Americau case oil	4.	1.	0.	4.	2. 0.
Burmah oil in tins.....	3.	6.	0.		
Borneo oil in tins.....	3.	6.	0.		
Sumatra oil in bulk.....	3.	2.	0.		
American oil in bulk.....	3.	1.	0.	3.	2. 0.

CALCUTTA—

American case oil	4.	8.	0.
Russian case oil	4.	4.	0.
Burmah oil in bulk.....	2.	14.	0.
Borneo oil in bulk.....	2.	14.	0.
Sumatra oil in bulk.....	3.	3.	0.
American oil in bulk.....	3.	3.	0.

English Market Report.

During the past fortnight there has been no change in the quotation for Russian and American lamp oils on the London and Liverpool markets. The deliveries have remained small, and for July are smaller than for June. The Liverpool market is firm, but the London market has a weaker tendency. The quotations were as follows:

London—Russian oil, 5½d.@5¼d. ex wharf in barrels; American oil, 6¼d.@6½d., ex wharf in barrels.

Liverpool—Russian oil, 6d., ex wharf in barrels; American oil, 6¼d.@7d., ex wharf in barrels.

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OIL TRADE IN BRITISH INDIA.

The Burma Oil Company, Enlarging Its Facilities, Aims at Monopoly.

Concerning the oil trade of British India, Special Agent W. A. Gram Clark writes:

"The oil mills of the Burma Oil Company are very large and are situated at Poozoondonag, located on the river a short distance below Rangoon. This is the third largest oil company in the world, but fears foreign competition, and so far has succeeded in blocking all efforts to secure permission to erect storage tanks at Rangoon. This forces its rivals to import all oil in cars instead of in tank steamers, which puts the Standard at a disadvantage. At the same time the Burma Oil Company is enlarging its facilities and improving the quality of its oil, so as to gain the complete monopoly of the Indian trade. It commenced its own transport in tank steamers in 1900, and has raised a fleet of vessels of a capacity of 500,000 gallons each. It is established "ocean" installations for bulk oil at Rangoon, Chittagong, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Marmagao and Karachi, and has besides for the distribution of its oils a network of minor installations all over India. The exports of kerosene oil continue to increase rapidly, amounting to a total of 52,926,407 gallons, of a value of \$8,568,900, in 1905-6, as against 16,542,432 gallons valued at \$2,654,038 in 1901-2. A high grade of water-white oil is now locally refined and claimed to equal that from America. Burma batching oil is largely used in the jute mills of Bengal. At present Burma exports little fuel oil, though this is used in the refineries and tank steamers of the Burma Oil Company, and on several of the Irawaddy Flotilla Company steamers. Consignments of petroleum have been sent to India, but as yet on a very small scale. A sharp decline in the general trade with the Straits Settlements in 1905-6 and an increase of the trade with Java were both largely due to the same cause—the fact of a direct steamship line being established to Java. Trade that was formerly credited to the Straits Settlements is now credited to Java and other countries. Part of the trade credited to Belgium and Holland is undoubtedly German trade that was shipped from ports of these countries.

LATE QUOTATIONS.

LOS ANGELES STOCK EXCHANGE.

Following are the latest quotations for stocks of oil companies listed on the Los Angeles Stock Exchange.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Associated Oil	30.00	30.25	Globe10	.15
Brookshire Oil	3.50	Olinda Land Co09½	.11

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"BALAKANI" [5,200 tons], "CAUCASIAN" [6,600 tons],
"EUPLECTELA" [5,000 tons], "ROCKLIGHT," [4,100
tons] "TURBO" [5,100 tons], "PINNA" [7,800 tons]

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Central	1.00	1.15	Reed Crude12	.19½
Columbia81¾	.83	Rice Ranch Oil Co. ..	2.00	2.31
Continental16¾	.17½	Union	185.00	195.00
Elk Con. Oil Co. ....	.50	.50	United Petroleum ..	...	350.00
Fullerton Oil .. .. .	.39	...	Western Union	430.00	465.00

CALIFORNIA STOCK & OIL EXCHANGE.

Following are the latest quotations for stocks of oil companies listed on the California Stock and Oil Exchange:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Amalgamated Oil .....	...	1.00	Nevada County .....	...	.50
Associated Oil Tr. Cer. ..	30.25	...	Occidental of W. Va. ....	...	.03
Chicago Crude .. .. .	.07	...	Peerless	3.00	...
Claremont .. .. .	.75	...	Pittsburg .. .. .	.05	...
Esperanza .. .. .	.50	...	S. F. & McKittrick	3.50	...
Fulton .. .. .	...	2.00	Sovereign .. .. .	...	.25
Graciosa .. .. .	...	5.00	Sterling	1.80	1.90
Imperial	15.00	...	Superior .. .. .	...	.25
Independence .. .. .	.22	...	Thirty-Three .. .. .	...	5.00
Junction .. .. .	.16	.17	West Shore	2.50	...
Kern .. .. .	.10	...	Wolverine .. .. .	.35	...
Monarch of Arizona .....	.08	.08	W. K. Oil Co. ....	.25	...
Monte Cristo .. .. .	.50	.56			

SAN FRANCISCO STOCK & EXCHANGE BOARD.

Following are the latest quotations for stocks of mining companies listed on the San Francisco Stock and Exchange Board:

CALIFORNIA.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
B. Hill M. Co.	2.50	...	Excel Mt. Cop.	1.75	...
Cent. Eureka .. .. .	.09	...	Southern Belle .. .. .	...	.13

NEVADA.

Tonopah District.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Belmont	3.00	3.10	MacNamara .. .. .	.21	...
California .. .. .	.04	.06	Midway .. .. .	.70	.74
Cash Boy .. .. .	.04	.06	Montana	3.00	3.05
Esperanza .. .. .	...	.01	Mont. Midway Ex. ....	.02	.03
Gold Anchor .. .. .	.11	.13	Mon. Pitts. Ex. ....	.08	.09
Golden Crown .. .. .	...	.08	North Star .. .. .	.18	...
Gold Mt. .. .. .	.02	.03	Ohio Tonopah .. .. .	...	.03
Gold Mt. Con. ....	...	.02	Ohio Tonopah Ex. ....	...	.10
Great Western .. .. .	.01	.02	Paymaster .. .. .	...	.02
Home .. .. .	.04	...	Rescue Cons. ....	.12	.13
Indiana Tonopah .....	.01	.02	Tonopah Extension	1.20	1.40
Jim Butler .. .. .	.84	.85	Tonopah of Nev.	11.00	...
Little Tonopah .. .. .	...	1.50	West End .. .. .	.60	.70

Goldfield District.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adams .. .. .	.14	.15	Grandma .. .. .	.19	...

Aloha	.13	Great Bend	.66	.67
Atlanta	.54	Great Bend Annex	.09	.10
Black Ants	.05	Great Bend Con.	.02	.03
Black Butte Bon.	.06	Great Bend Ex.	.14	.15
Black Butte Ex.	.08	Great Bend Twins	.08	.08
Black Rock	.05	Hibernia	.08	.09
Blue Bell	.17	Islam M. Co.	.15	.15
Blue Bull	.32	Jumbo Ex.	1.75	1.77
Butte Goldfield	.05	Kendall Ex.	.03	.04
Booth	.49	Laguna	1.40	1.60
C. O. D.	.50	Lone Star	.21	.22
Columbia Mt.	.57	Lon Dillon	.08	.08
Columbia Mt. Ex.	.03	Mayne	.06	.07
Comb. Fraction	2.07	May Queen	.10	.10
Commonwealth	.25	Midnight Pawnee	.05	.07
Coming Nation	.10	Milltown M. Co.	.25	.35
Conqueror	.13	Milltown Fraction	.05	.06
Cracker Jack	.20	Mohawk	16.87	.17
Daisy	1.57	Mohawk Con. Leasing	.15	.17
Daisy Annex	.17	Mohawk Ex.	.09	.10
Daisy Ex.	.03	Mohawk Junior	.04	.04
Diamond B. B. Con.	.25	Mohawk Ledge	.17	.17
Diamondfield Toner	.90	Nevada Boy	.07	.08
Diamondfield Triangle	.20	Nevada Goldfield	.24	.27
Dixie	.08	Nevada Sunshine	.19	.45
Dominion	.03	Oro	.19	.19
Empire	.10	Potlatch	.46	.46
Esmeralda	.10	Red Hills	.52	.53
Florence	4.65	Red Top	4.40	4.40
Florence Ex.	.30	Red Top Extension	.26	.27
Frances Mohawk	1.20	Red Top Fraction	.09	.10
Gen. Washington	.06	Ruby G. M. Co.	.07	.07
Goldfield American	.10	Sandstorm	.44	.46
Goldfield Bulldog	.04	Sandstorm Ex.	.04	.05
Goldfield Con. M.	7.35	Sandstorm W. Extension	.04	.04
Goldfield Comb.	.17	Silver Pick	.57	.58
Goldfield Ethel	.05	Silver Pick Extension	.04	.04
Goldfield Eureka	.07	Simmerone	.25	.25
Goldfield Fissure	.08	Spearhead Fraction	.06	.06
Goldfield Herald	.03	St. Ives	.89	.90
Goldfield North Star	.04	St. Ives Leasing	.10	.10
Goldfield Portland	.21	Sun Dog	.03	.03
Goldfield Red King	.15	Treasure	.05	.05
Goldfield Lucky Strike	.10	Vernal	.15	.17
Goldfield Kewanas	.76	Wonder	.03	.04
Goldfield Tom Boy	.25	Yellow Tiger	.22	.22
Goldfield Union	.01			

Bullfrog District.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Amethyst .....	.24	.25	Homestake King .....	.93	.95
Big Bullfrog .....	.02	.03	Lige Harris .....	.02	.03
Bonnie Clare .....	.42	.43	Little Bullfrog .....	..	.01
Bullfrog Belmont .....	..	.15	Mayflower Cons. ....	.32	.33
Bullfrog National Bank .....	.18	.20	Mayflower Cons. Ex. ....	..	.08
Bullfrog North Star .....	.03	..	Montana Bullfrog .....	.03	..
Bullfrog Sunset .....	.05	.06	Montgomery Mt. ....	.10	.12
Bullfrog Victor .....	..	.09	Nugget .....	.04	.05
Bullfrog Victor Ex. ....	..	.05	Piute .....	..	.15
Croesus .....	..	.20	Shoshone Nat. Bank .....	..	.04
Gold Bar .....	.60	..	Tramp Cons. ....	.32	.34
Gold Bar Annex .....	..	.08	Trinidad .....	..	.15
Gold Ceuter .....	..	.08	Valley View .....	..	.08
Golden Scepter .....	.07	..	White Water .....	..	.04
H. Hooligau .....	..	.04			

Manhattan District.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
April Fool Ex. ....	.01	.02	Manhattau Mammoth ...	.04	...
Atlantic & Pacific ....	.01	.02	Manhattan Red Top ....	.02	.03
Comet .....	...	.01	Manhattan Russ. ....	...	.05
Gran. G. M. Co. ....	.24	.26	Manhattan Silver Pick... ..	...	.10
Indian Camp .....	.07	...	Manhattan Shonbar .....	...	.05
Manhattan Belmont ....	.01	.02	Manhattan Verde .....	.03	...
Manhattan Broncho ....	.08	...	Manhattan Wolf Tone ...	...	.16
Manhattan Buffalo ....	.03	.04	Mustang Manhattan ....	.20	.23
Manhattan Cons. ....	.41	...	Mustang Manhattan An. .	.01	.02
Manhattan Combination .	.02	.03	Mustang Manhattan Ex. .	.08	.10
Manhattan Cresceent ....	...	.05	Original Manhattan ....	.10	.11
Manhattan Cowboy ....	.03	...	Pine Nut .....	.06	.08
Manhattan Dexter ....	.12	.13	Seyler Humphrey .....	.05	.06
Manhattan Ivanhoe ....	.25	...	Stray Dog .....	.16	...
Manhattan Humboldt ...	.04	.05	Thanksgiving .....	...	.55
Manhattan Jackson ....	...	.20	United Manhattan .....	.15	...
Manhattan Little Joe ...	.02	.03	Whale .....	.04	...
Manhattau M. Co. of Nev.	.06	...			

Other Districts.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alice of Wonder	.03	.04	Johnnie Consolidated	.12	...
Capital Wonder	...	.27	Minaz Ped	...	1.35
Eagles Nest	.39	...	N. S. of Wonder	.03	.04
Fairview Golden Boulder	.25	.28	Pittsburg Silver Peak	1.60	1.67
Fairview Hailstone	.13	...	Reese R. G. S.	...	.10
Fairview Eagle	1.65	...	Rkd Ely Copper	...	.25
Fairview Silver King	...	.20	Round Mt.	.80	.95
Florence Leasing20	Round Mountain Ex.	.10	.15
Goldye Reef	.10	.13	Ruby Wonder25
Jack Pot	.60	...			

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FRESNO, CAL.

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CONDITIONS GOVERNING THE ACCUMULATION OF PETROLEUM IN POOLS.

Exhaustive Report by the United States Geological Survey, Covering Many Years of Investigation—Determination of the Physical Laws Under Which Petroleum Accumulates, Etc.

For a number of years the United States Geological Survey has been conducting an exhaustive investigation for the purpose of formulating as definitely as possible the most reliable rules for the discovery of oil in both developed and undeveloped fields. The authoritative character of the matter and the importance of the topic treated will no doubt attract the attention of oil prospectors and operators in all fields.

The work of investigation has been prosecuted chiefly by W. T. Griswold and M. J. Munn, of the survey staff, and the Reporter's correspondent is enabled to present the following conclusions reached by these gentlemen:

It should be distinctly borne in mind that the primary object of this investigation was not to examine and report on any particular territory for prospective operators, but to present the facts as they have been found, especially in developed areas, so that the great oil and gas fields as a whole may be intelligently studied with the hope that the fundamental truths which each field reveals may be applied in an every-day business way in the unceasing hunt for new producing areas. The report follows:

General Conditions in the Appalachian Oil Fields.

The rocks from which the oil and gas of the Appalachian fields are derived are of sedimentary origin. They are porous rocks, principally sandstones, embedded in and underlain by a great thickness of shale. Below the shale are probably heavy limestone beds. The sandstones are numerous; they lie approximately parallel to one another and occupy a section in the geologic column of more than 2000 feet, extending from the Allegheny formation of the Pennsylvanian series nearly to the base of the Devonian system. Generally the rocks show evidence of fairly continuous sedimentation, but in the early stage of Pennsylvanian time the surface was raised above water level, and the greater part of the Manch Chunk formation was eroded before the latter sediments were deposited, leaving an unconformity at the base of the Pottsville formation.

The oil-bearing sandstones vary greatly in composition and texture. The upper or younger sands are usually white, some being of uniform texture and others containing lens-shaped bodies of conglomerate in which the separate pebbles are of considerable size. The older or lower beds are of brown or reddish sandstone and are usually more uniform in texture.

In general the Appalachian oil fields occupy the bottom and western side of a large spoon-shaped structural trough. The rim of this trough may be considered as passing through Central Ohio, swinging eastward south of the Great Lakes, and thence southward along the western base of the Appalachian mountains. The sandstones which show in outcrop in Northern Ohio and New York are 2000 to 3000 feet under ground in the southwest corner of Pennsylvania and in West Virginia. The dip of the formations is not regular, but is the result of two periods of folding. The main folds have a northeast-southwest trend, the secondary folds crossing these at right angles. On the northwestern side of the main trough the secondary folds give rise in places to northwest dips, but these are of minor significance in the general southeast slope of this side of the trough.

Each important sandstone bed underlies many square miles of territory, usually including a number of counties. They have been traced from point to point by means of the drill, until the limits of the different beds are fairly well known. These sandstones are most numerous and attain their greatest thickness in the center of the region, only the upper beds extending to the western margin of the fields. In some localities two or more sands produce oil. Usually, however, the lowest sand is the most prolific. It often happens that gas is produced from a number of sands in one locality.

The areas which have produced oil and gas have been of all sizes and shapes, and the depth of productive wells ranges from 100 to 4000 feet. It has been noticed, however, that in many cases the area of oil production is in the form of a belt extending for a number of miles, and having but slight width compared to its length. The direction of these belts of productive territory is parallel to the principal geologic folds of the region.

Drilling with the object of finding new productive territory is of a most speculative nature. Any one of five results may be the outcome of the well when the sand is pierced: (1) The sand rock may be found to be hard and close, incapable of holding oil or permitting the flow of any liquids through its mass; (2) the sand may be good, but perfectly dry; or (3) it may be good sand and be completely saturated with salt water, which may fill the well to a depth of several hundred feet or even in some cases flow out upon the derrick floor. Favorable results may have any degree of success. (4) Gas may be found with hundreds of pounds of rock pressure to the square inch and in a volume of millions of feet a day, or there may be only sufficient gas to serve a house or one or two boilers. (5) Oil may be encountered in such quantities and with such pressure that it will gush from the well at the rate of thousands of barrels a day, or there may be only a gradual seeping of oil into the well that will amount to but a barrel or two a day.

Theory of Accumulation of Oil and Gas—Origin.

The organic matter embedded in the shale which lies below and between the oil-bearing sandstones mentioned above may have been the original source of petroleum. The hypothesis is accepted in this paper, though such acceptance is not meant to imply that the hypothesis is established beyond question or that there are not facts and arguments which point to other sources of petroleum than the organic matter found in the accompanying sedimentary formations.

Whether the petroleum comes from within or from below the shales, it must pass through them, and to do this it must pass through very small pores existing in those relatively impervious beds. The nature and cause of this movement are not understood. Capillary action and great rock pressure may be suggested as causes which aid in forcing the petroleum out from the shales, but there are not sufficient data on this subject to justify any scientific explanation. It matters little what is the ultimate source of the oil; the important facts are its occurrence now in the porous sandstones, its circulation through the rocks, and the conditions leading to its accumulation in commercial deposits.

Movement in Porous Rocks.

The porous rocks into which the oil and gas enter may be dry or they may be completely saturated with water. In most cases it is probable that a combination of these two conditions exist—that the porous rocks are completely saturated with water up to a certain level, but above that point they are dry. The movement of the hydrocarbons through the rocks will not be the same in the two cases, and therefore each condition must be considered separately. If small quantities of oil and gas enter a dry porous rock at different points the oil will flow down as long as gravity is sufficient to overcome the friction and the capillary attraction. The gas will diffuse with the air or water vapor contained in the pores of the rock.

Oil and gas entering a porous rock that is completely saturated with water will be forced up to the top of the porous stratum by the difference in the specific gravity of the hydrocarbons and the water. Here the oil and gas will remain if the porous stratum be perfectly level, but if it has a dip sufficient to overcome the friction the particles of oil and gas will gradually move up this slope, the gas with its lower specific gravity occupying the higher places.

In case the porous rocks are partly saturated a combination of these two actions will take place. The oil entering the line of complete saturation will flow down to that line and the oil entering below will be forced up to the top of the completely saturated portion.

The statements given above are based on the assumption that the oil-bearing rock is homogeneous throughout and that the oil will move with the same degree of freedom in every direction. This is rarely the case. Sandstones are noted for their irregularity in composition, as regards both the size of the individual grains of sand and also the material which cements the grains together. It is obvious that any fluid will move more rapidly, through a coarse conglomerate imperfectly cemented than through a dense, fine-grained sandstone the particles of which are thoroughly coated and all the interstices filled with impervious cement. If the oil-bearing rock contains areas practically impervious, these areas, according to their size and position, will be more or less perfect barriers against the movement of the oil or the gas.

Places of Accumulation.

(1) In dry rocks the principal points of accumulation of oil will be at or near the bottom of the synclines or at the lower point of the porous medium, or at any point where the slope of the rock is not sufficient to overcome the friction, such as structural terraces or benches. (2) In porous rocks completely saturated the accumulation of both oil and gas will be in the anticlines or along level portions of the structure. Where the area of porous rocks is limited the accumulation will occur at the highest point of the porous medium, and where areas of impervious rock exist in a generally porous stratum the accumulation will take place below such impervious stop, which is really the top limit of the porous rock. (3) In porous rocks that are only partly filled with water the oil accumulates at the upper limit of the saturated area. This limit of saturation traces a level line around the sides of each structural basin, but the height of this line may vary greatly in adjacent basins and in different sands of the same basin.

Partial saturation is the condition most generally found, in which case accumulations of oil may occur anywhere with reference to the geologic structure; it is most likely, however, to occur upon terraces or levels, as these places are favorable to accumulation in both dry and saturated rocks.

Under all conditions the most probable locations for the accumulation of gas are on the crests of anticlines. Small folds along the side of a syncline may hold a supply of gas, or the rocks may be so dense that gas cannot travel to the anticline, but will remain in volume close to the oil.

Practical Application of Principles Governing the Accumulation of Oil—Factors Involved.

The previous discussion shows the importance of a knowledge of all the factors governing accumulation in any attempt to locate oil territory. These are the porosity of the reservoir rock, the geologic structure, and the degree of saturation by water. The first can be determined only by the drill; the second, under favorable conditions, can be determined by careful geologic work on the surface, and the third by the drilling of a few test wells. Knowledge of the first and third factors is absolutely necessary for a correct interpretation of what is shown by the map of the surface structure. For instance, in an area where two or more sands are productive the map may show producing wells on the anticlines along the steep slopes and also in the bottom of the synclines, the productive area not appearing in any way to conform to the structure; but if the top of the water in each of the sands be taken into consideration it will be seen that the sand producing oil on top of the anticline is wet, the one from which the oil is taken in the trough of the syncline is dry, and the one producing along the slope is saturated with water up to a certain level, with the oil immediately above.

Conditions Necessary to Determine Subsurface Structure.

The geologic structure of the oil-bearing stratum is an important factor in the location of accumulations of oil and gas. The statement has been previously made that under certain conditions this factor may be determined prior to the descent of the drill. It now becomes necessary to consider what these conditions are, the reasons for the same, and what steps are necessary for determining the structure of a deep-lying oil sand.

The various rock formations which appear at the surface within the Appalachian oil fields, as well as the underlying strata that have been pierced by the drill, are of sedimentary origin—that is, they were laid down as sediments in a body of water.

The Appalachian oil fields occupy an area which was an inland sea or gulf during the Devonian and Carboniferous periods. Into this sea was washed the disintegrated and dissolved material from the surrounding land, and this material was deposited on the sea bottom in layers more or less parallel. The size of the inland sea did not remain constant. From the geologic evidence it is plain that at some periods the sea was increasing in area and depth and that at other periods it was diminishing. This expansion and contraction of the water-covered area probably was repeated many times, and the sediments laid down in this body of water varied according to the conditions of the sea. These deposits consist of shales, sandstones, limestones and coals.

Fine soft shale results from the erosion of a much weathered and deeply disintegrated land surface, and it is deposited in that portion of the sea where the currents are slight and no longer have power to transport fine particles.

Sandstone represents a deposit made in moving currents or along shore where the motion of the water had power to wash out and carry along the finer particles of material, leaving the coarser grains to form sandstone.

Limestone may be formed in different ways. The lime and magnesia of the soil are washed out and carried to the sea in solution. Myriads of animals living in the sea have formed their shells and bones from the lime and magnesia in sea water and, on dying, left large deposits of these materials, which have been cemented together, forming limestones. Some plants of the sea cause a deposit of lime about themselves. Limestone may be formed by precipitation from the sea water. In these ways the great beds of limestone may have been formed. Those limestones which carry marine forms, such as shells, were probably laid down in still water and in smooth, even sheets over large areas. For this reason they are probably the best strata to be used as geologic markers for the formations.

The coal beds represent the remains of vast swamps in which moss, ferns and trees grew. These plants, on dying, fell into the water and formed great beds of peat that later was compressed into coal.

Adjacent to the coal beds and at other horizons are found clays and fire clays. Clay is of the same composition as shale, without its bedding planes. Fire clays are clays from which has been extracted the more fusible materials, presumably by the action of plant life. The degree to which the easily fusible material has been extracted determines the refractoriness of the clay.

In studying a region of sedimentary deposits it is possible to reason out with a fair degree of exactness what movements were taking place in the earth's crust at the time some particular deposit was laid down. As an example, it is interesting to consider what were the conditions during the time of the forming of the great sandstone known in Ohio as the "Berea grit" and in Pennsylvania as the "thirty-foot shells."

This sandstone extends from the vicinity of Wheeling, W. Va., to the west fully a third of the way across Ohio, to the north nearly to the Great Lakes, and to the northeast almost to the line of New York State. The thickness of the sandstone remains nearly constant, being from thirty to forty feet. It is composed of clean, fine-grained sand of nearly uniform texture. The upper portion of the rock to the depth of eighteen to twenty feet is cemented probably by calcareous matter into an impervious rock. This cap is generally present and in some places has thickened to the full depth of the sandstone, making the complete stratum impervious to oil and gas. Directly above the cap to the Berea sand is a black shale, above which is shale of various colors, which extends for some hundreds of feet to the next great sandstone, the Pocono or Big Injun, as named by the drilling fraternity.

A sandstone of the extent and uniform thickness of the Berea could not have been laid down at one time. This sandstone must have grown, being extended on its outer edge by the sea gradually encroaching upon the land, the waves washing down and cleaning the material of the shores, depositing as a beach the heavier particles and carrying the finer portions out into deeper water. The rate of encroachment of the sea upon the land must have been slow and regular, as the sand is found thoroughly cleaned and of almost uniform thickness. The shore from which this sand was derived was probably low and consisted of previously worked over deposits. From a bluff or rugged shore the broken pieces of rock would not be of the same uniform size as the grains of the Berea sandstone. When the sand beach became submerged it received upon its upper surface the calcareous deposits cementing it together, and later the full area of the sandstone was covered by the great shale deposits. From the conditions under which the Berea sandstone was deposited it is probable that this stratum was not level when laid down, but had a general dip seaward, the amount of which depended on the rate of subsidence of the land area.

Position of Sedimentary Deposits When Laid Down.

From the mode of deposition of sedimentary formations it is evident that originally the strata consisted of smooth, though not necessarily level, sheets.

It is possible to conceive of a coal bed growing by the rising of the water of a sea, which extended the swamp farther inland, while the outer edge became too far immersed to allow of vegetable growth, but coal beds were in all probability level when formed.

The Pittsburgh coal, which covers an area of 6000 square miles, carries within itself evidence of the level surface of the swamp in which it was formed. Not far from the middle of this bed or two small shale partings about four inches apart. The space between them is called the "bearing-in" bench. These partings are characteristic of the bed over a large area. They were formed by high water which carried fine sediment into and over the swamp at two periods not long apart geologically. As a large area received nearly the same amount of sediment, the bed must have been formed in one vast level swamp.

As each succeeding sedimentary deposit was laid down in a smooth, fairly even sheet upon the bottom of the sea the distance between beds remains nearly constant over small areas; in other words, there is a certain degree of parallelism between beds composing deposits of this character.

The amount of material laid down by the action of the waves and currents is not the same at all points, but may gradually thicken or thin in any direction. This difference in deposition from point to point prevents succeeding beds from lying perfectly parallel one with another, but probably this variation is fairly regular and at a somewhat uniform rate. This rate of variation of the interval between any two beds of rock may be determined if a number of measurements of the distance between the two beds at different points in the area under consideration can be obtained.

If, however, at any period all or a portion of the area was above sea level, it no longer received sediment, but was worn down by erosion, which in some places may have removed only a little of the surface rocks, but in other places completely removed the underlying formations. In later periods when this surface was again submerged it received other sediments, generally in equal amounts, and the upper formations were laid down across it in approximately parallel layers, but not necessarily parallel to the earlier-deposited formations. The relation between the upper and the lower formations, under these conditions, depends on the uniformity of the erosion and the absence of any folding prior to the time of second submergence. This relation is called an uncon-

formity. In areas where it exists it is necessary to have positive data with reference to the distance of the deep-lying beds from the surface strata at many points in order to be able to determine accurately the true structure of the lower formations.

From the foregoing considerations it becomes evident that certain general geologic conditions should be known before undertaking the determination of the geologic structure of the oil-bearing sands from strata upon the surface, the first and most important being the possibility of an unconformity between the surface strata and the oil-bearing stratum.

From the nature of these deposits the coal and limestone beds seem to be the most reliable surface strata from which to determine the geologic structure.

Method of Investigation.

The practical work of applying the principles heretofore outlined is comparatively simple, but results must necessarily depend upon the care with which it is carried on. An outline is therefore presented below of the method employed in mapping the region selected for the purposes of this particular investigation.

Field Work.

Geologic field work is not practicable in some portions of the Appalachian region unless the area to be investigated is generally dissected by erosion to a depth of 100 feet or more, bringing the outcrops of different key strata to the surface.

Geologic work of this nature generally follows the making of careful topographic surveys, such as are now being carried on by the Geological Survey. In the topographic work, bench marks based on precise level lines brought from the sea are established. This is done by means of primary level lines run in circuits, with a closure restriction permitting an error of only 0.05 foot in the square root of the linear distance in miles. These primary lines are run in such a manner as to establish bench marks at intervals of not more than six miles from one another, leaving no point within the area distant more than three miles from a permanent bench.

In carrying on the geologic work proper, level lines based on the permanent benches were carried over each road and in many cases up-stream channels and along the crests of ridges, with an accuracy of instrumental work that insures the closing of circuits with errors of less than a foot. In the course of this work the elevation was taken by outcrops of all beds that in any way could be recognized as marking geologic horizons. As the elevation of each outcrop was determined, its horizontal position was located on a topographic map carried by the levelman.

This combination of geologic and topographic work results in a mass of extremely accurate data for determining the intervals between important beds of rock and also the geologic structure or "lay" of the rocks.

For obtaining the vertical distance between well-recognized beds, certain outcrops were selected whose elevations could be compared directly one with another. Only such outcrops as are horizontally near together were selected for comparison, except in cases where the outcrop of one bed could be compared with two or more outcrops of another bed showing on different sides of the first exposure. The latter method was used to eliminate any error which might result from the failure to make allowance for the dip of the rocks.

Level lines were run to the mouths of a large number of oil and gas wells in area, so that the elevations of the oil sands and other beds of rock whose positions are recorded in the logs of the wells could be determined, and from these elevations the distances and degrees of parallelism that existed between the outcropping and subsurface rocks could be established.

Construction of Maps.

The work of making a map of a particular stratum lying at a considerable depth below the surface consists of three distinct steps—first, careful contour mapping of somewhat prominent surface bed, called the "key horizon;" second, the more difficult task of ascertaining the distance between this key horizon and the producing oil sand below and the amount and direction of the variation in this distance; third, the application of a correction to the surface mapping equal to this convergence, so that lines drawn on this map connecting points of equal elevation above the sea (contour lines) will show the true shape of the surface of the oil sand.

Structural Map of the Key Horizon.

On the completion of the field work, as previously described, the geologist had a topographic map of the area, on which the horizontal location and the elevation of the outcrops of different marking strata are shown at hundreds of points. By a comparison of these outcrops, the intervals between different marking beds were obtained. One bed was selected as the key horizon, usually that outcropping over the greatest area. By adding to or subtracting from the elevation of outcrops of other known beds the distance they have been found to be below or above the key horizon, the elevation of that stratum was obtained

at a great many points. By drawing lines connecting the points of equal elevation, a contour map of the key horizon was produced.

Convergence Map.

A knowledge of the variation in distance between the key horizon and the oil sand was gained from the records of wells in different parts of the area, and without these records it would be impossible to make any illustration that would show the form and position of the sand, unless it were exactly parallel with the key horizon.

To make use of the well records and construct an actual map of the oil-bearing sand the following method was employed: On the map of the structure of the key horizon were plotted all the wells drilled within the area. As the elevation of the mouth of each of these wells had been determined, the position of the key stratum with reference to the mouth of the well was obtained directly from the map, and with this information the distance from the key stratum to the oil-bearing sand at this point was obtained from the record of the well.

By making this computation for each well of which a reliable record could be obtained, the distance from the key horizon to the oil-bearing stratum was obtained in different parts of the area. Generally this distance is not the same at different wells, but decreases in one direction or the other.

The correction for the convergence between the key horizon and the oil sand is applied by means of a mechanical drawing called a "convergence sheet." This drawing was made on tracing cloth by connecting the location of the oil wells from which reliable records had been obtained by straight lines. The lines were then divided proportionately to the amount of convergence found between the two wells, so that each division on the lines would represent an increased distance of ten feet between the key stratum and the oil-bearing sand.

After all the lines connecting the different wells had been thus divided the points that show an equal distance from the key stratum to the oil sand were connected, and a drawing was built up that, when placed over the map on which the elevation of the key stratum was noted at many different places, show directly what distance should be subtracted from each elevation of the oil sand at that point.

The regularity and uniformity of this mechanical drawing shows whether it is possible or not to make a map of the oil sand that will be of any practical value. If the distance between the ten-foot lines, which are called isochor (equal space) lines, is regular and the decrease is uniformly in one direction, a map of the lower sands can be made practically correct. If, however, the distance from the key horizon to the sand decreases first in one direction and then in another, the lines on the convergence sheet will run in circles and show that there is little use in trying to interpret the structure of the sand from a map of the surface structure. It can hardly be hoped that the wells used have been located at the exact point of the greatest distance between the two strata. In all probability the resulting convergence sheet is incorrect over limited areas.

The amount of convergence per mile is another condition to be considered. If it amounts to fifty or sixty feet to the mile, there is little probability that the resulting map of the sand will be correct within a limit of twenty or thirty feet. If, however, the convergence is only ten or twenty feet to the mile, the resulting map should be of the same degree of accuracy as the map of the surface structure.

In making maps of subsurface strata in areas that have not been productive, most of the records used for making a convergence sheet must be taken from "wild-cat" wells. In certain cases it is difficult to procure the records of such wells, and often the best that can be obtained is the depth, from memory, at which the sand was found. Here is a source of serious error, for a mistake in this distance may make the resulting map incorrect for a considerable distance about the well.

In making a subsurface map, full knowledge should be had of the well records used for constructing the convergence sheet, and if any reliable records have been thrown out whose distances would change the convergence sheet the reason for discarding them should be given. In selecting the records for the construction of a convergence sheet it is desirable to consider wells from which a good record is obtainable and those that are located near the outcrop of an easily recognized surface stratum.

With the convergence sheet completed, the operation of making a contour map of the oil sand was very simple. The tracing was placed over the map on which are noted the elevations of the key horizon. From each of these elevations the amount shown by the convergence sheet was subtracted. This gave the elevation of a point on the oil sand. By connecting the points of equal elevation by lines a contour map of the oil-bearing sand was made.

The British tank steamer *Dakotah* was cleared September 4th for Shanghai and Canton, with a cargo of 1,592,912 gallons of kerosene in bulk, valued at \$71,681. The cargo was laden at Point Richmond by the Standard Oil Company.

THE RIFLED PIPE LINE.

Articles of incorporation of the "Associated Pipe Line Company" have been filed with the Secretary of State. The directors of the new company are E. E. Calvin and W. F. Herrin, of the Southern Pacific Railway Company, and W. S. Porter and Frank H. Buck, of the Associated Oil Company; G. L. King making the fifth. Practically all of the capital stock is held by W. S. Porter and W. F. Herrin, the other three directors being accredited with but ten shares each. The total capital stock of the company is \$7,000,000.

Contract has been let for the building of a rifled oil pipe line 256 miles long from oil properties in Kern county to tide water on San Francisco bay.

A new and interesting feature of the line is the character of the pipe used, its "rifled" construction being a somewhat radical departure from that of lines now in use for conveying oil. Spiral indentations accomplished in the rolling of the pipe constitute the rifling.

An exhaustive series of experiments has demonstrated that after a small per cent of water has been added to the oil, and the necessary pressure applied, that the whole will develop a whirling motion, and that the water being the heavier will seek the outside of the pipe, thereby enveloping the oil in a thin film or shell of water; this shell or film of water acting as a lubricant between the oil and the pipe, and thereby greatly reducing the friction and allowing the core of oil to glide through the pipe readily.

Throughout the length of 256 miles of pipe there will be twenty-three (ominous number) pumping stations, the equipment of each station being in duplicate, so that in the event of a breakage of any part of the machinery of one pump, the other may immediately be put into service.

With the size of the pipe, which is 8 inches and the high pressure carried and improved facilities in every way, a rapid transmission of the oil has been shown to be possible, and it is estimated that at least 23,000 barrels of fuel oil can be delivered every twenty-four hours.

The inventor of this system of pumping sold his patent for \$40,000 and a lucrative position with the company that will put it into operation. At the time the experiments were made 12,000 barrels daily were pumped thirty-two miles without intermediate stations, and it was convincingly shown that a much greater amount could be carried in a specified period of time by placing the stations somewhat closer and having the pipe rifled while hot at the factory instead of the cold process used in the experimental line and which caused several breaks in the line, which allows the current of oil to stop and settle to the bottom, where it gummed the pipe and caused no end of trouble. This is the only difficulty to overcome in the operation of the corrugated system, but it is not likely to occur except in case of a break in the pumps or in the line. In case it is necessary to shut down, the stream of oil is shut off and the water continued until the oil has been run out of the other end, and then the line is full of water and ready to commence pumping again.

IMPORTANT OIL CONTRACT.

The most important oil contract consummated in the State for a long time is that of the San Pedro, Salt Lake and Los Angeles Railway with H. A. Blodgett of Bakersfield, which calls for a total of 10,000,000 barrels to be delivered over a period of five years at an average price of 41 cents per barrel, the railroad company to take the oil from the wells at this figure and guarantee transportation. Approximately 5000 barrels daily will be required to fill the contract, which is approximately the maximum production of the Sunset district, from which the oil will be supplied.

This contract is of great importance to the oil industry of the State. It will not only give a market to every barrel of oil that can be produced from the Sunset field, but by disposing of this large amount puts the industry into the healthiest condition in its history. Outside of the Sunset district there is no surplus in the State, and a material advance in both the price of oil and land is looked for in the near future. H. A. Blodgett is one of the pioneer oil men in the Sunset district, and his holdings there fully guarantee the amount of oil necessary to fill the enormous contract.

At the present time the railroad interests consume practically one-half of the State's output of oil, or about 17,000,000 barrels. The Western Pacific, now building, will take a large additional amount of the commodity, and new fields will have to be discovered and those already known developed rapidly to keep pace with the demand. The price of oil at the well has already trebled in the past two years, and dollar oil is freely predicted in oil circles.

The present State of the California oil industry is a great contrast from what it was in the year 1864, when oil first was struck in the State. At that time General Phineas Banning, Robert C. McPherson and associates drilled a well in the Pico Canyon, Southern California. At that time there was no demand for the product and there was some doubt as to what it could be put should it be secured. The first well was sunk to a depth of 400 feet, where the tools stuck. A second bore was put down and a heavy asphalt oil struck at a depth of 450 feet. It was too heavy to be pumped and the second well was abandoned. Several attempts were made to secure oil for years, but it was not until about 1892 that there was any great showing. Now practically

90 per cent of the motive power of the State is generated by California fuel oil and distillate. Thirty-seven tank steamers are used in the California oil trade, and many of the steamers relying upon the Pacific have adopted oil fuel and look to California for a supply.

TO DELIVER OIL IN NEW YORK.

Within sixty days the Union Oil Company of California will be delivering California fuel oil in the City of New York and other Atlantic ports for fuel purposes. It is said that several lucrative contracts have already been consummated and oil burners are being installed. This oil will be transported across the Isthmus in the eight-inch pipe line of the Union Company, which is already in operation. Oil has been delivered to the Canal Commission for nearly a year in this manner, the line being tapped at convenient points and laterals laid to the scene of activity. The Panama Railway is also supplied in the same manner. It is said that the Atlantic contracts above referred to will call for several thousands of barrels monthly, still further stimulating the California fuel oil market.

STANDARD'S LATERAL LINE COMPLETED.

The eight-inch pipe line of the Standard Oil Company between Bakersfield and Midway has been completed, two 35,000-barrel tanks erected, all necessary buildings for the initial station constructed, and the system ready for business. Several runs of oil have been made and the line found to be O. K. This lateral line, which in reality it is, will connect with the Standard's eight-inch line between Bakersfield and Point Richmond, which will now be used for the lighter oils from the west side Kern county fields. The Standard is now constructing a line into the McKittrick field, and it is believed that the two lateral lines will collect enough oil to keep the main line working nearly to its full capacity. The rifled line of the Associated Pipe Line Company, which will be completed in about nine months, will doubtless be looked to to take care of the Kern River production, now amounting to about 32,000 barrels daily, the two systems furnishing adequate transportation facilities for the entire Kern County production.

CALIFORNIA PETROLEUM REFINERIES, LTD., COMPLETES PLANT.

The plant of the California Petroleum Refineries, Limited, an English corporation, has reached completion, and the finishing touches are being put on. The first run of oil should be made by the first of September or soon afterwards. This refinery is located on San Luis bay at Oil Port, near Port Harford. It is the second in size and capacity in California, the largest being the Standard Oil Company's plant at Point Richmond. The new plant is one of the few in the United States not dominated by the Standard Oil Company, and inasmuch as its location at tide water gives it the natural advantage of water transportation, it is in a position to withstand competition from any source. The enterprise is the result of oil discoveries made in the Santa Maria field. Following the finds of the Western Union Oil Company, the Graciosa Oil Company, in which Phillips Brothers, H. J. Crocker, Henry Liebes and others were interested, commenced business, and a fine well was secured. Market conditions were not favorable to the new company, so they thought, so they interested English capital with them and a pipe line and the above-mentioned refinery was the result. Among the first coups of the California Petroleum Refineries, Limited, was the securing of large and lucrative contracts with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha (Oriental Steamship Company), which will adopt the use of oil fuel in the very near future, also other valuable Japanese contracts. This puts the company on a very sound footing from the very initiative. Delivery stations will soon be erected at San Francisco and the Japanese liners will be enabled to take on fuel there for the round trip.

Some idea of the immensity of the plant can be gained from the fact that 2000 tons of cement, 3,000,000 bricks, and other material in proportion were used in the construction of the same. A thirty-two-mile pipe line now connects the producing property with the refinery (the producing property now has about fourteen producing wells of large capacity), a large storage capacity having been erected at the refinery end of the line. A 16,000-foot pier, to the end of which oil will gravitate from the refinery and from the storage tanks, affords the company ideal shipping facilities for both the crude and the refined product. The initial capacity of the plant is 8,000 barrels daily, but by the addition of a few stills this can be doubled as the main plant is constructed to a capacity of from 16,000 to 20,000 barrels daily. The work will give employment to about 150 families.

On August 28th, the British ship "Arrow," chartered by the Standard Oil Company, cleared San Francisco for Hakodate with a cargo of 130,000 cases of kerosene oil valued at \$93,900.

THE PRODUCTION OF ASPHALT AND BITUMINOUS ROCK IN 1906.

The total production of asphalt in the United States in 1906 amounted to 138,059 short tons, valued at \$1,290,340, as against 115,265 short tons, valued at \$758,153 in 1905, an increase in 1906 of 20 per cent in quantity and of 70 per cent in value.

The term asphalt is here used in its broader sense and is made to include all varieties, natural and refined, liquid, semi-liquid, and solid, from the almost pure bitumen, or oil asphalt, to the bituminous sandstones and limestones. The production of these varieties in 1906 is shown in the following table:

Production of Asphalt in 1906, in Short Tons.

	Quantity.	Value.
Bituminous sandstone	24,985	\$70,686
Mastic	2,543	24,158
Hard and refined, or gum	24,178	341,106
Liquid or multha	9,900	86,750
Wurtzilite and Gilsonite	12,947	159,960
Grahamite	1,952	16,432
Oil asphalt	62,454	591,248
	138,059	\$1,290,340

The great increase in the production of hard and refined (or gum) asphalt in 1906 over that of 1905, which amounted to only 3036 short tons, is due chiefly to the new refinery development in Texas, although the production of this variety in California in 1906 (8178 short tons) is 100 per cent in advance of the total for 1905.

In the production of oil asphalt California stands almost alone, producing 62,361 short tons of the total quantity and showing a substantial increase over the production for 1905. A very small output is reported from Texas.

An advance chapter from "Mineral Resources of the United States, Calendar Year 1906," on the production of asphalt and bituminous rock in 1906, prepared for the United States Geological Survey by Joseph A. Taff, geologist, will soon be ready for distribution, and copies may be obtained without charge by applying to the Director of the Survey at Washington, D. C. The report treats briefly of the occurrence and uses of the material and gives the statistics of production, export and import.

About two-thirds of the asphalt imported into the United States comes from the island of Trinidad, off the coast of Venezuela. The pitch lake from which the asphalt is derived is about 100 acres in area and stands about 138 feet above the sea. The asphalt forming the lake is from 18 to 78 feet thick. The early reports described the material near the middle of the lake as being warm and soft, but now the asphalt is sufficiently firm to support teams at any point long enough to permit loading.

The use of asphalt as a street-paving material and as a constituent of varnishes and of roof and metal paints is well known.

DIVIDENDS IN SEPTEMBER.

Sixty-four railroads, industrial and public service corporations have declared dividends payable next month to the amount of \$29,336,489. Interest payments will be made by 257 companies, which will call for an expenditure of \$29,942,011.

The total of these dividends and interest payments, which are already declared, aggregates \$59,278,500, and allowing for distributions, which are not yet declared, the total for the month will be practically \$65,000,000.

Dividend disbursements to be made may be summarized as follows:

Thirty-seven industrials	\$18,153,924
Twelve railroads	9,073,387
Fifteen public service corporations	2,109,182

Total sixty-four companies \$29,336,489

The interest disbursements to be made may be summarized as follows:

Thirty-six industrials	\$ 6,566,397
One hundred and twenty-five railroads	18,522,985
Ninety-six public service corporations	4,852,629
Two hundred and fifty-seven companies	29,942,011

The largest disbursement to be made by any industrial company will be made by the Standard Oil with an outlay of more than \$5,900,000. The American Tobacco Company is the second with the distribution of a dividend amounting to \$4,024,240.

MANY OIL BURNERS.

Staples & Pfeiffer, manufacturers and inventors of oil burners and oil devices, have recently installed automatic, self-cleaning, fuel oil pumping systems on the following oil-burning steamers, viz: Geo. W. Elder, Roanoke, Nussagak, Charles Nelson, Tallac, Nome City, Quinnalt, Cascade, Yosemite, Vanguard, Berkeley, Coaster, J. S. Higgins, Acme, Lakme, Brooklyn, Sea Foam, Wand, Mayfair, Bee, Hornet, Wasp, Carmel, North Fork, Samoa, Mandalay, San Pedro, Rival, National City, Ravilli, E. K. Hanuill, Daisy Freeman, Daisy Mitchell, Fair Oaks, F. M. Smith and Gualala. Engineers claim there is a saving of from 50 to 60 per cent over the cost of coal with the additional advantage of cleanliness. The saving in wages is also material, as the stoker is done away with. An engineer and helper can run a complete oil-burning system with the greatest ease. Hundreds of steamers plying on the Pacific Coast are using oil fuel—in fact, it is almost exclusively used by Pacific Coast steamers and by many of the liners plying on the Pacific.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC TO OPERATE EXTENSIVELY.

The Southern Pacific Railway Company is commencing to drill its lines in the Coalinga field. For some little time this company has done little drill-

ing here, although it has taken over several properties from lessors who failed to carry out their contracts. It is said that forty drilling outfits have been ordered for Coalinga and that vigorous work will begin at once. It is presumed that the operations of the company will be carried on under the name of the Kern Trading & Oil Company, the operating company of the Southern Pacific Company. Much of the company's producing holdings is already held by this producing branch. Extensive drilling in this field may give the company an opportunity to use its 500,000-barrel reservoir, built three years ago, and into which not a drop of oil has yet been run. It is said that the company's activity is occasioned by the aggressiveness of other companies in drilling lines and is merely a protective policy on the part of a railway that needs the oil for daily use and can as well produce as to purchase. The Southern Pacific Company has approximately 25,000 acres of highly prospective oil land in the Coalinga field, besides a tremendous acreage in the Kern County field.

ROCKEFELLER'S BENEFACTIONS.

Enormous Amount of Money Stolen from the Public and Later Distributed Among Churches and Educational Institutions.

The following list of John D. Rockefeller's benefactions is given by the World. It is probably compiled at this time to show the good that the oil king has done with the enormous wealth that he has wrested from the oil consumers of the country by means of rebates and other unfair devices. All that he has given for religion, charity and education represents about two years' income from his Standard Oil stocks. Here is the list:

General Education Board	\$ 43,000,000
University of Chicago	21,400,000
Rush Medical College	6,000,000
Churches (known)	3,100,000
Missions (known)	2,300,000
Baptist Foreign Mission fund	2,000,000
Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research	2,000,000
Barnard College	1,375,000
Southern Education fund	1,125,000
Union Theological Seminary	1,000,000
Harvard University	1,000,000
Baptist Educational Society	1,000,000
Yale University	1,000,000
Juvenile Reformatory	1,000,000
Cleveland City Parks	1,000,000
Nine Y. M. C. A.	85,000
Teachers' College, Columbia	500,000
Johns Hopkins University	500,000
Vassar College	400,000
Brown University	325,000
Seven small colleges	320,000
McMasters College	275,000
Rochester Theological Seminary	250,000
Cornell University	250,000
Bryn Mawr College	250,000
Case School of Science, Cleveland	200,000
Oberlin College	200,000
Spelman Seminary, Atlanta	180,000
Newton Theological Seminary	150,000
Adelphi College	1,200,000
University of Wooster, Ohio	125,000
Children's Seaside Home	125,000
Presbyterian work in Egypt	100,000
Cleveland Social Settlement	100,000
Syracuse University	100,000
Smith College	100,000
Wellesley College	100,000
Columbia University	100,000
Dennison College	100,000
Curry Memorial	100,000
Furman University	100,000
Lincoln Memorial fund	100,000
University of Virginia	100,000
Cleveland Y. W. C. A.	100,000
University of Nebraska	100,000
Indiana University	50,000
Mount Holyoke College	50,000
Sburtleff College	35,000
School of Applied Design for Women	25,000
Bucknell University	25,000
William Jewell Institute	25,000
Howard College	25,000
Miscellaneous gifts prior to 1892	7,000,000

Grand total \$102,055,000

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PUBLICITY IN STOCK SELLING.

Since the government, through the Postoffice Department, has commenced to vigorously make war upon the fraudulent promoter these promoters have taken a personal solicitation for funds rather than run the risk of being brought before a United States Judge for making misrepresentations through the mails. The advertising columns of newspapers and magazines will soon be considered the safest source for information about good investments, and the man who makes oral statements about the value of ore upon his property behind closed doors to some one whom he is trying to interest in his proposition, will find that his statements are taken with a grain of salt as compared with the statements made in the advertisements of mining companies in newspapers and magazines. The newspapers and magazines go through the mails and the activity of the postoffice inspectors and their scrutiny of the advertisements in these publications has caused promoters to be very careful not to vary from the truth in these advertisements. The dishonest man or corporation fears publicity. He prefers to operate in the dark, and, by talking glittering generalities, securing the money of the ignorant and unwary. The promoter who comes out boldly in the public print and tells of his enterprise can be trusted in a greater degree than the man who carries a stock ledger in his suit case and sells stock to the unwary on oral statements about some mine which probably does not exist.—Bonds and Mortgages.

THE CUT-RATE OUTLAW.

In various parts of the United States, particularly in New York City, the so-called Cut-Rate Broker has appeared and is doing untold harm to the mining industry, particularly to the investor in good unlisted stocks. The tricks of these tricksters are not new, but they are carried out with sufficient skill to continue to deceive the unwary public and large sums of money are filched from holders of good securities monthly. One of the favorite methods of operation of these sharks is to "advertise" several well-known securities at a price much below the regular selling price or actual worth. They don't have a share of the stocks to sell at these prices, but by making the apparent offering they create a panic among the holders of the same and cause a large amount of the securities to be thrown on the market at panic prices. Usually the unwary investor offers the stocks to the self-same unscrupulous broker, who gathers in thousands of dollars of good stocks at a fraction of their actual worth. As soon as he has gathered in his harvest he switches onto another line of stocks, selling his first lot through private sources for their actual value. In some instances shareholders are offered the shares of some worthless company for their legitimate holdings and awake later to find that they have been buncoed entirely out of their stocks, but at the most they never receive more than a fraction of their actual value. The unlawful practice works undue hardship on the legitimate broker, who is trying to dispose of stocks at their actual value, for the panical condition of the public created by the belief that some other broker has the self-same stocks for sale at a lesser price, prevents the making of a legitimate sale.

GOOD AND BAD INVESTMENTS.

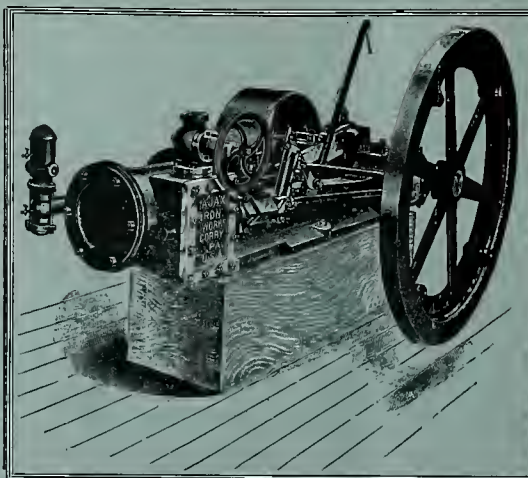
It is a remarkable fact that while some of the very best mining enterprises go begging for development funds, there are companies that do not deserve any consideration at the hands of the investing public that are heavily supplied with funds. Millions of dollars have been raised for the sake of one, two or three-cent stocks, but did you ever hear of one of their stocks paying dividends? The promoter with a two-cent-a-share stock makes just as much noise and probably greater promises than the promoter who is financing a really meritorious proposition and selling his stock at a figure that will allow the company to do necessary development work. Stock buyers, as a rule, are gamblers. They much prefer to buy a one or two-cent stock and take a chance on it advancing to 25 or 50 cents than to buy a good investment stock and take dividends from the production. Speaking generally, it should be possible to finance any good enterprise. Numerous enterprises are financed that cannot be designated as good. Failures to finance mining companies are numerous even when the properties are of real merit and the stock constitutes a good investment. It often happens that men of little or no ability turn to mining promotion as an easy means of livelihood. They may have a good proposition and fail where the unscrupulous promoter with ability is able to finance a fraudulent company. Many so-called swindles are merely the result of weak promoters' efforts to enter the promotion field and keep away from manual labor. Weak promotions are just as dangerous to the investing public as fraudulent promotions. The successful promoter should have as thorough course of training in his line as any professional man. When the public demands the higher class of securities, and not until then will the promoter furnish them. The promoter of today is pandering to the wants of the investing public. When the public asks for investment stock these stocks will be furnished.

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 Casing and Drive Pipe? It's the
 thing for deep wells. Made in fol-
 lowing sizes and weights, and
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CASING

Size	Weight	Size	Weight
5 $\frac{7}{8}$ inches	20 lbs.	9 $\frac{5}{8}$ inches	33 lbs.
6 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches	20 lbs.	11 $\frac{5}{8}$ inches	40 lbs.
6 $\frac{5}{8}$ inches	20 lbs.	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches	40 lbs.
8 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches	28 lbs.		

DRIVE PIPE

Size	Weight
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches	15 lbs.

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BRANCH STORES

COALINGA, CAL.

BAKERSFIELD, CAL.

ORCUTT, CAL.

COALINGA.

Coalinga, Sept. 3d, 1907.

The Independent Oil Producers' Association met here last Monday and perfected their organization by the election of the following officers. Stanley W. Morshead of San Francisco, President; M. V. McQuigg of Los Angeles, First Vice-President; Thomas O'Donnell of Coalinga, Second Vice-President; H. H. Welsh of Fresno, Treasurer; D. W. Dallis of Coalinga, Secretary.

The meeting was a very strong one, every field in the State was well represented by active, earnest men, who are producers, men who are ripe in the experience needed to push the association to the front, to secure the best advantage for the producer here and in every field in this State. The discussion was earnest, logical and forceful. There are twenty-five Directors, each one representing a producing property, or a company ready to produce oil when the price is right. The sentiment was conservative, they were not in favor of antagonizing any of the present marketing companies, but when the market price for fuel oil advanced to where it would justify them to develop their territory, they would do so.

There was a strong representation from McKittrick, Midway and Kern River fields, who report much activity in their locality and confidence in the association to map out a plan that would advance the interest of every producer in the State.

The association has secured office rooms in the Webb building, in this city, where the organization will be well housed and prepared to receive all who are interested in advancing the interests of the producer in this State.

There was full discussion had during the session held in the afternoon, so when the evening session was held the officers were elected and the full organization was completed without delay. Considerable light was thrown upon the oil situation in the State, and all present appeared very much satisfied with the results so far achieved.

The following oil men were in town Monday who attended the Independent Oil Producers' meeting: John A. Bunting of Oakland, Col. Tim Spellacy of Los Angeles, J. D. Thompson of Pasadena, L. P. St. Clair of Bakersfield, H. V. Maxwell of San Francisco, A. V. Lisenly of Fresno, Stanley W. Morshead of San Francisco, W. A. Southland of Fresno, G. A. Scott of Oakland, J. Benson Wrenn of Bakersfield.

We are pleased to note the active interest that the government is taking in this mineral belt. The work has been going on quietly for some time, only lately has the layman seen the government's hand Mr. A. R. Bowman of

Oakland has been investigating the homestead entries, seeking out the land and reporting upon the character of the same and that of the party filing. At present there is quite a tented city on Sections 14-23-17, whose citizens are in the service of Uncle Sam. They are a party of surveyors who have been working from up in township 18 south, range 15 east, M. D. B. & M. They will continue the good work through to Sunset, perhaps further. These gentlemen have had much to do with the action of the government in withdrawing the twenty five townships that have been withdrawn from entry, giving the mineral locators an opportunity to prove the mineral character of the land.

C. M. McCurdy and H. F. McCarthy, of Detroit, Mich., were in the field Tuesday and Wednesday last looking over oil lands. They represent Eastern capital looking for investment in this oil field. They were well impressed and intend to secure a lease and commence operations at an early date. They were more than pleased with the amount of development work already done in this field.

There is current rumor afloat that the Bunting Iron Works will receive the contract to build the 35,000-barrel iron tank that the Associate Oil Company will soon place upon their property on Sections 8-21-15. Upon this section the Associated Oil Company plan to have a large loading rack to accommodate a number of cars that will take care of their interior trade. This will give them water transportation from Monterey and rail from Coalinga.

F. E. and E. Wallace, of Parkfield, were in town the past week trying to secure assistance from our citizens in this field to aid in building a wagon road into the Parkfield territory, about sixteen miles west from town, as the bird flies, as they wish to drill a well in that territory to prove the field. It is their object in getting a wagon road into this field to take advantage of the oil well tool shops located here, as well as the oil well supply houses, as we have the best repair shops located here that can be found upon this coast. Here can be found shops well equipped with fishing tools, and ready for any kind of oil well repair work.

The Associated Oil Well Company will have twelve strings of tools running by January 1, 1908. One would infer from the extensive operations contemplated, as well as now being done, by this great handler of crude oil that there is more money in producing oil at 30 cents per barrel than there is in being a buyer at that figure. If not, then why such extensive plans to operate? And yet, oil will be selling in this field for 50 cents by Spring.

Col. Tim Spellacy and J. D. Thompson were here Monday attending the Independent Oil Producers' meeting, and also to make arrangements to develop their lease on Section 24-20-14, which they recently secured from the Union Oil Company.

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Made of best Flange Tested Steel. Tubes of best American manufacture and of standard gauge; Rivets of best quality; Fixtures heavy and durable. Every boiler complete, including following fixtures and fittings: Half arch front, complete with fire and ash doors, 17x17 inches, with draft dampers; anchor bolts for front gates and bearers; rear arch bars; cleanout door and frame; wall plates and rollers; smoke stack and guy wire; pop safety valve; steam gauge and syphon; water column of large capacity, complete with water gauge and three gauge cocks; blow-off cock; feed valve and check valve with nipples.

Portable outfits and everything required for drilling or boring Test Wells, Brass Goods, Fittings and Valves of all descriptions.

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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

111 Townsend St.

It is generally understood here that the 4000 barrels of oil now being delivered daily by the California Oilfields, Ltd., to the Associated Oil Company will be diverted to the Standard Oil Company. This is to comply with the 15,000,000-barrel contract made by the California Oilfields, Ltd., with the Standard Oil Company.

The Southern Pacific Company is notifying all operators on railroad land that they will soon be in the market to purchase all fuel oil produced upon land owned by them.

The local roadmaster has shown good judgment in his efforts to accommodate the traveling public by making the roads leading to the south field in condition to travel with heavy teams as well as light rigs.

A. B. Canfield of McKittrick came into town last Monday. He reports that the Standard Oil Company has completed its line to that field. Mr. Canfield reports much activity about McKittrick, Midway and Sunset.

M. J. Sullivan, Joseph P. Coyle and P. Wilkenson, of Marion, Ohio, were here Saturday until Tuesday under the care of H. W. Thomas of Bakersfield. They were looking over the field with a view to investment.

The California Diamond Oil Company, on Section 12-19-15, has in 3100 feet of 6¼-inch California special casing, the longest string of that size in this field. From present indications they will land their 6¼-inch at 3170. Then will try to finish with 4½-inch special.

The Loraine Oil Company, on Section 12-19-15, N.W. ¼, will commence to spud in this week.

Graham & Turnbull are spudding in well No. 1 on the N. ½ of the S.W. ¼ of Section 34-18-15.

The New San Francisco Crude Oil Company, on Section 6-20-15, had the derrick and rig over well No. 3 burn down last Saturday afternoon.

The St. Paul-Fresno Oil Company, on Section 23-20-14, brought in a new well, No. 4, last week, 750 feet deep, and has started off with a 75-barrel production.

The Euclid Oil Company, on S.W. ¼ Section 24-20-14, will commence to spud well No. 1 this week.

The Traders' Oil Company, on S.W. ¼ Section 24-20-14, are erecting a rig for well No. 1.

The Wabash Oil Company, on Section 24-20-14, are building rig for well No. 11 which will be completed next week. Wells No. 9 and No. 10 are reported as excellent producers.

The Inca Oil Company are drilling well No. 8.

The derrick and rig over well No. 6 of the old Independence Oil Company, now Standard, has been rebuilt and is again producing.

The Stockholders' Oil Company's well No. 2 has been cleaned out and is again a producer.

The Kern Trading and Oil Company (S. P. Co.), on Section 31-19-15, will start up drilling on well No. 7 this week. The rig for well No. 8 is completed and will start up as soon as some delayed material arrives. This lease has improved materially under the present management.

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Santa Maria
California

SANTA MARIA.

Many of the early seekers for gold in California were fooled by the mica in the streams; so it was with the early prospector for oil in being deceived by the oil floating upon the streams and upon the ocean shores. The great showing of oil off the coast of Santa Barbara county, and the great surface showings in the hills and mountains of the Santa Cruz and Coast ranges led the first investors to believe that they could find oil as easily and as plentiful as water, says an exchange.

As early as 1866, just at the close of the Rebellion, Ex-Governor and U. S. Senator Leland Stanford became interested in the surface showings of oil on the Sisquoo Rancho, in the upper part of the Santa Maria valley, Santa Barbara county, where the operators are now going from 3000 to 4000 feet deep in their search for oil. Associated with Mr. Stanford was Professor Stillman of Yale College. They engaged a Mr. Frederick Wickenden of the Foxen Rancho to take some men over to the La Brea creek, where they put down several 3x3 foot shafts. In each shaft work had to be stopped on account of the influx of asphaltum from the surface formation. Later on John B. Treadwell drilled a shallow well near this spot which up to the present date flows a quantity of eight degree gravity oil with a considerable gas pressure. Of course, the production was too heavy to be a commercial product. A little later on, the same Frederick Wickenden sank two more 3x3 shafts on the Joseph Musico place by Mr. Stanford's order. The deepest of these shafts was only 16 feet. About this time Prof. Stillman, Harvey Brown of the Bank of California and a company of investors located all of that land lying south of and adjoining the Sisquoo ranch, known as the Laguna Extension Rancho, under the U. S. mineral laws, besides purchasing mineral rights from all who would sell. William Foxen, then Deputy Sheriff, got some \$3000 for some locations he had made near Zaca creek, and Fred Wickenden, then recorder of this mineral district, profited to the extent of about \$15,000 paid him in salaries. After these expenditures had been made it was discovered that all of the locations had been made on the old Spanish land grants, the titles of which were perfect. Then it was that Harvey Brown said to Mr. Wickenden: "A million-dollar airship has hit the earth." Today the oil field located hereabouts is producing approximately 30,000 barrels daily.

The Santa Maria oil field has several things in common with other fields, and then it has an individual character. It is a field absolutely of deep wells

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which has worked out very disadvantageously. It has worked advantageously in not causing a glut in the market when there was already an overproduction, the disadvantageous feature being the great cost of exploiting the adjacent territory, which is discouraging to capital. It is necessary to drill on an average of 3000 feet to reach the oil sand, and there are wells in the field 4200 feet deep. The shallowest well is over 2200 feet. It is said that one company alone had expended over \$300,000 in this field in drilling prospective property lying some distance from the main producing field, where large tracts could be secured on advantageous leases, and, to date, has not a producing well in the field. Another company, the Union Oil Company of California, drilled one well which produced approximately 1,500,000 barrels in a single year.

The leading companies of this field are drilling from four to six wells at a time against one or two a year ago, but, as it takes from six months to a year to complete a well in this district, an immediate increase in the output cannot be looked for.

Pinal Oil Company is running five strings of tools, has fourteen producing wells, and is delivering from 75,000 to 80,000 barrels of oil a month.

Brookshire Oil Company has just got through with a fishing job at well No. 6 and a good well is looked for in the near future.

Dome Oil Company's No. 4 is showing up well. It will be completed in the near future.

Laguna Oil Company, prospecting on the Sney ranch, has decided to abandon its well and start another hole. This development is some ten miles directly north of the proven field.

Associated Oil Company is still troubled with water in its well on the Escolle ranch. The hole is 2800 feet deep and the company claims to have a 200-barrel producer. The oil is heavy in gravity.

Western Union Oil Company is erecting four derricks and will rig up soon.

The Southern Pacific Company has run a spur track to the wells of the Tiber Oil Company at Arroyo Grande and will commence hauling oil soon.

Graham Oil Company has a good well on the Dorn ranch, adjoining the Tiber property.

Logan Oil Company is 3400 feet and in oil. The prospects are considered favorable.

NORTH STAR MAKES IMPORTANT STRIKE.

A rich ledge, two feet wide and running \$3000 a ton, has been struck in the tunnel in the North Star mine at Grass Valley. A large crew of men is developing the vein, which is one of the richest ever found in this district. The ore is being sacked for shipment and the management is considering the advisability of erecting a mill as soon as possible. The tunnel is being driven on the ledge, which is improving with depth. The strike has caused considerable interest throughout the camp and the owners of contiguous prospects are planning to extensively develop them.

PHOENIX MINE SOLD.

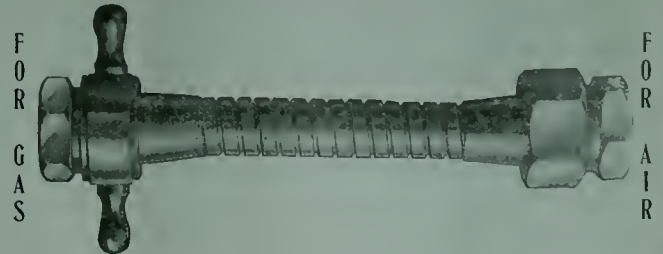
The Phoenix mine on Gold Run just south of Nevada City has been bought from the Cincinnati company that has owned it for a number of years past by the Horseshoe Mining Company Consolidated of the State of Nevada, which recently affected a merger with the Eclipse Mining Company of Nevada City, owning the Eclipse mine, adjoining the Phoenix, which the Simmons Brothers and J. W. Bruce of Tonopah have been engaged in developing. The purchase has just been completed by Mr. Bruce, who is now in the East.

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THE ROMNEY AND TILBURY OIL FIELDS OF CANADA.

Eugene Coste Makes Extensive Examination of Ontario Oil Districts—Limitations and Probable Yield—Comparisons with United States.

Mr. Eugene Coste, E. M., an eminent mining engineer, has made an extensive examination of the Romney and Tilbury oil fields, and after a summary of existing conditions expresses the opinion that a great many other interesting oil developments may be expected in the near future from these districts and in fact from many parts of Kent county as well as in neighboring counties.

Beginning with the "first strike" of oil in Tilbury in December, 1905, the second in March, 1906, and the third in April, 1906, followed by 103 others to date, Mr. Coste reasons that the good oil territory of Tilbury extends at least over an area of two miles east and west by five miles north and south, with the latter limits still unknown. Only three or four

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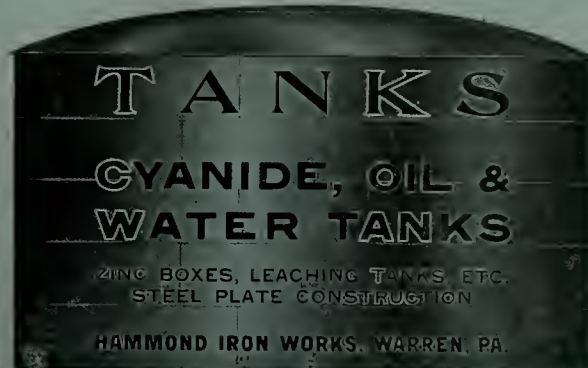
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dry miles have so far been encountered in that large area of 6,400 acres, and a number of very good century wells have been struck. "The largest of these," says Mr. Coste, "is the A. Seward well of the Central Oil and Gas Company, which started to flow without being shot, at the rate of 1,500 barrels per day of fluid, 1,200 barrels of which were salt water and 300 oil. This well is now over two months old and is still flowing naturally about 200 barrels of salt water and 50 barrels of oil per day. The oil, water and gas were all struck at the same time at a depth of 1,445 feet."

Mr. Coste, in describing the Tilbury oil, says it contains some sulphur, which gives it a strong odor peculiar to the crude oil known in the States as "Lima" oil. It is dark green in color, of 38 to 41 Baume gravity and belongs to the same class as the Lima, Ohio, the Indiana, and the Petroleum and Oil Springs oils. The oil field, he says, lies under a flat drift-covered section of the country, the elevation of which is about 600 feet above the sea. The drift is about 150 feet thick in the south end of the fields and about 100 feet in the north end, and is composed of boulder clay on the top and sands and gravels varying much in thickness below. "At present," continued Mr. Coste, "the Tilbury oil is bought only by the Imperial Oil Company, of Sarnia. This company has established a pumping station and tank in a central part of the field, from which it pumps the oil through a four-inch, and also through a two-inch line, owned by them to Merlin on the Pere Marquette road, four and one-half miles distant. From there the oil is taken over that road in tank cars of the Imperial Oil Company at the tanks at each well, and they pay at present for it \$1.14 per barrel. After the oil has been accepted and the tank has been gauged, the oil is run by means of a donkey pump through two-inch lines owned by the Imperial Oil Company to their tanks erected at the Central Station. The well tank is again gauged after the run and the difference in the two gauges gives the amount of oil sold for which the Imperial Oil Company gives the producer a run ticket and also a voucher ticket in order to enable him to get the bounty of 52½ cents per barrel. The total price, therefore, obtained at present by the producer for his oil is \$1.66½ per barrel, less the royalty, generally one-eighth to the owner of the land, the oil and gas rights of which are generally only leased by the producers. Two years ago before the Canadian government removed the import duty protecting Canadian crude oil, the average price of it in Canada was \$2.12. By the

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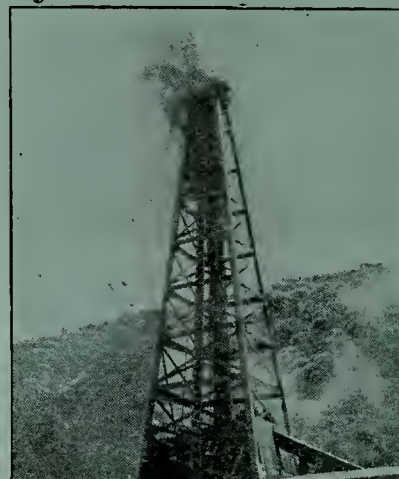
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bounty system, therefore, minus the duty system, the net result is a loss to the oil producer \$2.12, less \$1.66½, or 45½ cents a barrel, while the refining companies make all the gain, which I am not aware that they share with the consumer. With the duty removed they can obtain their crude oil cheaper from the States, so much so that the Canadian Oil Company, the only independent refiner now in Canada, gets all its supply of crude oil from Ohio, and I believe, buys no Canadian oil from any of the fields, certainly none from the Tilbury field."

THE TAR SANDS OF CANADA.

One of Canada's many resources of which little has been heard, the tar sands of Athabaska, in the northwest, formed the subject of a paper by Robert Bell, of Ottawa, at yesterday's session of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, held in the King Edward Hotel. Dr. Bell said he did not know that in any other part of the world was there so great an accumulation of tar sand, due to the outpouring of petroleum as in the Valley of the Athabaska. He estimated that the sands covered 1,350 square miles, and had an average depth of 150 feet. This would be altogether about 11,000,000 tons of tar substance apart from the sands. He considers the sand would be good material for the manufacture of oil, and for that purpose the resources are even practically illimitable. He also thought they had on these sands a very valuable deposit, which could be used for fuel, paving or roofing. When the railway was built, which he thought would not be long from now, the manufacture of oil would be greatly facilitated.

NEVADA.

GOLDFIELD.

Director of the Mint George E. Roberts has predicted that the gold production of the entire State of Nevada will amount to \$15,000,000 for the year 1907, "thus showing a larger increase than any other State." Gold figures show that Goldfield district alone is maintaining a rate of output which means at the least calculation 165,484 tons per annum. The lowest reasonable average estimate of the ore's value per ton is \$100, which means a production of \$16,548,400 for Goldfield district this year. Probably a much fairer average figure would be \$125 per ton for all ore shipped from the camp and treated at local reduction works. At that rate the annual production is \$20,685,500, this, be it borne in mind, for the one camp of Goldfield.

The following table gives the actual number of tons sent forth by each mine and lease of Goldfield for the weeks which ended on the five Saturdays of June, the four Saturdays of July and the first four Saturdays of August, a period of thirteen weeks, or just one-fourth of a year. The total number of tons for that period is 41,371, which, multiplied by four, gives 165,484 tons as a fair estimate of twelve-months production. Although several leases which

have contributed to this tonnage have now expired, that is more than offset by the facts that company development is in progress at the same diggings, that some of the heaviest producers are just getting fairly under way and that new leases appear to be upon the eve of regular production, they not being included in the table below. Besides, many mines have been devoting their whole energy to exploration work purely, and will be ready for steady market consignments within the next few weeks and months. In a word, the rate of production is very perceptibly upon the increase.

Of the estimated annual tonnage of 165,481 the race between leases and company account is neck and neck, this table giving the leases a shade the better of the contest, allowing them \$3,068 of the total, which is about one-fifth of one per cent over half.

In twelve weeks of operation, closing Saturday, August 17th, the mines and leases of Goldfield district produced 37,812 tons of ore which, at a conservative estimate, were of the value of approximately \$6,700,000. That means nearly \$30,000,000 per annum.

Nine mines were contributors to the tonnage, they being the Black Butte, Combination Fraction, Consolidated, Daisy, Florence, Jumbo Extension, May Queen, Sandstorm and St. Ives.

Of the total tonnage the company workings produced 19,396 tons, or about 51 per cent, and the leases mined 18,416 tons, about 49 per cent.

Aside from the several properties of the Goldfield Consolidated Mines Company, it is the leases which are doing the bulk of the district's business, the next heaviest producers being the Florence and the Jumbo Extension, and the output of those two coming solely through the leasers' activities.

Only two of the nine shipping mines are depending wholly upon company operations for their present ore consignments, the Combination Fraction and the May Queen. Two are shipping from leases and also on company account, the Consolidated and the Daisy. The majority of the nine—five different mines—are making shipments only from their leases. The Black Butte, Florence, Jumbo Extension, Sandstorm and St. Ives Company workings within this period of the last twelve weeks have produced 980 tons more than the leases.

Taking the weeks ending Saturdays for the basis of reckoning, the five weeks of June produced 11,193 tons, four weeks of July 14,687 tons and three weeks of August, to date, 11,932 tons. The record of August is at the rate of 3977 tons per week, and if this is maintained to the end of the month, Saturday, the thirty-first, it will pile up 19,886 tons to its credit, becoming the banner month of all history in the Goldfield district, just as June and July were in turn before it.

The following table shows the production in detail:

	5 Weeks June.	4 Weeks July.	Week of Aug. 3.	Week of Aug. 10.	Week of Aug. 17.	Week of Aug. 24.	Total 13 W'ks.	Rate per Annum.
BLACK BUTTE, McKane lease.....	190	...	...	...	18	...	208	832
COMBINATION FRACTION.....	40	103	42	...	...	...	185	740
CONSOLIDATED.....	4,116	687	105	40	560	400	5,908	23,632
Combination and mill.....	1,182	1,650	500	450	107	30	3,919	15,676
Frances Dump lease.....	252	...	...	...	...	...	252	1,008
Hayes-Monnette Dump.....	...	479	145	130	88	125	967	3,868
Healy lease.....	...	6	...	...	...	...	6	24
Ish-Sheets lease.....	192	749	...	...	...	...	941	3,764
Loftus-Davis lease.....	480	323	...	...	...	...	803	3,212
Mohawk mine.....	910	3,675	1,315	1,088	820	343	8,151	32,604
Mohawk-Combination lease.....	294	2,500	450	693	640	700	5,277	21,108
Morton-Beesley lease.....	22	...	...	...	...	...	22	88
McNaughton lease.....	348	412	60	68	75	183	1,146	4,584
Oddie Dump lease.....	930	...	...	...	...	...	930	3,720
Red Top mine.....	64	1,176	275	270	200	435	2,420	9,680
Reitz lease.....	284	105	...	...	...	...	389	1,556
DAISY.....	12	...	...	...	...	...	12	48
Daisy L. & M. lease.....	...	...	10	...	...	...	10	40
FLORENCE.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Florence L. & M. lease.....	12	27	...	32	...	12	83	332
January Jones lease.....	61	...	...	...	...	...	61	244
Little Florence lease.....	730	1,114	20	34	369	425	2,692	10,768
Mohawk-Florence lease.....	471	...	375	390	162	...	1,398	5,592
Syndicate lease.....	...	...	...	25	53	90	168	672
JUMBO EXTENSION.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Frances-Mohawk lease.....	...	...	132	91	5	15	243	972
Higginson lease.....	137	109	130	95	112	106	689	2,756
Mohawk-Jumbo lease.....	424	1,498	485	621	528	602	4,159	16,636
Mohawk Ledge lease.....	...	20	...	38	77	92	227	908
MAY QUEEN.....	...	...	...	9	...	...	9	36
SANDSTORM, lease.....	...	21	...	...	...	...	21	84
ST. IVES, Codd lease.....	42	33	...	...	...	...	75	300
Totals.....	11,193	14,687	4,044	4,074	3,814	3,559	41,371	165,484

Utah, which of all outside States has contributed its full share to the development of Goldfield's famous producers and is generally in the van of the hordes rushing into the exploitation of newer camps, is again in evidence, this time with a strong corporation whose object is the development of promising ground five miles northeast of the town of Diamondfield and across the Esmeralda county line into Nye county, Nevada. This county line, running north and south, is only a trifle over two miles east of such famed Goldfield mines as the Mohawk, Jumbo and Red Top and less than that distance from the Florence, cutting almost through the center of the Diamondfield section of Goldfield district, where are such celebrities as the Daisy, Great Bend and Black Butte, all shippers. It crosses the acreages of the Black Butte, Bulldog, Belmont, Black Butte, Jumbo Extension, Gold Flat, Goldfield American, Sovereign, Magnet, Lone Star, Wonder, Black Butte, Bonanza, Albemarle, Knickerbocker, Monarch, Frances Group, Home Trust, Superior, Meda, Black Hills and Huddleston, while east of the line and located in Nye county, though all in Goldfield mining district, lie such well-known properties as the Black Butte Extension, Detroit, Victor, Yellow Tiger, Lucky Star, Desert Chief, Red Mountain, Hercules, Rand, Black Butte Annex, Dixie, Rochester and Double Eagle.

A portion of this Nye county section of Goldfield district that is coming into the limelight because of recent rich revelations is situated comparatively far to the north and east of the town of Diamondfield, and it is there that the Goldfield Red Hill Mining Company is preparing for a campaign of thorough exploration. The Red Hill estate comprises a group of ten claims, approximately 200 acres, traversed by several strong gold veins, whose samples at the croppings vary in value from \$12 to \$16 per ton. Those in control, finding upon their domain a formation identical in character with that of the Diamondfield shippers, are sanguine of discovering at depth the same sort of high-grade as makes up the regular production of the Daisy, Great Bend and Black Butte. Development work thus far is of merely a prospecting nature, but the company announces its purpose to begin soon upon the execution of plans outlined for vigorous and continuous operation, with a view to substantial depth and long-time activity. The present shaft will be deepened and utilized as the main workings.

The Red Hill Mining Company, as at present directed, is a close corporation, capitalized at one million shares of a par value of one dollar each. Its directorate is made up wholly of Ogden, Utah, citizens, including B. P. Critchlow, who is manager of the Consolidated Wagon and Machine Company's Ogden house; C. S. Murphy, identified with the wholesale establishment of Kiesel & Co.; O. A. Kennedy, a broker and real estate operator; Joseph L. Carlson, capitalist, and Francis L. Woods, an architect and engineer.

FAIRVIEW.

There has been received in Goldfield full confirmation of reports of a wonderful high-grade strike made by the Fairview Eagle mine, adjoining the Nevada Hills, in Fairview district, Churchill county, Nevada. The discovery is of a ledge seventeen feet wide, all ore that may be handled on a big margin by consignment direct to the smelters. It is all a sulphide ore, tapped at a vertical depth of 200 feet by a crosscut on that level from the 225-foot main shaft. Of the entire vein $11\frac{1}{2}$ feet is rich enough to ship without sorting, $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet of it averaging \$55 per ton and six feet yielding average samples good for \$165 per ton. The lead is a true fissure, encased between perfect walls of andesite. It is obviously an extension of the Nevada Hills zone, from which the Knox lease is making fabulous shipments, and strikes northeast toward its adjoining neighbor, Fairview Aztec, where a deep shaft is sinking for the same ore. Nevada Hills is the first regular dividend-payer of the camp and Fairview Eagle is pronounced its equal by all who have been privileged to inspect the recent discovery.

Among the Goldfield people who have just returned from the diggings is General Manager J. W. Finch of the Goldfield Consolidated Mines Company, controlled by Senator Nixon and George Wingfield, who are also the heaviest owners of Fairview Eagle. Manager Finch is emphatic in the opinion that Fairview Eagle has made the most important strike of the year among all Nevada mines.

BULLFROG.

Out on the desert, where water is less plentiful than gold and where fuel there is none save that which comes by rail, the immediate advent of power lines, conveying to camp a current to turn the wheels and light the streets and the diggings, is a matter of at least local moment. Rhyolite rejoices in the assurance that the service of the Nevada California Power Company will be at her disposal by the first of September. The company's main plant is at Bishop creek, California, and the Rhyolite wires cut in on the trunk

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line at Palmetto station, seventy miles from this camp and thirty five miles from Bishop, toward Goldfield. Transformers at the substation cut the current from 72,000 volts down to 6,600, and later it is reduced to 110, 220 and 440 volts for service at different power and lighting stations. One of the largest customers will be the town of Rhyolite, which will be well illuminated, and another is the Montgomery Shoshone mine and mill, which will start off with 400 horsepower. Other mines here will avail themselves of the power offered and there is no doubt but that the line will be extended hence to other camps near by.

Another public utility virtually assured Rhyolite is gas for light, heat and power. It may be safely ventured that within sixty days pipes will be laying for a plant to be installed, its backers being supposed to be the associates of Louis Schloss, who are building works at Tonopah and Goldfield.

There is current a well defined rumor to the effect that E. Augustus Heinze of Butte has his eye upon some of the choice mining propositions of Bullfrog district and that he, with Senator Thomas Kearns and David Keith of Salt Lake City, with whom he is associated in mining projects, may in the near future invest heavily in this camp. Montgomery Shoshone and Homestake-King Consolidated are coupled with the mention of these gentlemen's names, but that is thus far only conjecture.

The Tonopah and Tidewater, otherwise known as the Borax Smith railroad, has laid steel 130 miles out from Ludlow, on the Santa Fe, toward Rhyolite, and is now completed to a point forty-one miles from this city. The seven-mile branch has been completed to the Lila C. mine, which is making steady shipments of borax and teams are hauling freight to Greenwater from the present temporary freight terminus, near the Lila C. junction with the main line. By about the first of October Rhyolite will be enjoying the benefits of regular schedules over the Borax Smith to the Santa Fe and over the Las Vegas and Tonopah line to Goldfield.

The Colorado Bullfrog mine is sinking a shaft in a likely formation and will soon have obtained a patent to its holdings.

Activity will shortly resume at the diggings of the Diamondfield Bullfrog. Gold Bar's main shaft has reached a depth of 550 feet and is still dropping. Contract has been signed for the building of the company mill, to be equipped in the beginning with a battery of ten stamps, to which more will be added later. The pipe line to supply the plant is almost completed.

The main working tunnel of the Gold Bullfrog has pushed into the hill a distance of 740 feet. Two rich ore shoots have been uncovered, and it is believed they will unite in one profitable body at greater depth. A drift on a two-foot pay streak, found at the tunnel's 253-foot station, has followed the ore for 100 feet and now has a full face that reveals much free gold and is all of handsome milling values. A winze will follow this vein to depth. At 632 feet from the eye of the tunnel there was cut telluride ore that runs well. Some water is coming from a well near the mill and another bore is going down for the 1000-foot level, hoping to tap a flow sufficient to keep the present mill, of seventy-five tons capacity, running full blast. There is plenty of high-grade ore to supply the plant.

Golden Scepter is concentrating its chief energy to the driving of a tunnel to tap the Hobo ledge, which is thought to be about 100 feet from its face.

The 120-foot shaft on the Hinkle has cut through ten feet of what appears to be an old river bed, where are boulders rich in free gold, and has entered vein matter that runs well. Lateral development will be inaugurated at a depth of 150 feet.

The big mill at the Keane Wonder will be placed in commission so soon as the long aerial tramway is completed.

The shaft of the Lucky Jack Shoshone is down 330 feet and it is the expectation of the management to be able to crosscut the main Montgomery Shoshone ledge before long. The shaft is sinking in country rock between two dykes similar in appearance to those on the Shoshone.

Mayflower is drifting on magnificent values on the 300 level, is crosscutting for the same ledge on the 400 and is sinking the main shaft for the 500.

With the starting of its mammoth mill early in September the Montgomery Shoshone is banking upon a daily production of \$4000 and annual dividends of a cool million dollars. There is already blocked out a vast tonnage of milling ore, rock that runs \$10 per ton and over, and in both the Shoshone and the Polaris workings are enormous stopes of ore that breaks down and ships on a big margin without sorting, such a shoot having been followed for 300 feet on the Polaris. At a depth of 500 feet the mine is duplicating laterals projected on the 300 and 400 levels and is sending its triple compartment shaft on down to the 600.

In the process of connecting by winzes and upraises the 200, 300 and 400-foot levels, the National Bank is incidentally lifting to the surface ore that sacks and ships at better than \$400 per ton, two cars per month going to the smelter.

The crosscut from the bottom of the Denver winze on the Tramp Consolidated is piercing a hard formation on its way to the big ledge, thought to be near at hand.

A new engine, compressor and pump are being set up at the property of the United Mines syndicate, near the Mayflower.

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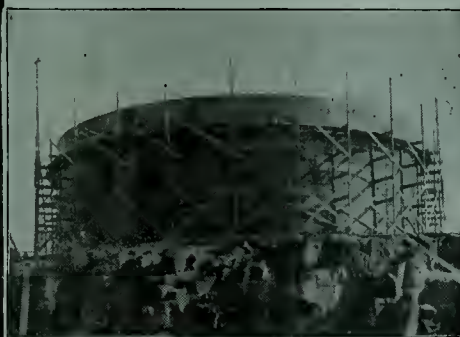
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EUROPEAN OIL REPORT.

Russian Position.

During the past fortnight there has been a slight change in the quotations on the Baku market. Crude Petroleum for prompt delivery has advanced 1 copeck per pood to 32½ copecks per pood. At one time there was a drop in the quotation for forward delivery of 5½ copecks per pood, but sellers are now disinclined to quote.

Residuals for prompt delivery at Baku advanced ¼ copeck per pood to 31¼ copecks per pood, whilst for delivery during the navigation of the Volga the quotation advanced ½ copeck per pood to 31½ copecks per pood.

Kerosene has been in good demand and for prompt delivery free on rail Baku the quotation advanced 3 copecks per pood to 45 copecks per pood. For forward delivery sellers also advanced their quotation to 46 copecks, an increase of 4 copecks per pood during the fortnight. Buyers, however, are not coming forward freely at this price. Kerosene f. o. b. vessel on the Caspian sea for shipment to the interior of Russia by the Volga, after falling 1 copeck per pood advanced 3½ copecks to 44½ copecks per pood.

The position of Baku remains quiet and work is proceeding satisfactorily. The production for the first fortnight of July old style amounted to 17,558,584 poods, of which the Bibi-Eybat field was responsible for 5,625,894 poods. The total quantity obtained from spouting wells only amounted to 189,000 poods.

If the present satisfactory condition is maintained at Baku the margin between supply and demand should soon be bridged over, which would bring about a reduction in prices.

Indian Market Report.

During the past fortnight there has been no change in the quotations for the different Lamp Oils on the Indian markets. There has been a firmer tendency and a fair amount of business has been done, but the deliveries are not so good as for the previous fortnight. The quotations were as follows:

BOMBAY—

	Rupees.		
American case oil.....	4.	12.	0.
Russian case oil.....	4.	4.	0.
"Elephant" oil in tins.....	3.	13.	0.
Sumatra "Rising Sun" in Tins.....	3.	13.	0.
Borneo oil in bulk.....	2.	13.	0.
Burmah oil in bulk.....	2.	14.	0.

KARACHI—

American case oil.....	4.	2.	0.
Burmah oil in tins.....	3.	6.	0.
Borneo oil in tins.....	3.	6.	0.
Sumatra oil in bulk.....	3.	2.	0.
American oil in bulk.....	3.	2.	0.

CALCUTTA—

American case oil.....	4.	8.	0.
Russian case oil.....	4.	4.	0.
Burmah oil in bulk.....	2.	14.	0.
Borneo oil in bulk.....	2.	14.	0.
Sumatra oil in bulk.....	3.	3.	0.
American oil in bulk.....	3.	3.	0.

English Market Report.

Since our last report there has been no change in the quotations for Russian and American Lamp Oils on either the London or Liverpool market. The deliveries on both markets have been small and the markets remain steady with a firm tone. The quotations are as follows:

London—Russian oil, 5½d.@5¼d. ex wharf in barrels; American oil, 6¼d.@6½d. ex wharf in barrels.

Liverpool—Russian oil, 6d. ex wharf in barrels; American oil, 6¼d.@7d. ex wharf in barrels.

EASTERN EXPORTS.

Following are the exports of mineral oils from the Eastern ports of the United States for the month of July, 1907:

	Quantities. Gallons.	Values. Dollars.
Crude—		
Philadelphia	8,295,340	487,887

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FISCAL AGENTS

San Francisco Office, 1300 Golden Gate Avenue

Naphthenes—			
New York	1,686,505	204,556	
Philadelphia	402,178	43,656	
Total	2,088,683	248,212	
Blaming—			
Baltimore	82	11	
Boston and Charlestown	74,188	9,707	
New York	47,081,649	3,596,714	
Philadelphia	30,389,521	1,806,223	
Total	77,545,743	5,412,655	
Lubricating and Paraffin—			
Baltimore	485,300	68,284	
Boston and Charlestown	34,764	6,365	
New York	8,981,828	1,176,262	
Philadelphia	5,775,203	544,662	
Sabine	1,025,453	76,548	
Total	16,302,548	1,872,121	
Residuum—			
Philadelphia	3,168,484	99,527	
Sabine	2,112,563	73,940	
Total	5,281,047	173,467	
Total Mineral Oils—			
Baltimore	485,382	68,293	
Boston and Charlestown	109,252	16,072	
New York	57,749,982	4,977,532	
Philadelphia	48,030,729	2,981,955	
Sabine	3,138,016	150,488	
Total	109,513,361	8,194,342	

LATE QUOTATIONS.

LOS ANGELES STOCK EXCHANGE.

Following are the latest quotations for stocks of oil companies listed on the Los Angeles Stock Exchange.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Associated Oil	27.75	28.00	Olinda Land Co.	.08 3/8	.10 3/4
Columbia	.79 1/4		Reed Crude	.11	

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"BALAKANI" [5,200 tons], "CAUCASIAN" [6,600 tons],
"EUPLECTELA" [5,000 tons], "ROCKLIGHT," [4,100
tons] "TURBO" [5,100 tons], "PINNA" [7,800 tons]

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CALIFORNIA STOCK & OIL EXCHANGE.

Following are the latest quotations for stocks of oil companies listed on the California Stock and Oil Exchange:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Amalgamated Oil	1.00		Monte Cristo	.50	
Associated Oil Tr. Co.	27.50		Nevada County		.60
Chicago Crude	.06	.07	Occidental of W. Va.		.03
Claremont		.70	Peerless	3.00	
Fulton	1.50	2.00	Pittsburg	.05	
Graciosa		5.50	S. F. & McKittrick	3.50	
Imperial	17.00	22.50	Sovereign		.26
Independence	.22		Sterling		1.90
Junction	.17		Superior		.26
Kern	.10		Thirty-three		5.00
Linda Vista	.14		Wolverine	.35	
McKittrick	.15		W. K. Oil Co.	.25	
Monarch of Arizona	.07				

SAN FRANCISCO STOCK & EXCHANGE BOARD.

Following are the latest quotations for stocks of mining companies listed on the San Francisco Stock and Exchange Board:

CALIFORNIA.		Bid.	Asked.	BID.		ASKED.
Bunker Hill			2.50			
NEVADA.		TONOPAH DISTRICT.		BID.		ASKED.
		Bid.	Asked.			
Belmont		.04	.06	MacNamara	.20	.25
California		.04	.05	Midway	.73	.77
Cash Boy		.01	.02	Montana	2.97	3.05
Esperanza		.11	.12	Mont. Midway Ex.	.03	.04
Gold Anchor		.06	.08	Mon. Pitts. Ex.	.07	
Golden Crown			.03	North Star	.17	
Gold Mt.			.02	Ohio Tonopah	.02	.03
Gold M. Con.			.03	Paymaster		.02
Great Western		.01	.02	Rescue Con.	.11	.14
Indiana Tonopah		.01	.02	Tonopah Extension	1.10	1.25
Jim Butler		.83	.85	West End	.68	
Little Tonopah		1.00				
GOLDFIELD DISTRICT.		BID.		BID.		ASKED.
		Bid.	Asked.			
Adams		.14	.15	Grandma	.19	
Adams		.13	.14	Great Bend	.62	.64
Aloha			.13	Great Bend Con.	.02	
Atlanta		.46	.49	Great Bend Exten.	.14	.15

Black Anast	.05	.06	Hibernia	.08	.09
Black Butte Bon.	.06	.07	Jumbo	3.50	...
Black Butte Exten.	.07	.08	Jumbo Exten.	1.70	1.75
Black Rock	.05	.06	Kendall	.24	...
Blue Bell	.18	.19	Kendall Exten.	.02	.03
Blue Bull	.32	.33	Laguna	...	1.50
Brooklyn	...	.02	Lone Star	.21	.22
Butte Goldfield	.05	.06	Lon Dillon	.11	.12
Booth	...	.39	Mayne	.06	.07
Columbia Mt.	.47	...	May Queen	.10	.13
Columbia Mt. Exten.	.03	...	Midnight Pawnee	.06	.08
Comb. Fraction	2.02	2.05	Milltown Fraction	.03	.05
Coming Nation	.10	.11	Mohawk	18.87	...
Conqueror	.12	.14	Mohawk Con. L.	.14	.15
Crackerjack	.19	.24	Mohawk Exten.	.11	.12
Daisy	1.45	...	Mohawk Junior	...	.04
Daisy Extension	.02	.03	Nevada Boy	.07	.08
Diamond B. B. Con.	.24	.25	Nevada Goldfield	.22	...
Diamond Triangl.	.19	...	Oro	.20	.21
Dixie	.06	.07	Palace Goldfield	...	.18
Dominion	.01	.03	Pennsylvania	...	.03
Empire	.12	.13	Potlatch	...	.40
Esmeralda	.10	...	Red Hills	.55	.56
Florence	3.95	4.02	Red Lion	.05	...
Florence Exten.	.30	.32	Red Top Extension	.25	.27
Frances Mohawk	1.00	1.10	Red Top Fraction	.07	...
Gen. Washington	...	.05	Sandstorm	.41	...
Goldfield American	...	.10	Sandstorm Extension	.04	.06
Goldfield Con.	7.07	7.10	Silver Pick	.50	...
Goldfield Comb.	.17	...	Silver Pick Extension	.04	.06
Goldfield Fissure	...	.05	Simmerone	.10	...
Goldfield of Nevada	1.30	...	Spear Fraction	.07	...
Goldfield North Star	...	.08	St. Ives	.80	...
Goldfield Portland	.20	.21	St. Ives Leasing	...	.02
Goldfield Flat	.04	...	Treasure	.05	...
Goldfield Lucky Strike	...	.06	Vernal	...	.20
Goldfield Kewanas	.69	.71	Wonder	.03	.04
Goldfield Union	...	.01	Yellow Tiger	.21	.22
Grandma	.17	.19			

Bullfrog District.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Amethyst	.20	.22	Lige Harris	.02	.03
Big Bullfrog	...	.03	Little Bullfrog	...	.02
Bon. Mt. Gold	...	.02	Mayflower Con.	.33	.35
Bonnie Clare	.41	.42	Montana Bullfrog	.03	.04
Bullfrog Daisy	.07	.15	Montgomery Mt.	.10	.13
Bullfrog of Nevada	.11	.13	Mont-Shoshone Exten.	.05	.06
Bullfrog Sunset	.05	.06	Original Bullfrog	.06	.07
Gold Bar	.53	.59	Tramp Con.	.33	.35
Golden Srepter	.09	.11	Valley View	...	.08
Happy Hooligan	...	.04	Yankee Girl	.05	.06
Homestake King	.94	.95			

Manhattan District.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
April Fool Ex.	.01	.02	Manhattan Little Joe	.02	.03
Atlantic & Pacific	.01	.02	Manhattan of Nevada	.06	.08
Comet	.01	.02	Manhattan Red Top	...	.03
Gold Wedge	.06	.08	Manhattan Russ.	.01	...
Granny	.23	.25	Manhattan Verde	.02	.03
Indian Camp	.09	.13	Manhattan Wolf Tone	...	.16
Jumping Jack	.13	...	Mineral Hill	.07	.08
Manhattan Broncho	.08	.10	Mustang Manhattan	.20	.22
Manhattan Buffalo	...	.03	Mustang Manhattan An.	...	.01
Manhattan Con.	...	.40	Mustang Manhattan Ex.	.06	.08
Manhattan Comb.	.02	.03	Original Manhattan	.09	.10
Manhattan Cowboy	.05	...	Pinenut	.06	.07
Manhattan Dexter	.10	.14	Seyler Humphrey	.05	...
Manhattan Humboldt	.04	.05	United Manhattan	.15	...
Manhattan Jackson	...	.20	Yellow Horse	.03	.05

Other Districts.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alice of Wonder	.03	...	Ida Mines	...	.15
Blue Jay Wonder	...	.12	Jackpot	...	.50
Drom. Hump.	.35	.45	Johnnie Con.	.11	.13
Eagles Nest	.27	.28	Minaz Ped	...	1.35
Fairview Golden Boulder	.22	...	Nevada Hills	5.00	...
Fairview Hailstone	.12	.14	Nevada Hills Annex	...	.14
Fairview Eagle	1.55	...	N. S. of Wonder	.03	.04
Fairview Silver King	...	.20	Pittsburg Silver Peak	1.45	1.50
Goldtyke Reef	.11	.13	Tonno Frisco	.20	...

THE OIL MARKET.

The quotations for oil in the different Eastern fields represented by credit balances are as follows:

Pennsylvania	\$1.78	Princeton, Ind.	.68
Tiona	1.78	Kansas and Indian Territory	.41
Corning	1.14	Somerset	1.20
New Castle	1.22	Toland	.75
Cabell	1.32	Corsicana light	1.02
North Lima	.94	Corsicana heavy	.65
South Lima	.89	Mid-continent heavy	.28
Casey, Ill.	.68	Henrietta, Texas	.60
Indiana	.89	Canada	1.34

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PACIFIC MINING & OIL REPORTER

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San Francisco, Cal., September 20, 1907

Price, 10 Cents

REVISED REGULATIONS FOR LEASING INDIAN LANDS.

Secretary of the Interior Promulgates Almost Entirely New Code—Requirements to Secure a Lease—Royalties to Be Paid—Conditions of Operation, Etc.

The revision of the regulations governing the leasing of Indian lands for the production of oil, gas and asphaltum has been completed and is about to be promulgated by the Secretary of the Interior. The new code has been entirely redrafted and bears little resemblance to the old regulations, the purpose of the Secretary of the Interior being, first, to safeguard the interests of the Indians more adequately than heretofore; second, to facilitate the leasing of oil wells by parties having limited financial resources, and, third, to bring the regulations for the exploitation of the Indian oil lands into harmony with the best technical practice in the leading oil fields of the country. Many prominent operators have been consulted in the preparation of the new regulations and a number of experts have aided the Department in drafting these features relating to practical operations under the proposed leases. The principal provisions of the new regulations are as follows:

How to Procure Approval of a Lease.

Oil and gas and other mineral leases requiring the approval of the Secretary of the Interior shall be made for a period not longer than fifteen years for adults; in cases of minors leases shall expire at majority of lessor; all leases shall be executed upon forms prescribed herein.

All leases shall be in quadruplicate, and with the papers required, shall be filed within thirty days from and after the date of execution by the lessor with the United States Indian agent at Union Agency, Muskogee, Indian Territory.

No person, firm or corporation will be allowed to lease, within the territory occupied by the Five Civilized Tribes, for the purpose of producing oil or gas, more than 4,800 acres of land in the aggregate.

Lessees shall satisfy the Department that the leases are taken in good faith for operation and not for speculation, and that they have the business capacity and financial ability to carry out all the terms of such leases.

Certificate showing a certain amount of cash in bank—heretofore known as Form C—is no longer required. Instead, lessees shall embody a statement of their financial condition and their experience in oil, gas or other business in the application, Form B. The standing of the lessees must be vouched for upon such application either by two officers of separate national banks or by one national bank officer and the manager of an oil well supply company, or some other commercial enterprise with which the applicant has had extensive business relations. The Department in every case reserves the right at any time to make further inquiry as to the standing and business ability of any prospective lessee.

Where the lessee is a corporation its first application must be accompanied by a sworn statement of its proper officer, showing:

The total number of shares of the capital stock actually issued and specifically the amount of cash paid into the treasury on each share sold; or, if paid in property, state kind, quantity and value of the same paid per share.

Of the stock sold how much per share remains unpaid and subject to assessment.

How much cash the company has in its treasury and elsewhere, and from what sources it was received.

What property, exclusive of cash, is owned by the company, and its value.

What the total indebtedness of the company is, and specifically the nature of its obligations.

Subsequent applications of corporations should show briefly the aggregate amounts of assets and liabilities.

Corporations, with their first application, shall file one certified copy of articles of incorporation, and, if a foreign corporation, evidence showing compliance with local corporation laws; also a list showing officers and stockholders, with postoffice addresses and number of shares held by each. Statements of any changes of officers or any changes in or additions of stockholders shall be furnished to the Indian agent on January 1 and July 1 of each year, and at any other time when requested; affidavits are required of individual stockholders setting forth in what companies or with what persons or firms they are interested in oil or gas mining leases or lands in the Five Civilized Tribes, and whether they hold such stock for themselves

or in trust. Evidence shall also be given—in a single affidavit (see Form E)—by the secretary of the company, or by the president, showing authority of officers to execute lease, bond and other papers.

Hereafter lessees are required to furnish with each lease, to be filed at the time the lease is presented, a bond upon Form C, with two or more sufficient sureties, or with a surety company duly authorized to execute bonds, guaranteeing the payment of all royalties and rents at the time and in the manner specified in the lease and the regulations applicable, and performance of all covenants and agreements named in the lease to be paid and performed by the lessee. Such bond for oil and gas leases shall be in amount as follows: For leases covering 40 acres and less than 80, \$1,000; for those covering 80 acres and less than 120, \$1,500; for those covering 120 acres and not more than 160, \$2,000, and for each 40-acre tract or fractional part thereof above 160 acres an additional amount of \$500, but the right is specifically reserved to increase the amount of such bond above the sums named in any particular case where the Secretary of the Interior deems it proper to do so. Bonds covering other mineral leases shall be in such sum as may be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior. In leases theretofore presented for which bonds have not been furnished bond must be filed within thirty days from receipt of notice calling therefor.

Royalties.

The royalty on oil shall not be less than 10 per cent. of the gross proceeds of all oil produced from the leased premises, payment to be made at the time of sale or disposition of the oil.

From and after July 1, 1907, the royalty on gas-producing wells, irrespective of whether the leases were heretofore or shall hereafter be approved, shall be as follows:

Where the capacity of a well is tested at 3,000,000 cubic feet or less per day of twenty-four hours, \$150 per annum, and where the capacity is more than 3,000,000 cubic feet per day, \$50 for each additional 1,000,000 cubic feet or fraction thereof. The capacity of wells shall be determined, under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior, before utilized and annually thereafter, the amount of royalty to be based on such determination. Where the lessee desires to retain the gas-producing privilege of any well, but not to utilize the gas for commercial purposes, he shall pay an annual rental of \$50 in advance, beginning from the date of discovery of gas, and to be paid within thirty days therefrom. Except in cases of emergency, which shall not exceed ten days, not more than 75 per cent. of the capacity of any gas well shall be utilized. Evidence of date of discovery of gas wells and the beginning of utilization must be properly furnished in the form of a sworn statement. Where wells produce both oil and gas for drilling, or gas alone in limited quantities, lessees may dispose of the gas for drilling at a rate of not less than 5 cents per foot of drilling done, and for pumping at a rate not less than \$1 per month for each well pumped. The gas so used shall be included in the regular reports of production.

The royalty on asphaltum shall not be less than 10 cents per ton of 2,000 pounds on crude asphalt, or 60 cents per ton on refined asphalt.

All royalties, rents or payments due under leases which have been or may be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, shall be paid to the United States Indian agent at Union Agency, Muskogee, Indian Territory, or to such other person as may be designated by the Secretary of the Interior, for the benefit of the various lessors, or, in cases of minors and incompetents, shall be deposited as hereinafter specified. No royalties on such leases shall be paid by the lessee direct to the lessors or their representatives.

With the consent of the United States Indian agent, lessees may make arrangements with the purchasers of oil for the payment of the royalty to the United States Indian agent by such purchasers, but such arrangement, if made, shall not operate to relieve lessees from the responsibility for the payment of the royalty, should such purchaser fail, neglect or refuse to pay the royalty when it becomes due.

Where lessees avail themselves of this privilege, division orders, permitting the pipe line companies or other purchasers of the oil to withhold the royalty interest, shall be executed and forwarded to the Indian agent for approval before wells are brought in, as pipe line companies are not permitted to accept or run oil from Indian leases until after the approval of division orders showing that the lessee has a lease regularly approved and in effect.

An oil and gas lessee shall drill at least one well on each leasehold within twelve months from the date of the approval of bond, or may further delay operations by paying within twenty-five days after the end of the year \$1 per acre per annum for each leasehold. Operations may be so delayed upon making the annual payments required for a period not exceeding five years from May 22, 1906, except where bonds are approved subsequent to that date, in which event the period of delay shall run from the date of the approval of the bond. A failure to drill within one year or to make the payment required within twenty-five days after the end of the year shall subject the lease to forfeiture without further notice to the lessee.

The Secretary of the Interior may at any time require any lessees immediately to develop a leased tract or offset wells on adjacent tracts should he determine that the interests of the lessor demand such action.

Operation.

Operations upon land covered by any lease requiring the approval of the Secretary of the Interior are not permitted until after such lease and satisfactory bond are regularly approved and official notice thereof given.

Operators upon approved leases within the territory of the Five Civilized Tribes are required to use all possible diligence to prevent any unnecessary waste of natural gas. Operators in possession of any gas well shall, within five days after gas hearing sand or rock is penetrated, shut in and confine such gas in the well except so much of the product as can be utilized. Lessees or operators shall pay to the United States Indian agent at Union Agency, Muskogee, Indian Territory, the sum of \$10 per day for each well during the time such well or wells are allowed to go uncontrolled or uncared for, unavoidable accidents excepted, and a failure on the part of the lessees or operators to prevent a waste of gas will further subject the lease to cancellation by the Secretary of the Interior after due notice.

In cases where oil-bearing strata are found at a greater depth than gas-bearing sand, packers and two strings of casing shall be used, so that waste of the gas from the first sand shall be prevented, thereby securely shutting in and preserving the gas.

All lessees or operators producing crude oil and natural gas within the territory of the Five Civilized Tribes shall, in a practical and workmanlike manner, plug all of their dry and abandoned oil and gas wells at a proper depth with wood or sediment, so as to exclude all water from the oil or gas-bearing rock or sand, before the casing is drawn from the said well, in a manner satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior or his authorized representative. Every lessee or operator shall pay to the United States Indian agent at Union Agency, Muskogee, Indian Territory, for the use of the lessor, the sum of \$10 per day for each well during the time such well or wells remain uncapped or unplugged.

Lessees shall provide proper tankage, of suitable shape for accurate measurement, into which all production of crude oil shall be conducted direct from wells through pipes or other closed connections. Where a lease covers a homestead and surplus lands and such surplus lands are sold, separate tankage must be supplied for the homestead tracts and oil extracted therefrom reported separately. If the contents of such tanks are disposed of in any manner other than to a purchaser to whom a division order has been approved, or removed from the leased premises, accurate measurement shall first be made and the production reported and royalty thereon paid to the United States Indian agent in the usual manner.

In cases of emergency, where the capacity of new wells is such that lessees are unable immediately to provide proper tankage, production may be conducted to open ponds, or earthen tanks, but in no case shall any embankment exceed fifteen feet in height. Such ponds or tanks shall be so constructed as to minimize the danger of overflow or collapse, or damage to crops or adjacent property.

Lessees shall keep a true and correct record of each well drilled, including a complete log made at the time of drilling, and, whenever requested by properly authorized officers of the Interior Department, shall furnish a copy of such record and log, duly certified.

Assignments.

No lease or any interest therein, by working or drilling contract or otherwise, of the use thereof, directly or indirectly, shall be sublet, assigned or transferred without the consent of the Secretary of the Interior; and if at any time the Secretary of the Interior is satisfied that the provisions of any lease, or that any of the regulations heretofore or that may be hereafter prescribed have been violated, he reserves authority, after ten days' notice to the parties, to cancel and annul such lease without resorting to the courts and without further proceedings, and the lessor shall be entitled to immediate possession of the land.

The Secretary of the Interior has caused to be prepared a series of forms which will be furnished to parties contemplating making leases under the new regulations. These forms are required to be employed in order that leases may be made and administered on substantially identical terms.

OIL SHORTAGE IMMINENT.

The total production of oil in the State of California for the year ended December 31, 1906, was approximately 30,000,000 barrels, valued at \$8,000,000 at the wells. This was a decline of about 5,000,000 barrels from the preceding year, the same having been occasioned by depressed prices which retarded development for a period of two years or more in the various fields of the State. By the end of last year, 1906, prices had advanced sufficiently to warrant the continuation of development and the full output of the fields, with the exception of Sunset-Midway, was soon called upon. Then came the serious question of increasing the production. The marketers of oil had so long depressed prices, calling upon the last visible oil before making any material advance, that there was no reserves beyond a few millions of barrels of heavy fuel oil in the Kern River field. Then when the price was advanced all familiar with conditions could see an inevitable oil shortage, which, we would say, is now at hand.

At the present time all of the State's production is either contract or is being hought on daily runs. In addition to this it is believed that the reserves of the Kern River field are being drawn upon at a rate that will exhaust them within one year from the present time. At the most, there was no more than 11,000,000 barrels at the beginning of the present year, much of which has already been shipped. Where, then, is the oil to come from for the constantly increasing demand? The Sunset-Midway production has been contracted since the first of the year, and this was practically all of the reserve production in the State.

At the beginning of 1906 there was a shortage supply of approximately 17,000,000 barrels of oil in the various fields of the State. At the end of the year there was not to exceed 11,000,000 or about 6,000,000 less. The production for the year, as stated above, showed a decline of 5,000,000 barrels, which would give about 1,000,000 drain upon storage oil, showing the shipments for the year to be in excess of the production.

At the very most not over 40,000,000 barrels of oil will be produced in the State of California during 1907. This estimate is even high, some conservatives placing the production at 38,000,000 barrels. We base our estimate on the following daily production, viz.:

	Barrels.
Coalinga	30,000
Kern River	28,000
Santa Maria	35,000
All other fields	18,000
Total	111,000

We think the 111,000 barrels daily estimate fairly correct, but, as above stated, sufficiently high upon which to base an optimistic calculation. Santa Maria is probably not running over 30,000 barrels daily at the present time, but its wells have a probable capacity of nearer 40,000 barrels and the same will be drawn upon in the near future to fill demands.

We believe that the actual consumption of California oil at the present time approximates a daily average equal to 40,000,000 barrels a year; in fact, it may be stated conclusively that, including storage oil now being shipped, an amount equal to the entire production of all of the oil fields of the State is being consumed, with several large contracts to begin within the next few months. Take the contract with the San Pedro, Salt Lake and Los Angeles Railway, for instance. This will require 5,000 barrels daily, or nearly 2,000,000 barrels yearly to fill. The contract with the Oriental Steamship Company will also require a large quantity of oil. Installations for the burning of crude oil are being made more rapidly than at any time in the history of the State; at least 90% of California fuel consumption now being petroleum. What, then, shall we do to fill the assured demand of probably 130,000 barrels daily at the beginning of 1908?

Prices Advancing.

Oil prices are being firmly maintained with noted advances in the longer contracts. Sunset oil, which a year ago went hedging at 11 2-3c a barrel, is now selling for 30c on one year contracts. Midway production, shut in for practically five years, has been connected up with the outside world by a Standard pipe-line and sold for 35c a barrel up. An extension of the Sunset Railway is contemplated which will give the Santa Fe property in the Midway field an outlet, adding slightly to the receipts of that company. Other Kern county fields are selling their entire output in the neighborhood of 30c. Coalinga and Santa Maria are selling the main part of their production for 50c a barrel, the heavier oil averaging probably 30c with a slight advance over this for late contracts. The output of the Southern fields, being nearer to a local market (Los Angeles), is bringing in the vicinity of \$1 against 40c eighteen months ago.

Take the State as a whole, there has been an average of better than 300% in the price of oil since the early part of 1905, and if present indications amount to anything in the way of making a conservative estimation, there will be another advance of about 100% over present prices in the next year. In other words, Dollar oil at the wells is no longer considered a wild speculation, but is

generally accepted as one of the inevitable results of the old law of "supply and demand."

A Few Comparisons.

Taking the generally accepted relative value of coal and oil, i. e., 3½ barrels of oil to one ton of coal, the output of California oil for 1907 (40,000,000 barrels) would be the equivalent of nearly 11,428,600 tons of coal.

Figuring the present average price of oil at 50c and the present price of coal at \$6.00 per ton, the saving in the cost of fuel by using the 40,000,000 barrels of oil would be no less than \$48,571,550.00. Of course, it is useless to say that much of the oil goes to the refineries, but the profit would be even greater than shown in the above figures.

The producing area of the State (the area upon which wells have actually been drilled) is approximately 40,000 acres with a total valuation of \$150,000,000.00. This does not include proved or prospective lands; simply the developed territory.

The Standard Oil Company's investments up to the present time amount to nearly \$17,000,000.00 in California, including pipe-lines, tankage, refineries, land holdings, and stock holdings in subsidiary companies. Its assets in the State would amount to much more if its many lucrative contracts were included.

THE SITUATION IN TEXAS.

(Special to the Reporter.)

Beaumont, Texas, September 14, 1907.

The Gulf Pipe Line Company on September 6th began running oil through its eight-inch pipe line from the Glenn pool (I. T.) to Texas, thus accomplishing the construction and operation of the 415-mile line in less than seven months. The Glenn crude is being pumped from Watkins Station, in the Glenn field, to Lenoir, Texas, near the City of Paris, the first station on the line south of Red river. In compliance with the Federal law, the Gulf company has filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission its first tariff on the transportation of crude oil from the Indian Territory to Texas, a rate of 45 cents a barrel being named on shipments from the Glenn pool to Port Arthur, Texas, a distance of 450 miles. The circular stipulates that all oil is to be received at the company's station in the Glenn field, and that it is to be delivered at the company's station, near Port Arthur, Texas. No other points of receipt or delivery have been established. The tariff is made effective on the completion of the pipe line of the company, "about September 15th." It may be a week or two before oil reaches Port Arthur, owing to the fact that tankage at the various stations is to be filled. The two 37,500-barrel steel tanks at Chambers, I. T., the first station south of the Glenn field, have been filled, and the two of same capacity at Lenoir are now being filled. There are two tanks at Big Sandy and two at Lufkin, Texas, to fill, also some storage at Sour Lake. The company's regulations governing interstate shipments are substantially as follows:

It (the company) will only supply storage facilities incidental and necessary to interstate shipment of oil received by the company for transportation.

The minimum amount of oil which it will receive for transportation is 25,000 barrels. No oil will be received by the company for transportation except oil from the Glenn sand, in the Glenn pool, near Tulsa, and no oil will be received the quality of which has been seriously impaired through the character of storage in which the same has been held, or which is in litigation, or as to which a dispute as to title may exist, or which may be encumbered by liens, nor will oil be received unless it is free from water and other foreign substances.

Prior to the receipt of oil from the tanks of the shipper, same must be tested by the regular agent of the company for that purpose and a deduction of 3 per cent in quantity will be made for evaporation and other loss during transit, and the net balance thereof will be the amount stated in the contract

of transportation, and the limit of quantity for which the company may be liable.

The company shall be under no obligation to make delivery of the same oil which it may receive, but all oils received for shipment are to be delivered out of its common stock of Indian Territory oil at the delivery station.

The company may refuse to accept oil for shipment unless satisfactory evidence be given that the shipper or consignee has made provision for the prompt receipt of said oil at the delivery station.

The obligation of the company is to deliver at said delivery station the quantity of oil stated in said contract, and such delivery will be made within fifteen days from the date of such contract, and may be made at any time within said fifteen days' period upon twenty-four hours' notice to the shipper or consignee, who shall receive said oil from the delivery tanks of the company with all possible dispatch and as discharged from the delivery tanks of the company or tendered by the latter for receipt by the shipper or consignee. At the expiration of said twenty-four hours' notice a demurrage charge shall accrue on said oil not received as tendered by the company of one-tenth of one cent per barrel of 42 gallons for each day of twenty-four hours or fractional part thereof until said oil be received.

In case of fire destroying any oil in the custody of the company after the oil specified in the contract of transportation has been received, and before same shall have been delivered to the consignee, the shipper shall stand a loss proportionately as the amount of his shipment is to all the oil in the custody of the company at the time of such fire; and shall be entitled to have delivered only such proportion of his shipment as is left after deducting his due proportion of the loss as above; but in such event shall be required to pay carriage charges only on the quantity of oil delivered.

The company shall have a lien on all oils received by it for transportation to secure the payment of all charges, including demurrage charge, and it may withhold said oil from delivery until all of said charges shall have been paid, and if said charges shall remain unpaid fourteen days after the time for delivery as above, the company may, by any agent, sell said oil at public outcry for cash, making said sale at its public office in Beaumont, Texas, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. on any day not a legal holiday, and not less than 24 hours after publication of notice in a daily newspaper in said city of the time and place of such sale and the quantity of oil to be sold. The company may be a bidder and purchaser at said sale. Out of the proceeds of such sale the company may pay itself all charges, including demurrage charge, and the balance it will hold for whomsoever may be lawfully entitled to it.

RECENT PATENTS.

The following patents recently granted of interest to the oil trade are reported expressly for the Pacific Mining and Oil Reporter by J. M. Nesbit, Patent Attorney, Park building, Pittsburg, Pa., from whom printed copies may be procured for 15 cents each:

Rotary drilling apparatus, James A. Wiggs, Jr., Beaumont, Texas, 862,954.
Pumping and drilling machine, William G. Blaisdell, Sackett, Pa., 863,255.
Grip for polishing rods, Lloyd A. Smithson, Warren, Ind., 863,461.
Pipe-coupling jack, Austin T. Herriek, Bradford, Pa., 864,166.
Well-bailing apparatus, Monroe W. Carroll, Beaumont, Texas, 864,229.
Well-drilling machine, John R. Griffith and Leslie G. Cospier, Independence, Kas., 864,730.
Deep well-drilling apparatus, James A. Jackson and John H. Dower, Bruin, Pa., 865,103.
Pumping apparatus, Rudolph Conrader, Erie, Pa., 865,296.

Exports of Domestic Mineral Oil From the Pacific Ports of the United States, and Shipments to Alaska and Hawaii, during July, 1907

CUSTOMS, DISTRICTS	MINERAL OIL CRUDE		MINERAL OIL, REFINED OR MANUFACTURED							
			NAPHTHAS, ETC.		ILLUMINATING		LUBRICATING, ETC.		RESIDUUM, ETC.	
	Gallons	Dollars	Gallons	Dollars	Gallons	Dollars	Gallons	Dollars	Gallons	Dollars
Domestic Exports—										
Alaska.....			1,380	434	30	8	1,337	335		
Puget Sound.....	314,692	6,868	3,220	380	1,032	250	14,927	2,081		
San Diego.....					290	54	23	9	1,236	109
San Francisco.....	1,100	30	10,110	1,511	8,668,580	480,712	64,265	14,746		
TOTAL DOMESTIC.....	315,792	6,898	14,710	2,325	8,669,932	481,024	80,552	17,171	1,236	109
Shipments to Alaska—										
From Puget Sound.....			31,895	7,116	19,938	4,178	8,645	2,693		
" San Francisco.....	814,800	11,640	93,500	23,085	82,130	12,831	10,503	3,992		
Shipments to Hawaii—										
From Los Angeles.....	2,322,000	33,600	55,000	8,138			20,615	6,742		
" San Francisco.....	882,000	12,600	43,534	5,203	17,420	3,114	8,000	2,500		
" Puget Sound.....										
" New York.....							4,640	690		

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POSTAL AUTHORITIES ACTIVE.

The postal authorities are showing an unprecedented activity in the prosecution of mining swindlers, with the result that many promoters whose actions have not always been wholly beyond suspicion are "hiking" to the "tall weeds" and attempting to cover their tracks in a most dexterous manner. The recent conviction of the leaders of the "Lost Bullion Spanish Co." has had a telling effect in the illegitimate mining world now in progress, which may result in wholesale indictments, will doubtless create a wholesale panic in the sucker element of this country.

In the case of the Lost Bullion Spanish Company it seems that thousands of victims were swindled by hitting at a romantic tale of a lost mine of fabulous richness, which the promoter claimed to have discovered. The suckers were inspired by the halo of romance and were easily led to part with their money without seriously taking into consideration the actual worth of the "mine" which was nearly as much of a myth as the legends of its richness.

The fruits of the Government were certainly rich, the jury's findings being as follows, viz:

Convicted on three counts of using the United States mails in furtherance of a scheme to defraud: William E. Wilson and W. B. Cameron, of Boulder; A. E. Keables, C. L. Blackman, Arthur Levan, David H. Lawrence, E. W. Sebben, Dr. R. C. Hunt and Danton B. Pinkus, of Denver; George S. Du Bois and Lee Du Bois, formerly of Silver City, N. M., now of Littleton, Colo.; Dr. Hunt and Danton Pinkus recommended to the clemency of the court.

Convicted of conspiracy to use the United States mails in furtherance of a scheme to defraud: William E. Wilson, W. B. Cameron, A. E. Keables, C. L. Blackman, Arthur Levan, David H. Lawrence and E. W. Sebben.

Acquitted on conspiracy indictment: Dr. R. C. Hunt and Danton B. Pinkus.

Of the offense for which these men have been tried and convicted Profit and Loss, printed at the scene of the trials, says:

"The case was a flagrant one, comprising, as it did, a daring attempt to foist upon the public what is evidently a worthless proposition, but which was so clothed in romance and misrepresentation that a susceptible public eagerly bought the stock when it was offered through the general press of the country.

"The public bought into a romantic dream instead of first ascertaining that the stock offered really represented real and meritorious property value, and the only regret is that the action of the Government did not prevent the loss of the public's money. Well, had the defendants been cleared upon this charge, they might have been tempted to have floated a still worse proposition, and at least this has been prevented by the commendable action of the Government.

"Some of the convicted men are said to have been victims and to have lent their names without a full knowledge of what they were going into. But they have been shown to have been guilty with the rest. They are victims of their own neglect and the lesson of their experience will undoubtedly be taken to heart by others who are inclined not to be too particular to what use their names are put."

ILLEGITIMATE EARNINGS.

The developments of the Standard Oil inquiry in connection with the recent fine of \$29,240,000 handed down recently has resulted in exposing something of the enormous profits of that concern. It has been shown that during last year (1906) a total of \$10,516,082 was earned by the Indiana branch, the capital stock of which is \$1,000,000, or more than 1,000 per cent. This is said to be the greatest earning of any of the subsidiary companies. A curious method of bookkeeping was exposed which C. G. Fay, assistant comptroller of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey failed to explain to the satisfaction of the Federal authorities who are prosecuting the case.

From figures submitted it was shown that the Standard Oil Company of New York in 1904 made a profit of \$7,775,760 and paid in dividends to the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey the total sum of \$32,998,430. This transaction reduced the net assets of the New York company from \$40,425,900 to \$15,179,706, while the liabilities leaped from \$47,646,235 in 1903 to \$81,395,145 in 1904, an increase of nearly \$34,000,000. The gross assets of the New York company, however, increased from \$83,074,561 in 1903 to \$96,574,852 in 1904. Meanwhile the accounts receivable of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey grew from \$19,045,041 in 1903 to \$58,272,924.

The Pacific Mining & Oil Reporter has quite a curiosity to know the earnings of the Standard Oil Company of California in comparison with the other branches of the concern. We believe they would come well up to the general average. Take the export business alone and a fair solution of the whole can be arrived at. Last year (1906) no less than eighteen full cargoes of kerosene were shipped to the Orient from the Point Richmond refinery. This would aggregate more than 20,000,000 gallons of the commodity, which, at a profit of 10c a gallon (it was doubtless double this), would give earnings of \$2,000,000 on a capitalization of \$1,000,000. We have no doubt but that the California branch contributes several hundred per cent on its capitalization to the parent company every year.

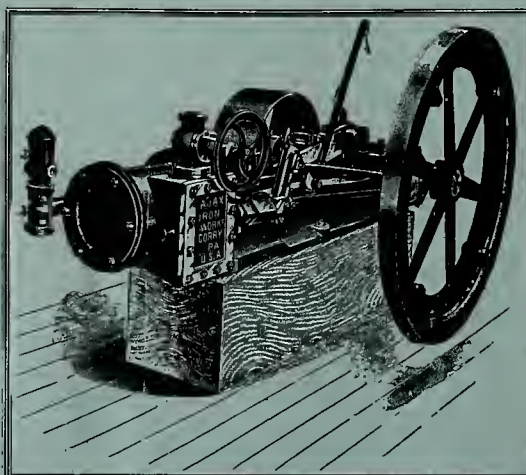
Every individual or corporation is entitled to a fair profit on its investment or even upon its capitalization. But when profits to the extent of 1,000 per cent a year is filched from the general public, the independent producer and the "common people" it is high time for a Federal Government to interfere.

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Drilling Engine

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Have you seen our

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Casing and Drive Pipe? It's the thing for deep wells. Made in following sizes and weights, and carried in stock at all our stores

CASING

Size	Weight	Size	Weight
55 $\frac{1}{8}$ inches	20 lbs.	95 $\frac{1}{8}$ inches	33 lbs.
61 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches	20 lbs.	115 $\frac{1}{8}$ inches	40 lbs.
65 $\frac{1}{8}$ inches	20 lbs.	121 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches	40 lbs.
81 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches	28 lbs.		

DRIVE PIPE

Size	Weight
41 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches	15 lbs.

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To be true, no one can say what a profit shall or shall not be, but an earning power of 1,000 per cent per month can only be gained by the practice of methods which either shut others out or keep them from sharing the same trade privileges.

Probably the greatest service the Federal Government is now doing the country is the education of the people in trust methods. It is no longer possible to deceive the public by a show of splendor or an excessive amount of cash. Capital does not command the respect it enjoyed in the past. What the public wants is honest methods, honest men and honest fortunes, and they are demanding that no one be allowed to conduct a business in such a manner as to produce results to the contrary.

MARKET CONDITION ABROAD.

Special to the Reporter.

Russian Position.

During the past fortnight there have been slight fluctuations in the quotations for crude petroleum and its products on the Baku market.

For crude petroleum for prompt delivery the quotation is now 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ copecks per pood, having remained unchanged, but for forward delivery it has advanced 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ copecks per pood since the last quotation to 28 copecks per pood at Baku.

The demand for residuals has fallen off somewhat and the quotation, after falling to 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ copecks per pood, is now 30 $\frac{3}{4}$ copecks per pood, a reduction of $\frac{1}{2}$ copeck for the fortnight.

For delivery during the navigation of the Volga the quotation fell to 30 $\frac{3}{4}$ copecks per pood, but now stands at 31 copecks per pood, a drop of $\frac{1}{2}$ copeck.

The demand for kerosene for prompt delivery has varied considerably during the period. At one time the quotation rose to 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ copecks per pood, but is now 46 copecks free on rail Baku, an increase of 1 copeck per pood for the fortnight.

For forward delivery the quotation also advanced to 47 copecks per pood, but at this price there were very few buyers. The quotation has now fallen to 46 copecks per pood, the same as a fortnight ago.

For the interior of Russia there has been rather more demand, and the quotation for kerosene f. o. b. vessel for delivery by the Volga, after increasing to 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ copecks per pood, now stands at 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ copecks per pood, or an advance of 1 copeck per pood for the fortnight.

There have been one or two small isolated strikes, but there are rumors of further strikes to come. Up to the present, however, the position is satisfactory, and the production continues to increase gradually.

Indian Market Report.

The quotations for the different lamp oils on the Indian markets have remained unchanged during the past fortnight.

The market has been steady, but the deliveries have been slightly reduced.

The quotations were as follows:

Bombay—	Rupces,
American case oil	4. 12. 0.
Russian case oil	4. 4. 0.
"Elephant" oil in tins.....	3. 13. 0.
Sumatra "Rising Sun" in tins.....	3. 13. 0.
Borneo oil in bulk	2. 13. 0.
Burmah oil in bulk	2. 14. 0.

Karachi—	Rupces,
American case oil	4. 2. 0.
Burmah oil in tins.....	3. 6. 0.
Borneo oil in tins	3. 6. 0.
Sumatra oil in bulk	3. 2. 0.
American oil in bulk	3. 2. 0.

Calcutta—	Rupces,
American case oil	4. 8. 0.
Russian case oil	4. 4. 0.
Burmah oil in bulk	2. 14. 0.
Borneo oil in bulk	2. 14. 0.
Sumatra oil in bulk	3. 3. 0.
American oil in bulk	3. 3. 0.

English Market Report.

There has been no change in the quotations on the London and Liverpool markets for American and Russian lamp oils. The market has been steady, and there has been a slight increase in deliveries.

The quotations were as follows:

LONDON—Russian oil, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.@5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. ex wharf in barrels; American oil, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.@6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. ex wharf in barrels.

LIVERPOOL—Russian oil, 6d. ex wharf in barrels; American oil 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.@7d. ex wharf in barrels.

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COALINGA.

Special to the Reporter.

It is quite refreshing to feel that the Standard Oil Company is taking an active interest in the welfare of the consumer of fuel oil. A few days ago, in this city, a well-known Standard Oil man was overheard to say that the oil producer had the most perplexing problem now before him. That problem is none other, in his opinion, than the growing shortage in the production. He claiming that the many industries on this coast, the factories, mining interests, railroads, etc., were anxiously looking about to secure fuel. If the oil men cannot, or do not, produce oil enough to meet the demand of the consumer then the consumer must of necessity look to the coal miner. This same Standard Oil man claims that even now the coal miner on this coast is working on a plan to develop coal at much less cost than heretofore that they may compete with fuel oil. This may be true, but the fact remains that the oil producer must keep pace with the demand for fuel oil, or allow the consumer to seek other fuel. When the price is right, and indications suggest that they soon will be, then the forests of derricks will increase, every acre of this vast field will be worked, the consumer, in whose interests the Standard (?) is working, will be supplied with fuel oil.

A. H. Anderson, a contracting driller, a man well posted in this field, has had several parties to the Southern Coalinga field, men who are interested in the oil industry. They have expressed themselves as satisfied with the showing made, the oil and croppings and the formation. They expressed themselves as willing to develop some of the land. Mr. Anderson is the man who, after months of investigation, located what is now the El Cerrito Oil Company, on sections 14-23-17. Other oil men have shown their faith in that direction, the Kreyenhagen Oil Company, on Sec. 12-22-15, the Blair Oil Company, on Sec. 14-21-15. And so has the scriper shown his appreciation of the judgment of men like Anderson, as they have followed up his investigations by lying scrip on land that has already been located, in many instances cabins were and are now upon the land scriped. The "homesteader" has followed in the wake of the pioneers like Anderson, as a shark follows a vessel, and have filed homesteads on land that not only had cahins on the quarter located, but men were living upon the land, in one instance over \$1,300,000 worth of lumber for derrick and rig, also rig irons, for a standard rig ready to commence development. The records are the best evidence, are open to the Government agent, should he care to investigate, the land shows for itself. This same land was surveyed by the County Surveyor, all corners posted plainly, as required by law. These so-called homesteads are located for no other purpose than to try and get a part of a mineral elaim.

The Claremont Oil Company, on Sec. 4-20-15, N.-E. $\frac{1}{4}$, are 2,130 feet with 10-inch pipe; they expect to go about 150 feet further, then cement off the water. The indications are very favorable. They passed through the red, or pink clay, and have a little showing of oil sand. The find sand that goes with this formation is what they have encountered, the same as that encountered in the productive wells on the east side, just above the producing sand. They have a showing of gas in the bailer. Should their expectations hold good this well will bring in quite an area that has previously been looked upon as doubtful.

Dr. George Otis Smith, director of the United States Geological Survey, and R. B. Marshall, both of Washington, D. C., spent several days with Ralph

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Santa Maria
California

Arnold, the gentleman who has charge of the geological work here in the field, going over the field thoroughly and examining the mineral conditions. They were as far south as Township 23 South, Range 17 East, M. D. B. & M. They will continue their investigations further south as their time will permit. Their investigation will materially strengthen our claim that this is purely a mineral belt, and the homesteader recently filed, and the script laid, were for no other purpose than to secure mineral lands under false pretenses.

The City Trustees have under consideration the ordering of sidewalks for some of the principal streets. The first to have attention will be the easterly side of Fifth street, from D street to F street; on the westerly side of Fifth street, from D street to E street. The material used will be either asphaltum or cement; many favoring asphaltum. This is in accordance with the resolution passed by the Board of Trustees at a regular meeting some time ago.

The New Idra Quicksilver mines, just over the line in San Benito county, have found fuel oil the cheapest fuel in the work of the plant. Contractor Clayton will deliver this season's supply of 7,200 barrels from this field at a cost of \$3.00 per barrel laid down at the works. There are 80 head of horses, 10 men and 10 wagons employed in this work as the oil is hauled over the mountain.

The roadmaster of this district has made a very thorough examination of the public roads about the field. He is now in Fresno to take the matter up with the Supervisor of his district with a view of oiling the most important roads. The road known as the "Oil City road" is a piece of work of which we are justly proud.

C. C. Spinks, oil man, was to the Southern Coalinga field, away into Kings county, looking over the oil land in that district in the interest of Los Angeles capital.

The Coalinga-Mohawk Oil Company, on Sec. 12-20-15, N.-W. $\frac{1}{4}$, has in 1,535 feet of 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch casing. They will try and carry it 2,000 feet.

Lee A. McConnell and J. B. Brokaw, Los Angeles capitalists, were in town Friday. They will see the field with Thomas A. O'Donnell in his new Aerocar (an addition to our auto fleet) with the view of investing in oil lands.

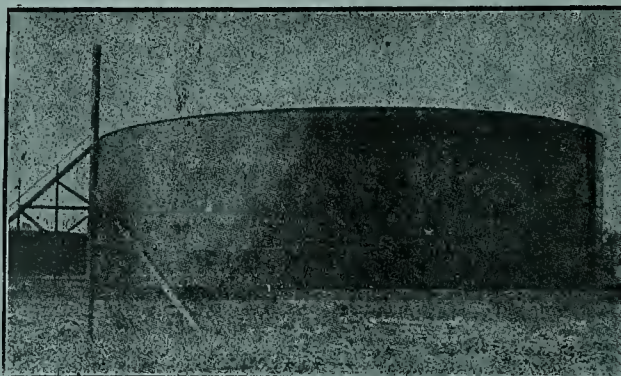
The M. K. & T. Oil Company, on Sec. 8-20-15, S.-W. $\frac{1}{4}$, received its second car of 14-inch casing this week. D. M. DeLong, manager, made his contract at the mill for all the casing to be used in well No. 2, as he was determined to set a new mark for heavy casing for deep territory.

The California Oilfields, Limited, are receiving lumber, timbers and casings at their yard in town for 10 drilling rigs.

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The Wabash Oil Company, on Sec. 24-20-14, will spud in well No. 11 the coming week.

The W. K. Oil Company, on Sec. 8-20-15, is reported to be in the oil sand, and having cemented the water off, have shut down to allow the cement to set.

I. L. Bryner, now of New York City, a man who made money in this field in the oil business, was in the field for a few days last week, looking over the situation and was well pleased with the development that was going on and that contemplated.

Robert Hays Smith, one of the young pioneers of this field, spent a few days in the field last week looking over his many interests. The Pearsons, among the oldest pioneers here, have partake of the oil spirit, and will drill upon some of their properties, either the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of N. $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 8-20-15, or the S.-E. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 8-20-15.

The Oil Well Supply Shop will be ready for business about Tuesday next. A very complete outfitted shop.

The California Diamond Oil Company, on Sec. 12-19-15, have received their special 4,000-foot drilling cable and are now drilling on well No. 5. The present indications are favorable to shut off water—cement—with the $6\frac{1}{4}$ -inch at about 3,130 feet, then with $4\frac{1}{2}$ -inch into the oil sand. Well No. 3, on Sec. 31-19-15, is making about 125 barrels per day after being cleaned out. It is currently reported that the general manager will soon order the work on property in the Southern Coalinga field resumed.

The Standard Oil Company, on Sec. 28-19-15, will soon have 10 strings of tools running.

The shreeves Oil Company, on Sec. 6-21-15, are out of their fishing job, and are now cleaning out the hole, which will be drilled deeper as soon as the water is cemented off.

The problem of water on Sec. 6-21-15, that has been so annoying, is about solved. Ralph Arnold, the man at the head of the Geological Survey here, has all along claimed that the formation that is exposed does not carry the water sand that is claimed to be encountered by some. It is now claimed by those who have given this a close study that those claiming water in the sand are not into the oil sand. S. A. Guiberson, local field manager of the Associated Oil Company, who have the controlling interest in the Shreeves, is very confident that they have solved the vexed water question and will now carry their pipe down into the lower oil sand.

John Baker, of San Francisco, manager of sales department of the Union Oil Company, was in town Saturday and Sunday looking after his company's interest.

The California Monarch Oil Company, on Sec. 26-19-15, well No. 2, is 735 feet with $12\frac{1}{2}$ -inch casing, having secured heavy elevators to handle the pipe, the work will be more rapid. The old No. 1, on Sec. 31-19-15, has again commenced to flow, making a nice lot of oil and considerable gas. The other producing wells are all doing business.

H. B. Suthroy, of Los Angeles, came in on a flying trip Thursday. He claims that there is considerable interest shown in Los Angeles in the oil industry in this field.

The Livile Oil Company, on Sec. 6-21-15, well No. 1, was doing at the rate of about 2,500 barrels Friday morning, flowing off a head of oil. Well No. 2 is 900 feet with $12\frac{1}{2}$ -inch pipe.

S. A. Guiberson, Jr., has been appointed director of the oil display that will be had at the Fresno County Fair. C. F. Hall, of Fresno, and W. M. Dunham, of Coalinga, will be his assistants.

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LOS ANGELES

The California and New York Oil Company's wells, on Sec. 12-20-14, are in fine condition; wells No. 3 and No. 4 continue to improve in their production.

Max Whittier, of Los Angeles, the field managing director of the Associated Oil Company, was in town Friday on oil business.

The Associated Oil Company, on Sec. 36-20-14, are preparing to build three more rigs on this property.

The Graham well, on Sec. 6-21-15, is 2,000 feet with 10-inch pipe and going satisfactorily.

E. P. Davis, who has charge of the topographic survey and who is working with Ralph Arnold, of the geological survey, will have his force increased by two additional men, the Government finding that this work is greater than at first supposed to be. The field widens in many places, making it necessary to cover more territory. They will work as far south as Sunset and hope to finish by the holidays.

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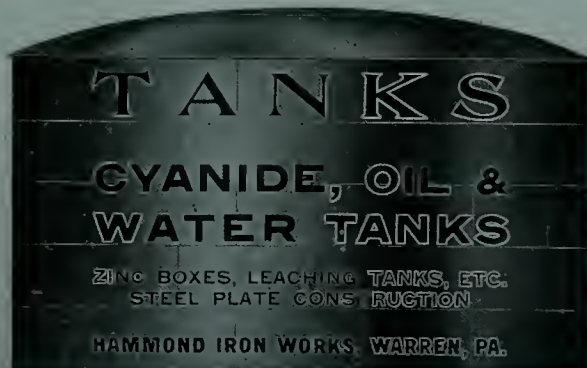
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KERN COUNTY. KERN RIVER FIELD.

Special to the Reporter.

Development in the Kern River field seems to be at a greater height than ever before in the history of the field. Shipments, as given out by the Southern Pacific Railroad for the month of August, amounted to over 5,000 cars which, on an average of 300 barrels to a car, would make 50% more shipments than the entire production of the field, which no one estimates at over 30,000 barrels per day. This undoubtedly shows that a great deal of the stock in the Kern River field has been drawn upon to supply the great demand now existing for fuel oil. Rumors which are now current in the field indicate that the Associated Oil Company contemplates extensive development work to even greater proportions than they ever have before. This would indicate that stocks have been drawn on to such an extent that the production cannot supply the demand for oil demanded from the Kern River field. If shipments amount to 50% more than the production, with the extensive development that is now going on in this field, either the price must advance to a much greater figure than has ever been received for fuel oil, or new fields in the State must be opened up to supply the demand. There is at the present time, at the very least, twenty to twenty-five strings of tools running in the Kern River field and the production is steadily decreasing.

Companies now doing new work are as follows: Imperial and Thirty-Three Oil Companies, three strings; Junction Oil Company, one string on new work; Revenne Oil Company, one string on new work. Associated Oil Company, on new work under way, five strings, and rumor has it that four or five new strings will be started within the next month or so; West Shore Oil Company, one string continually at work on new wells; Monte Cristo Oil Company, contemplating three or four new wells; Acme Development Company, finishing up on eight wells, six now completed and two will be finished within the next thirty days; the Bald Eagle Oil Company, on the northeast quarter of section 30, have commenced work on one new well and are finishing up and putting in order to pump the well drilled on that section several years ago. This development, if successful, will open up an entirely new field which so far has produced only wells of very light capacity—from twenty to forty barrels per day. The Sacramento Oil Company will drill within the next three or four months at least three or four new wells on their property. They are encouraged in this by the good wells that have been brought in by the Acme Development Company, which lies east of the Sacramento.

THIS SPACE RESERVED

FOR

DUNN PETROLEUM BURNER COMPANY

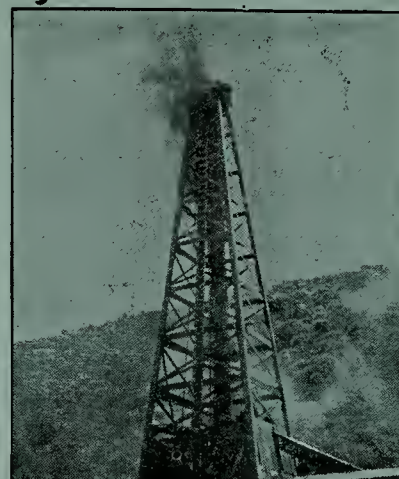
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At least forty or fifty miles of the rifed pipe line from Delano to San Francisco has been strung along the right of way and the contractors for laying the pipe and establishing the pumping stations have been in Bakersfield for the last week or ten days and signify their intention of rushing the work to completion as soon as possible. This will give an outlet for from 15,000 to 20,000 barrels per day, which the railroads and the Standard Oil Company's pipe line have been unable to handle. It is significant that the main idea of each and every contractor on this line seems to be to get this work through in the quickest possible time. They all seem to think that within the next sixty days every length of pipe, every water well and every pumping station will be completed and installed and the line in operation within that time, or less, if possible to complete it.

SUNSET FIELD.

The Sunset field for the last five years has been tied up for lack of transportation and even at the present time there is not a barrel more of oil being shipped than there was a year and a half ago from that field, but from the contract made by the Sunset Road Oil Company with the Salt Lake Road, it would seem that there must be some promise that the present car shortage, which has been the bane of the Sunset field for the past five years, would shortly be remedied. The Sunset Road Oil Company have the men and the material on the ground for from ten to twenty wells which they state they wish to complete within the next sixty days. Every other company in the Sunset field that has anything like promising territory is running one or more strings of tools. Among these is the Gate City Oil Company, which is completing as rapidly as possible three or four wells on its property leased from the Maricopa Oil Company.

The Maricopa Road Oil and Development Company has from 40,000 to 50,000 barrels of oil in storage, every barrel of which is sold and awaiting transportation to move. At the same time they are adding daily to the storage with the entire production of the lease and have one string of tools running on new work.

The Adeline Oil Company has between 50,000 and 60,000 barrels of oil in storage awaiting shipment. It has all been sold.

New Center Oil Company has three producing wells and has one string of tools running on new work.

Sunset Oil and Refining Company is rushing to completion its great thirty-still asphaltum plant. A large quantity of asphaltum is on the ground awaiting cars. A spur track has just been completed to the refinery and there is now hopes that some of the production of the past few months, now stored on the prairie, can be moved.

Sunset Maricopa Oil Company is rushing work on its refining plant and at the same time developing its territory leased from other companies. It is the intention of this company to produce its entire oil requirements.

Mr. C. A. Cenfield, one of the best-known oil men in this part of the State, intends to leave for the Virgin oil fields, Utah, where he has large interests in the new oil district which has been recently opened up.

The Gate City Oil Company have just completed their first well, which is a good producer. The rich oil sand was struck at a depth of 685 feet and proved

to be 185 feet in thickness. This oil is 13 degrees gravity and carries 65 per cent asphaltum. Owing to the heavy pressure of gas, the oil flows from the well, the company being put to no expense for pumping.

L. C. Ross, of Bakersfield, intends to erect a first-class hotel at Maricopa and has secured a lease from the Gate City Oil Company for a site for his buildings. Mr. Thornton, an experienced hotel man from Tehachapi, will have charge of the hotel and bar, which will be strictly up-to-date in every respect.

Owing to the scarcity of water and also the high price, in the Midway several leases have suspended operations until the water problem can be solved. Water for drilling purposes is now selling at \$21.50 a barrel, a price which the operators have refused to pay.

Col. Tim Spellacy, one of the best-known oil men in the State, has been in Midway several days looking after his interests there. Mr. Spellacy reports a large production from his Cresus and Mascot properties. All of this oil is being pumped into the Standard Oil tanks. The Standard is now buying the entire output of the Midway field.

SANTA MARIA.

(Special to the Reporter.)

Shipments of crude oil from the Santa Maria field for August have shown but a slight increase over those for July, amounting in all to about 800,000 barrels; more delay to marine transportation on account of repairs to steamers being the cause of the small forwardings of the Union Oil Company. It is understood that this company is preparing to increase its deliveries in future by about half, and it must be that the steamer transportation is in a fair way to be materially increased.

There is a striking contrast at present between the Union Oil Company and the Standard Oil Company. The Standard, not being a producer, has to buy all of its oils and actually is demanding in excess of its contracts and is running its tanks bare to keep up with its needs. The product of our oils here—light gravity—is so indispensable for distillates and gasolines. The Union Oil Company had to shut off its deliveries during a part of August on account of repairing of some of its ships, but would not sell any of its surplus to the Standard, preferring to cap its wells. There is an absolute policy in this field—though there is no mutual contract or agreements of any kind—to store no oils whatever. The lesson of the Kern fields in the past has been thoroughly impressed on all our oil men and they have no storage capacity of any size to store oil, if they would. Recently the Pinal Oil Company built a 55,000-barrel tank, their first storage tank in the field in excess of what is used for current deliveries. We almost wonder why the Union Oil Company does not put up more tankage at Port Harford, close to their shipping point. They all have carried the storage proposition to a minimum in this field.

The dearth of distillates is so great that the Union Oil Company for the third time has enlarged their simple top distilling plant at Port Harford. From 4 to 6,000 and now we understand it has a capacity of 10,000 barrels daily runs. This is about two-thirds of the crude oil shipped out at Port Harford by the Union, when running at their full present capacity for shipping facilities. This is a remarkably simple, cheap and efficient distillation process. The crude oil from the fields is piped here to tanks, then run into the distilling drums continuously and run out of the other end with 6 to 7 of distillable products taken out (without any fractional distillation) and the heavier oil is the better fuel product for being deprived of its distillates—and the bulk distillates subsequently are refined separately upon reshipment to Oleum.

Port Harford has just recently showed an almost unexpected harbor capacity. One of the large British oil vessels—as large we believe as travel the waters—entered the harbor and was successfully laden with oil—60,000 barrels in one load. This beats any previous record and it deserves to be advertised for its deep water harbor facilities.

In the field, work has continued as heretofore, but no great strides have been made in development work. In fact, the demand for oil is keeping ahead of the slow increase in the number of producing wells.

It is hoped that the new impetus to the Eastern field around the Palmer Oil Company's district will in another year bring in a larger field. But work goes on very slowly in developing a new district.

The Sisquoc Oil Company is putting up its derrick on a location quite close to the Sisquoc Valley. This is the furthest location north and east of the field. Frank Hall is in charge of it.

The Ideal Oil Company are starting in to haul their derrick material, and expect to build their derrick shortly. They have engaged a most experienced head driller, who has had years' of experience in this field.

THE HUASNA FIELD.

Considerable interest has of late been taken in the Huasna field, east Arroyo Grande and northeast of the Santa Maria Valley. The surface indications in this field are most excellent. In fact, the oil rock croppings—shales, sands and asphalt are on a prodigious scale. The first well to test this field is that drilled by Squiers. It is not yet deep enough for a final test, but so far as it has gone it is similar to the Santa Maria proved territory. It is somewhat over 2,000 feet and in oil formation.

Much attention is centered on this test well, and several companies are incorporated and beginning operations. Santa Maria and Los Angeles capital are most interested at present. The Huasna Petroleum has a rig up and the West Huasna. The Clarion and the Majestic are following in the wake of the others.

The Esperanza Petroleum have a large lease in this field (1,250 acres) and are also erecting their derrick. They have very good-looking property; Henry Werner, of Los Angeles, a capitalist, is president, and Frank Gates of Santa Maria, manager.

STOCK EXCHANGE HOLDS ANNUAL MEETING.

The California Stock and Oil Exchange held its annual meeting on the 10th inst. and the following officers elected for the ensuing year, viz:

Wm. Hinkel, President; James E. Degan, Vice-President; Joseph L. King, Chairman; A. F. Coffin, Treasurer; T. V. Douh, Secretary; E. M. Epstein, Assistant Secretary.

The secretary's report showed that thirty members had been elected to membership during the past fiscal year, which, in view of past unfavorable conditions, is extremely gratifying. With a new impetus of a booming oil industry the ensuing year should be a very good one for the exchange.

The following is a list of listed California oil companies paying dividends, with the amount of the same to date:

Company.	Issued Capital Stock. Shares.	Total Dividends.
Amalgamated	50,000	\$ 350,000
Alma	280,000	114,000
Associated	280,000	1,522,309
Brookshire	500,000	137,000
Carihon	80,703	184,032
Chicago Crude	1,000,000	15,000
Claremont	450,000	125,000
Esperanza	125,000	6,250
Four	300,000	177,000
Harford	2,000	80,000
Home	100,000	440,000
Homestake	10,000	57,500
Imperial	100,000	1,340,000
Illinois Crude	200,000	19,500
Kern River	20,000	66,000
Linda Vista	383,850	3,838
Monte Cristo	500,000	265,000
Nevada County	850,000	15,000
Peerless	100,000	652,000
Reed Crude	100,000	1,101,000
Rice Ranch	300,000	69,000
Sovereign	500,000	60,000
Sterling	250,000	184,000
Superior	500,000	5,000
Thirty-Three	100,000	640,000
Union	71,447	2,945,008
United Petroleum	14,680	734,356
West Shore	100,000	170,000

Total \$11,480,294

In addition to the above, there are a great many unlisted companies that have paid equally as great and even greater dividends than \$25,000,000 with a prospective valuation too great to be considered, and a permanency beyond the present age. This company is listed in England.

This is but an instance, for, as above stated, many unlisted companies have made dividend records for themselves. Many boards of directors refuse to allow their stocks to be listed in order to eliminate the speculative feature sometimes made possible by listing.

NEVADA.

GOLDFIELD.

Special Correspondence.

George Wingfield brands as absolutely false the story published by the New York Commercial of September 7 and wired by Thomas C. Shotwell to San Francisco papers, to the effect that Goldfield Consolidated Mines expects shortly to cancel \$15,000,000 worth of its stock. While the merger people seem satisfied that there will recur no repetition of recent labor troubles, which delayed their declaration of a dividend, they steadfastly refuse to state when they will convene to decide upon the amount and time of a bread-money distribution.

In the near future Consolidated will build a large structure near Jumbo-town to house the 450-horsepower compressor, to be driven by electricity and to supply air by pipes to all the merger workings. At once upon the adjustment of the misunderstanding that arose from the change-room system the Mohawk and Red Top mines began shipping and are showing a daily increase in smelter contributions. The first consignment was sixty tons of high-grade. Mohawk shipped 3,566 tons in August. Red Top sent out 1,473 tons in August and 193 tons in the first week of September.

Combination is falling back into its old production stride, maintaining the usual tonnage of medium grade for its mill and picture stuff for the rails. The stamps take care of about sixty tons daily of milling ore and the greater number of men employed are doing dead work at present. The mine is sending to market about two carloads monthly of ore that runs from \$400 to \$700 per ton. In August the shipments ran to 1,177 tons.

Last month the Mohawk-Combination lease on the Consolidated shipped 3,001 tons to the smelters and in the first week of September 425 tons. The rate now is 75 to 100 tons daily of a product that hugs the \$100 mark. Other steady shippers on Consolidated mines are the Hayes-Monnette dump and McNaughton leases. Another that promises soon to enter the same class is the Goldfield Rosebud lease, formerly the Truett, on the O. K. Fraction. It adjoins the Syndicate lease on the Florence and is connected with it on the 300-foot level, the Syndicate being one of the first-water shippers of the camp, its ledge dipping directly for the Rosebud and the two leases, being practically one, comprising the largest block in the district. Both were promoted by the Warner-Stewart company. The Rosebud shaft is down about 400 feet and will continue another 100.

By Christmas it is expected that the big \$100,000 mill on the Florence will be ready for service. It is to be of two units of twenty stamps each, of a six-inch drop, with crushers, automatic sampler, tube mills and the finest cyanide plant in Nevada. The daily capacity will be 150 tons and a force of only fourteen men will be sufficient to keep the plant going day and night. By four miles of piping water will be conveyed from different adjacent shafts to a reservoir of 350,000 gallons capacity and waste will be averted by a scheme to utilize the supply repeatedly. Ninety per cent of the values will be extracted from the ore at a cost less than \$5 per ton, so that \$10 ore may be handled at handsome profit. The main building, 100 by 180 feet, is going up near the mouth of the company shaft on the Red King claim, on the northeast slope of the mountain. This shaft is 350 feet deep. The first station will be cut on the 400 level and at that depth, as at others to be reached with all possible speed, the company will dig a network of laterals to further explore the ore bodies, millions of dollars' worth of which is already blocked out. The Florence is capitalized at 1,250,000 shares, of which 1,050,000 have been issued, and the shares are now selling at around \$5 per share, making the basis of the mine's value \$6,250,000.

Troubles between the Florence company and the Little Florence lease have been settled out of court. One of the greatest finds of the month was the tapping by crosscut west of the main shaft on this lease, 400 feet deep, of eight feet of average \$300 ore, sulphide and tellurium, with the extent of the ledge still undetermined. Because of this the Little Florence is starting a new working shaft which must go 500 feet in forty days, to break all records. The lease has only five more months to run and would be unable to attain the highest degree of production through present workings. It is assured the management that the stupendous task of completing a new 500-foot shaft in forty days can be accomplished by the expenditure of utmost energy in four places contemporaneously, sinking from the surface and from the 250-foot level and upraising to meet the shaft from the 400-foot and the 250. For the main shaft a new 75-horsepower hoist has been ordered. The Little Florence lease shipped 1,350 tons of high-grade in August and 140 tons on the first week of this month.

Another rich strike has been made by the Florence Leasing and Mining Company lease on the Florence, which sent to market 44 tons in August and 51 tons the first week of September. The latest discovery is in an upraise from the north crosscut on the 385 level, where three feet of quartz, seamed with rusty gold, breaks down at better than \$100 per ton. This lease has sued J. E. Hall for \$3,000, alleged to be a balance due for machinery sold him.

Extension of the Little Florence ledge has been picked up by the Syndicate lease, whose first uncovering of high-grade was by crosscut on the 309-foot, where the average value was \$90 per ton, and whose discovery of the Little

Florence continuation was made by crosscut from that vein. The two leads are parallel. Four feet of ore at the most recent find averages around \$150 per ton. The Syndicate shipped 205 tons last month and 53 tons the first week of this.

Four lateral workings on the 200-foot at the Red King lease are following bodies of milling ore.

Four leases on the Wedge claim of the Jumbo Extension shipped 3,872 tons of high-grade in August and 707 tons the first week of September, the latter contribution having all come from the Mohawk-Jumbo, the banner of the quartette, Frances-Mohawk, Higginson and Mohawk Ledge being the other three. Mohawk-Jumbo's August quota was 2,846 tons, showing a rate of nearly 100 tons per day. It is promised that the rate will soon increase to 150 tons daily, there having been tapped at a depth of 500 feet a three-foot pay streak of tellurium ore that is richer than the deposits on the 400 level, all averaging upwards of \$100 the ton. On September 1 the Mohawk-Jumbo paid a \$60,000 dividend, has declared another of the same dimensions for October 1, and before the time of its expiration, next February, bids fair to pay in dividends the par value of its stock, \$1 per share. An eighth interest in the lease recently changed hands for \$40,000, showing a valuation of \$320,000.

There is little doubt but that the famous old Sandstorm, the first discovery in Goldfield, will soon be shipping regularly on company account, its last smelter consignment having been sent out by one of its three operative leases, being 21 tons last July. In the company's crosscut on the 400 level, below the water mark and in the sulphide zone, there are found occasional assays that indicate the proximity of the pay shoot which yielded handsome returns from the 20-foot ledge on upper levels. There is every reason to believe that values will be higher in the sulphides than above. All three leases are working in favorable quartz.

The Rochester is another of the mines working on company account which seems to be upon the verge of high-grade production. At 200 feet depth the company cross-cut has tapped five feet of the same ledge which gave \$20 to \$30 per ton on the surface. On the 200 the ore is better than that grade and barely under the shipping minimum. The Rochester people are confident that by following up the lead they will reach the pay shoot and expect such happy consummation at any shot. The property of the Rochester Goldfield Mining Company is situated in the eastern section of the district, east of the Nye county line, and is surrounded by such mines as the Panyan, Wheeling, Whipperwill, Pennsylvania and Etawanda.

Frances Mohawk is another group in the eastern section, bounded by the Sunnyside, Mount Wood, Monarch, Frances and Fissure, just inside the county line dividing Esmeralda from Nye. The estate is being vigorously developed by the Frances Mohawk company, which has paid its fourth regular quarterly dividend from a surplus accumulated through the success of the Frances Mohawk lease on the Mohawk, where in six months last year the gross production was nearly \$2,000,000. Dividends to date have footed up to \$500,450, the first two of the six being monthly and the last four quarterly. All are for 10 cents except the first of the number, which called for 5 cents per share. There remains in the treasury a flush cash reserve and the company will likely make a cleanup on its Frances lease on the Wedge fraction of the Jumbo Extension, formerly the Curtis lease.

Still farther east of Goldfield, some seven miles distant, is the Frances King group, which has recently run into fair values. In the same neighborhood are the Alabama, Ajax and King Leopold. George H. Phillips, the corn king, is secretary of the Frances King.

Other properties well east of the most famous portion of the district are the Gold Hill, Happy Hunch and Magnet. Gold Hill, surrounded by the Majestic, Reliance, Belgrade, Lookout and Windsor, has granted a lease to Frank Cole, representing New York capitalists. The Sovereign, Siam and Mayflower adjoin the Magnet, whose manager is Harry Ernest, formerly legal adviser to the editorial department of the New York World. Happy Hunch adjoins the property of the King Leopold Mining Company on the east and is cutting a station on its 150-foot level to further explore a rich strike made some time since. It lies about seven miles east of Goldfield.

Twenty leases are adding to the 8,000 feet of development work already accomplished on the Atlanta, where the discovery of shipping ore is momentarily expected.

Columbia Mountain Annex is developing its thirty-five acres in the Sandstorm region and is operating the old Price lease on the Silver Pick.

The Commonwealth, adjoining the Albemarle, Oakland and Lone Star, is prospecting with a diamond drill and installing a hoist to deepen its 400-foot shaft to the 800 level.

On the August claim, adjoining the Portland and the Consolidated, the Combination Extension is drifting on the 400-foot.

The Todd lease on the Daisy is making rapid headway in the driving of laterals on its lowest level and will be among the regular shippers of the Diamondfield section as soon as connections have been made.

Exceptional activity remains the rule at the Jupiter, Kewanas, Lone Star, Lucky Boy, Red Hills, Silver Pick, Skylark and Simmerone, none of which has made any definite changes within the last week.

Goldfield, Nev., September 18.—The entire Goldfield mining stock market was more than 5 per cent higher, in closing quotations, at the end of the second week of September than at the finish of the last week of August.

Thirty-four different securities recorded sales every week of the three which ended August 31, September 7 and September 14. Fourteen of these declined an average of 8.36 per cent. Seven remained unchanged. Thirteen advanced an average of 23.15 per cent.

The sum of \$100 each in every stock which has remained active through the last week of last month and the first two weeks of this, the investment aggregating \$3,400, would at the end of the second week of September have been of a market value of \$3,583.91, a net gain of 5.41 per cent, a clear profit of \$183.91. There would have been entailed a loss of 8.36 per cent, or \$117.04, on \$1,400 of the venture, \$700 of it would have remained unchanged and there would have accrued a profit of 23.15 per cent, or \$300.95, on \$1,300 of the speculation.

The following table gives the closing quotations on each of these securities which remained active throughout the three weeks, the figures being taken from the official sales sheets sent out by the Goldfield Mining Stock Exchange:

Company.	Week of Aug. 31.	Week of Sept. 7.	Week of Sept. 14.	Per cent. Decline.
Adams	\$.15	\$.13½	\$.12½	16.67
Midnight Pawnee.....	.06	.06¾	.05	16.67
Yellow Rose .....	.08¼	.08¼	.07	15.15
Coming Nation .....	.10	.10	.09	10.00
Crackerjack .....	.20	.21½	.18	10.00
Florence Extension .....	.30	.34	.27	10.00
Mohawk Ledge .....	.16	.16½	.14¾	7.81
Oro .....	.21	.20½	.19½	7.14
Sandstorm .....	.44	.50	.41	6.82
Jumbo Extension	1.70	1.78	1.62	4.71
Fairview Golden Boulder .....	.25	.27	.24	4.00
Red Hills .....	.53	.59	.51	3.77
Commonwealth .....	.28	.27	.27	3.57
Goldfield Consolidated ..	6.85	7.50	6.80	.73

Average, fourteen stocks.....				8.36
C. O. D. M. & L.....	\$. .02½	\$. .02½	\$. .02½	
Frances Mohawk	1.05	1.10	1.05	
General Washington ....	.04¾	.05	.04¾	
Grandma .....	.18	.17	.18	
Great Bend Fraction....	.02	.02¾	.02	
Higginson M. & L.....	.07½	.06	.07½	
Red Top Extension.....	.25½	.27	.25½	

		Per cent Advance.
Florence	4.00	4.70
Triangle .....	.19½	.21
Miltown Fraction .....	.04¾	.05
Lene Star .....	.02	.23
Fairview Eagle	1.38	1.60
Empire .....	.11	.12½
Goldfield Midway .....	.10	.10
Diamondfield .....	.23	.27½
Fairview Climax .....	.13	.15
United Mines .....	.03¼	.04¼
Gold Hill .....	.02¼	.02¾
Florence M. & L. ....	.16	.24
Magnet .....	.04	.06¾

Average, thirteen stocks

Below there is printed a table giving the closing quotations upon all stocks which record sales on the Goldfield Mining Stock Exchange in the week of September 14th, this year, and the corresponding week of last year. Only such securities as recorded sales both those weeks are given into the account, the figures being taken from the official sales sheets issued by the exchange.

The comparison shows a net gain for the entire market of 57.78 per cent for the second week of September this year over the same week last year, six stocks having declined 33.42 per cent, one having played just even and twelve having advanced 108.20 per cent.

If some speculator had chanced \$100 each in these nineteen securities on the second week of September, 1906, he would by the end of the corresponding week of this year have lost \$200.52 on \$600 of his gamble, have played even on \$100 of it and won \$1,298.40 on \$1,200 of the venture, the entire investment of \$1,900 a year ago growing to \$2,997.88, market value now, a profit of \$1,097.88 in one year on \$1,900, or 57.78 per cent clear, after pocketing all losses.

Company.	Sept. 14 Last Year.	Sept. 14 This Year.	Per cent. Decline.
Bullfrog Gold Bar	\$1.30	\$.55	57.69
Sandstorm .....	.82	.41	50.00
Diamondfield .....	.37½	.25½	32.00
Lige Harris .....	.03¼	.02¼	30.77
Great Bend Annex.....	.12½	.09	28.00
Booth .....	.48	.47	2.08

Average, six stocks		33.42
Black Rock .....	.04	.04

		Per cent Advance.
Oro .....	.19	.19½
Great Bend .....	.53	.62
Mayne .....	.04¼	.06½
Adams .....	.07¾	.12½
Lone Star .....	.13	.21½
Atlanta .....	.27	.46½
Black Butte Extension.....	.04	.07¼
Frances-Mohawk .....	.55	1.05
Combination Fraction .....	.95½	2.05
Triangle .....	.06¾	.20

Jumbo Extension .....	.45	1.62	260.00
Red Top Extension.....	.06½	.25½	292.31
Average, twelve stocks			108.20

FAIRVIEW.

Official reports filed in the office of Senator Nixon and George Wingfield, Goldfield, fully substantiate the rumored magnitude of the silver-gold strike made by the Eagle mine, Fairview district. The almost incredible, but unvarnished truth is that at a vertical depth of 200 feet there has been cross-cut an 18-foot ledge of sulphide ore which is so rich in life-sized seams that the entire body is fit to ship without sorting.

"What I consider the most important feature of the discovery," said Mr. Wingfield in discussing the strike, "is the fact that the ore is a straight sulphide, with no symptoms of oxidation. That proves permanency with depth, as nothing else except depth can prove it. Even the lowest workings of the Nevada hills, adjoining the Eagle, are shipping an oxidized ore, and while all the top earmarks of the camp point to permanency, it has remained for the Eagle to come to the front with the sort of evidence that is unanswerable.

"Of course, it should not be understood that the entire eighteen feet of ore is of a shipping grade. In the beginning, as the vein was pierced, two feet averaged only \$2.69. The next six inches are good for \$258.40. Then come four feet that averages \$25.98 and another streak of equal size that is good for \$41.13 per ton. Next is a five-foot shoot averaging \$43.02, two feet that averages \$358.20 and a final half foot that stands the fire test at \$690.84 per ton. All the way through about three-fourths of the value of the metal contents is silver and the balance gold. All these assays and samples were taken under the eye of John W. Fiuch, general manager of our Consolidated properties in Goldfield. He tells me that the Jarvis lease on the Eagle is sucking for shipment average \$148 ore from a depth of fifty feet, the lease having been operative only two months.

"I am positive that the Fairview Eagle is to be one of the biggest producing mines of Nevada, not even excepting the most famous bonanzas of Goldfield."

Nixon and Wingfield have ordered for the Eagle a powerful pump to drain the workings and a compressor of sufficient capacity to drive five 2¼ drills. Ore bins are being built and other preparations making for a lively campaign of long-time production.

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COMPLETION OF THE GULF PIPE LINE.

The last joint of pipe on the Gulf Pipe Line Company's eight-inch trunk line from the Glenn pool, I. T., to Sour Lake, Texas, a distance of 415 miles, was screwed into place at a point north of Red river on August 13th, marking the completion of the first pipe line from the Indian Territory oil fields to the Gulf Coast. The work of pipe laying was started on this line on February 13th. It required exactly six months to complete it—a feat in pipe line construction that will go down in history. It is estimated that the cost of the line, and all accessories, will be \$5,000,000, exclusive of the field tankage at the northern end. The Gulf Pipe Line and affiliated companies have over 2,000,000 barrels of oil in steel storage in the Glenn pool, representing an additional investment of over \$1,350,000. All told, the Gulf Pipe Line interests will have expended more than \$7,000,000 before the expiration of a year from the date that the preliminary details were undertaken last October.

A brief resume of the conditions which led to the construction of the Gulf line is timely, and will be presented, together with some interesting facts concerning this epoch-making achievement.

Details of the Gulf Pipe Line Company's trunk line are given as follows: Diameter, 8 inches. Length in Indian Territory, 150 miles; in Texas, 265 miles; total, 415 miles. Pumping stations, 6; located respectively at the Glenn field, at Chambers near South McAlester, at Lenoir in Lamar County, Tex., at Big Sandy in Upshur County, Tex., at Lufkin in Angelina County, Tex., and at Sour Lake, where connection is made with the Gulf Company's existing pipe line system, leading to the Gulf refinery and docks at Port Arthur, a distance of thirty-four miles. Including the division between Sour Lake and Port Arthur the line is approximately 450 miles in length. It will require 125,000 barrels of oil to fill it. Three of the pumping stations on the line in Texas, namely Lenoir, Big Sandy and Lufkin, are being equipped with Hornsby-Akroyd crude oil engines, generating their power direct from crude oil. Four of these engines, each of 75 horsepower, will be installed at each of the three stations. At Watkins Station (Glenn pool) tubular boilers, fired with natural gas, furnish the power. Tubular boilers are also used at Chambers, where coal is the fuel. The proximity of the McAlester coal fields makes it economical to burn coal at this station. The pumps to be used on the line are Gould triplex power, directly connected, four of 5,000 barrels capacity to be located at each station excepting Chambers, where there will be three Epping-Carpenter triple expansion directly connected pumps, each of 7,500 barrels capacity. A working pressure of 600 to 700 pounds to the square inch will be maintained on the line. The station at Watkins is now in operation, and those at Chambers and Big Sandy are practically ready. Lenoir and Lufkin will be in condition to pump oil, according to present plans, by November 1st. The management expects to run 8,000 to 9,000 barrels a day through the line pending the completion of the Lenoir and Lufkin stations. With these in operation the capacity will be increased to 12,000 or 14,000 barrels a day. Two 37,500-barrel steel storage tanks have been erected at each of the stations.

Both telegraph and telephone lines have been constructed on the pipe line right of way from the Glenn pool to the general offices of the Gulf Pipe Line Company at Beaumont, and the refinery at Port Arthur. These lines also extend from the field north to the Gulf Company's offices in Tulsa. They will shortly be ready for use, thus establishing a double means of quick communication between the northern and southern ends of the line.

The distance, as the crow flies, from the Glenn pool to the Gulf Coast is less than 450 miles. The construction of an 8-inch pipe line to bridge the distance between the source of supply and the refineries in Southeast Texas

involve an expenditure of some \$5,000,000, exclusive of tankage facilities and other extras in the field, but the interests in control of two of the Gulf Coast refineries decided to undertake the construction of 8-inch pipe lines without delay.

The actual work of laying the first of these lines was completed on August 13th, when the Gulf Pipe Line Company closed the last gap in its trunk line north of Red river, in Indian Territory. The first joint of pipe, marking the inauguration of construction on this line, was laid at Sour Lake, Texas, the southern terminus, on February 13th. To complete the work in six months it was necessary to lay 12,000 feet, or over two miles, of pipe a day. As many as 1,500 men were engaged on the work at one time, and much difficulty was experienced in securing labor that could stand the fierce heat of the mid-summer sun. The problem of providing the workmen with suitable quarters, food and water, was also a big one.

All details were figured out and all construction was done under the direction of C. H. Markham, second vice-president and general manager of the

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- ¶ A strike of \$5,000.00 ore was made recently on the Mule ledge, less than 1500 feet away.
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Gulf Pipe Line Company, who had netive charge of the project. John F. Fisher, general superintendent, and C. F. Moore, assistant general superintendent, were in the field. That Mr. Markham and his assistants got results is clearly shown by the rapidity with which the work was completed. It makes a record in pipe line construction in the Southwest, if not in the entire country.

Glenn crude was pumped into the trunk line, and started southward from the northern end in the Glenn field on August 15th. With the completion of work on certain of the pumping stations this month the oil will be forced through to the storage tanks and Gulf refinery at Port Arthur. The delivery of Glenn crude through this line to the Gulf Coast will mark a new epoch in the oil industry. The Gulf pipe line is the longest and largest trunk line ever laid by an independent company. By means of it the Gulf Refining Company, operating the largest independent refinery in the United States, will receive a supply of high-grade crude, from which all the products of petroleum will be manufactured and distributed to the markets of the world. The Gulf refinery has a capacity of 15,000 barrels a day, running on heavy crude, which means that its capacity on the less refractory oil from the Glenn pool will be considerably greater. The interests which control both the Gulf pipe line and the Gulf refinery—the Mellons, of Pittsburg, Pa.—have their own line of modern tank steamers and barges plying between the refinery at Port Arthur and Atlantic Coast points. Stations for the distribution of the Gulf Refining Company's products have been established at important points on the Atlantic seaboard, including Tampa, Fla.; New Orleans, La.; New York City, Boston and Philadelphia. In addition, the company has distributing stations at

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inland points throughout the South, over forty being located in Texas alone. Shipments are made direct from the Gulf refinery docks to England and continental ports.

The importance of the southeast Texas refining industry is greatly increased, now that a plentiful supply of high-grade crude oil has been assured. The facilities for the shipment of refined products from Port Arthur are unsurpassed. From this point the world's petroleum markets are accessible, and with the completion of the Panama canal the Texas refineries will have a vast advantage over those on the Eastern seaboard in a shorter haul to many important points of consumption.

LATE QUOTATIONS.

LOS ANGELES STOCK EXCHANGE.

Following are the latest quotations for stocks of oil companies listed on the Los Angeles Stock Exchange:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Associated Oil	30.25	30.37½	Pinal Oil Co.....	.20	.25
Brookshire Oil	3.60		Olinda Land Co. ....	.07½	.10½
Central	1.00	1.10	Piru Oil & L. Co.....	.03	
Columbia .....	.79	.85	Reed Crude .....	.11	
Continental .....	.16	.18	Rice Ranch Oil Co....	1.22	2.10
Elk Consolidated Oil Co. ....	.39		Union	183.00	190.00
Fullerton Oil .....	.39½		Union Provident Co....	180.00	190.00
Globe .....	.11	.12½	United Petroleum	315.00	350.00
Mexican Petroleum ...	1.28	1.35	Western Union	375.00	415.00
New Penn. Pet. Co.....	1.18½	1.30			

CALIFORNIA STOCK & OIL EXCHANGE.

Following are the latest quotations for stocks of oil companies listed on the California Stock & Oil Exchange:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Associated Oil Tr. Cer....	29.00		Monte Cristo .....	.20	.25
Caribou		8.25	Occidental of W. Va....	.01	.03
Coalinga Pacific	1.50		Peerless	3.00	
Fulton	1.50		Petroleum Center .....	.05	
Home .....		.22	Pittsburg .....	.05	
Imperial	17.00	22.50	S. F. & McKittrick....	3.50	
Independence .....	.22		Sovereign .....	.17	.20
Junction .....	.17		Sterling	1.50	1.90
Kern .....	.10		Superior .....	.09	.25
McKittrick .....	.15		Wolverine .....	.35	
Monarch of Arizona....	.08		W. K. Oil Co. ....	.25	

SAN FRANCISCO STOCK & EXCHANGE BOARD.

Following are the latest quotations of mining companies listed on the San Francisco Stock & Exchange Board:

CALIFORNIA.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Bunker Hill	2.50		Green Clin.	.51	

NEVADA.

Tonopah District.

Belmont	2.75	2.80	Mizpah Extension	.10	
California	.04	.05	Montana	2.75	
Cash Boy	.05	.06	Montana Midway Ex.	.03	.04
Gold Anchor	.10		Montana Pittsburg Ex.	.05	
Gold Crown	.06		North Star	.20	
Gold Mountain	.01	.02	Ohio Tonopah	.01	.02
Great Western	.01	.02	Rescue Consolidated	.12	.13
Indiana Tonopah		.01	Tonopah Extension	1.45	
Jim Butler	.78	.80	Tonopah Great Western	.05	
Little Tonopah	1.00		Tonopah of Nevada	11.25	11.37
MacNamara	.20		West End	.71	.73
Midway	.78	.79			

Goldfield District.

Adams	.12	.13	Grandma	.15	.17
Atlanta	.44	.46	Great Bend	.55	.56
Black Ants	.05		Great Bend Annex		.09
B B Bonanza	.05	.06	Great Bend Extension	.13	.14
B B Extension	.07		Great Bend Fraction	.01	.03
Black Rock	.04	.05	Great Bend Twins		.14
Blue Bell	.14	.16	Hibernia		.08
Blue Bull	.32	.33	Jumbo Extension	1.55	1.57
Butte Goldfield	.07	.08	Kaiser Goldfield	.08	
Booth	.39	.41	Kendall Extension		.03
C. O. D.		.50	Lone Star	.20	.21
Columbia	.20		Lou Dillon	.09	.10
Columbia Mountain	.44	.49	Mayne	.06	.07
Columbia Mountain Ex.	.03	.05	Midway Pawnee	.05	.08
Combination Fraction	1.97	2.00	Mohawk	15.25	
Common	.25		Mohawk Extension		.12
Coming Nation	.08	.09	Mohawk Junior		.05
Conqueror	.10	.12	Nevada Boy	.06	
Crackerjack	.17	.18	Nevada Goldfield	.25	.26
Daisy	1.25	1.27	Oro	.19	.20
Desert Chief	.02		Potlatch		.40
Diamond B B Con.	.23	.24	Red Hills	.46	.47
Diamond Toner	.80		Red Top Extension	.25	.26
Dixie	.06	.07	Sandstorm	.46	
Dominion	.01		Sandstorm Extension		.05
Empire	.11	.12	Sandstorm W Extension		.05
Florence	4.05		Silver Pick	.51	.53
Florence Extension	.24	.25	Silver Pick Extension		.08
Frances Mohawk		1.05	Simmerone	.15	.19
General Washington	.05	.06	Spear Gold		.50
Goldfield B Fraction		.10	Spear Gold Fraction		.08
Goldfield Calumet		.08	St. Ives	.74	.76
Goldfield Consolidated	7.17	7.20	Storm King		.03
Goldfield Com.	.15		Treasure	.05	
Goldfield Ethel		.04	Verde		.03
Goldfield Herald	.01		Vernal		.14
Goldfield Portland	.18	.20	Wonder		.03
Goldfield Kewanas	.59	.60	Yellow Rose	.07	
Goldfield Tomboy		.25	Yellow Tiger		.20
Goldfield Union		.01			

Bullfrog District.

Amethyst	.16	.18	Lige Harris	.01	.03
Bonnie Clare		.39	Mayflower Consolidated	.30	.31
Bullfrog of Nevada	.11		Montona Bullfrog	.03	.04
Bullfrog National Bank	.17		Montgomery Mountain		.10
Bullfrog Sunset	.05		Montgomery Sho Ex.	.06	.07
Bullfrog Victor		.07	Original Bullfrog	.05	
Denver R Extension		.05	Pride G Mt.		.04
Gold Bar	.51	.53	Tramp Consolidated	.32	.35
Golden Scepter	.07	.10	Yankee Girl		.06
Homestake King	.88	.90			

Manhattan District.

April Fool Extension	.01	.02	Manhattan Dexter		.12
Atlantie & Pacific	.01	.02	Manhattan Humboldt	.04	.05
Comet	.01	.02	Manhattan Little Joe		.03
Gold Wedge		.07	Manhattan of Nevada	.07	.08
Granny	.19	.20	Manhattan Red Top	.02	
Hindocraft	.03	.04	Manhattan Russ.	.01	.02
Indian Camp	.06		Manhattan Wolfone	.06	
Jumping Jack	.12		Mustang Annex	.01	.02
M B Horse		.06	Mustang Extension	.06	.07
Manhattan Broncho		.09	Original Manhattan		.10
Manhattan Buffalo		.04	Pinenut	.06	
Manhattan Consolidated	.36	.38	S Humphrey		.05
Manhattan Extension		.08	Stray Dog	.09	
Manhattan Crescent		.04	Taquima Copper		.04
Manhattan Cowboy		.05	Whale	.05	.06

Other Districts.

Blue Jay Wonder		.12	Nevada Wonder		.25
Fairview Aztec	.27		Reese R. G. S.		.10
Fairview S. King		.20	R. M. B. Jack.		.13
Gold Reef	.10		The Cotter		.12
John Consolidated	.09		Vulture		.10

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PACIFIC MINING & OIL REPORTER

Vol. VIII. No. 23

San Francisco, Cal., October 5, 1907

Price, 10 Cents

CALIFORNIA OILFIELDS BOOMING.

Sixty cents per barrel is being refused for Coalinga oil on contracts covering a period of more than six months. This price has recently been offered freely to some of the larger producers for yearly contracts, but promptly rejected as being below the probable average price for that period of time. Much of the production has been contracted during the past four months for 50 cents a barrel, but the new production is being held for an advance above that price.

The disposition of the production of the Sunset field has given a great impetus to the oil industry of this State. For many years its output had been considered as a sort of an undesirable reserve, which could be drawn upon if needed, but which was not particularly required by anyone. Some of the output was used for asphaltum, still more of it for oiling roads, but the main part was shut in for transportation and the marketers of oil refused to make a bid for it at any price. The output of a field, not required for present use, was a great club for hammering down prices in the other fields. With this production now contracted for a period of years the output of every field in the State is being required for present use, and, as stated last week, stocks are being drawn upon at a rate that will exhaust them within the present calendar year.

The producers have never, in California, enjoyed a posted price for oil on daily runs. When asked for the quotations for California crude oil one might quote a hundred prices with equal accuracy, for price has been subject to the whims of manipulators whose main object was to tie the production of the larger companies for as long a period as possible. All familiar with the situation know that dollar oil was inevitable, and the only reason that low prices have prevailed for so long a time is because the producers were slow in grasping the situation. If one-half of the production of the State had been curtailed three years ago a price of \$1 a barrel could have been enjoyed within ninety days.

General conditions, i. e., demand exceeding the supply, has worked out the present satisfactory result, which is doubtless more gratifying than a forced situation, inasmuch as it is more easily sustained. Top prices, secured by natural conditions, are all that can be asked. And with a constantly increasing demand, with production at its maximum, the oil business of California is once on a stable basis, and the production a stable one. It is generally believed that pipe-line companies will shortly begin the posting of prices on daily runs from the various fields of the State, and that there is sufficient competition to maintain top prices for many years.

KERN COUNTY DEVELOPMENT.

Kern River Field.

(Special to the Reporter.)

Development work in the Kern River field has been steadily going on as fast as the different companies can secure material for their work. The Sacramento Oil Company, for one, has started on eight wells, it being their intention to develop up the balance of the property as rapidly as possible. They have now seven wells pumping with an average production of 900 barrels per day. The Sacramento, from the production of the wells now pumping, is one of the best properties in the northern part of the Kern River field. They have at present a low price contract for a portion of their production. The present conditions of the oil market warrant any company that can increase its production in doing so, in view of the fact that before another year rolls around the spot price for oil will be, at the very least, 50 per cent more than the contract prices ruling at the present time.

The Bald Eagle Oil Company, in the northwestern portion of the field, has commenced development work and will put down at least two or more wells to test their territory. This is a property that has been undeveloped since the boom of 1901, when they drilled one or two wells. Their territory at that time did not warrant any further development work, as the prices ruling when their last well was finished was in the neighborhood of 20 cents per barrel, but with 35 cents now offered and the prospect for 40 cents, this company feels that their territory will warrant some development work. One of the largest oil companies in the field is testing the territory in Section 25. They are now down to

a depth of 1000 feet with 12½-inch casing. It is their intention to test this part of the field thoroughly and each and every owner and producer in this field is awaiting anxiously the outcome of this test well, and providing oil is found in paying quantities in this northwestern portion of the field, it will give new life to the Kern River field, which, in the minds of most of the oil men in this State, is very nearly on its last legs. The failure of the Petroleum Development Company in drilling their deep well on Section 24 in the western part of the field, put a black eye on the theory that so many of the producers in this field have held that at a greater depth than 1,000 to 1,200 feet would be found a strata of light oil underneath the heavier oil in the Kern River field, but, undismayed at the failure of this well, these people, with unlimited capital behind them, have proved their intention of testing this portion of the field to their own satisfaction and as they have a great deal of land in the northern and northwestern part of the field, this well, if it should come in a good producer, will repay them ten fold for the expense incurred in drilling a test well.

The S. P.-Associated pipe line from Bakersfield to San Francisco, which was completed and tested to Delano the early part of this year, is now being rushed to completion as fast as possible. Contractors for laying the pipe line, installing pumping plants and drilling water wells for all the different stations between Bakersfield and San Francisco are busily at work and promise to have the line in operation by the 1st of January next. The rifled pipe which proved such a success from Bakersfield to Delano is being installed for the entire line. Expert engineers claim that the rifling of this pipe increases the capacity of delivery from 50 to 100 per cent. The greatest amount of oil for twenty-four hours as delivered from the Standard Oil Company line, with pumping stations at intervals of fourteen miles, was 10,000 barrels. This rifled line of the S. P.-Associated has delivered over 20,000 barrels in twenty-four hours from Bakersfield to Delano, a distance of thirty-two miles, or more than double the distance pumped through the Standard line. Rumor has it that pipe enough has been bought and is on the way for lateral lines to Sunset, Midway, McKittrick and Coalinga.

Regarding transportation of oil otherwise than by pipe line, the producers in the Kern River field are very indignant over the recent so-called combination between the Southern Pacific and the Associated Oil Company whereby the Associated Oil Company bought from the Southern Pacific all the available tank cars, thereby cutting out the small independent producer from every opportunity whatever to secure cars for transportation of his oil. This may be idle newspaper talk, but it is a bona fide fact that the small producer cannot secure cars in which to ship his oil.

A fire that threatened to be very disastrous to the lower part of the field started on Thursday last on the Black Jack property. Several rigs were destroyed and for a time it looked like the refining plant of the King Refining Company would go up in smoke, but hard work on the part of every man within calling distance of the fire extinguished it before a great deal of damage was done.

The S. P., operating under the name of the Kern Trading & Oil Company, will have completed by the 1st of January the 75 wells they started drilling on the first of this year. Whether this will add materially to their present production remains to be seen. It is sure that all new wells they have drilled this year have been very small producers.

Storage, including the Associated Oil Company, Standard Oil Company, and all private storage on the 1st of October was 12,600,000 barrels. Production for September was 840,000 barrels. Wells pumping, 1,235; wells drilling, 17; wells completed, 14; shipments, 1,200,000 barrels.

Sunset District.

The producers in the Sunset district are still in the same condition they have been for the last five years. They have plenty of oil in storage and sale for sale at a good price, but lack of transportation has kept it back and is still keeping it back. A price as high as \$1 per barrel f. o. b. Sunset for road oil has been offered, provided the seller could guarantee delivery, which is impossible, and therefore such attractive prices as these have been turned down. The Sunset Road Oil Company is rushing work with all possible speed. They have a contract with the Salt Lake Railroad for an enormous amount of oil at a good figure. It is rumored that by the 1st of January, 1908, they must have in storage and ready for delivery, 200,000 barrels of oil. With their present pro-

duction and new wells they are putting down, it will be no trouble whatever to have this amount or double this amount on hand at that time. The Sunset and Midway fields have been handicapped during the last six weeks on account of lack of water. Both the Jewett & Blodgett plant and the Occidental Water Company have found their supplies inadequate to the great demand made upon them by reason of the extensive new work going on in these fields.

McKittrick.

In this field the Sunset & McKittrick Oil Company have one string of tools at work all the time. This company has seven producing wells and delivers 30,000 barrels each and every month. The C. J. Oil Company, adjoining this property have five producing wells, delivering about 20,000 barrels per month and have one string of tools at work all the time. It is rumored that the McKittrick Oil Company with four producing wells and several hundred acres of promising oil land will, within the next month or so, commence extensive development work on property of theirs which has never been tested to their satisfaction. On Section 16, the Lockwood Oil Company has just put in a well which is pumping in the neighborhood of 100 barrels per day. This opens up an entirely new part of the field. The oil is very heavy. The owners hope that after pumping for a couple of weeks it will show light enough to be taken by the Standard Oil Company, which is now in the market for every barrel of oil over 14 deg. gravity produced in the Midway and McKittrick fields.

In the McKittrick district—Wells pumping, 15; wells drilling, 6; wells completed, 4; shipments, 120,000 barrels; storage, 60,000 barrels.

In the Sunset district—Wells completed, 4; wells drilling, 6; wells pumping, 68; shipments, 31,000 barrels; storage, 210,000 barrels.

Midway district—Wells drilling, 4; wells completed, 3; storage, 30,000 barrels; shipments up to date to Standard Oil Company, 70,000 barrels.

COALINGA.

(Special to the Reporter.)

The San Luis Obispo Breeze, of September 23d, remarks that it is somewhat surprised to note the great increase in oil shipments from Port San Luis. A few months ago the monthly average was 150,000 barrels, the shipments for the first 22 days of September amounted to 375,000 barrels, which would indicate about 500,000 barrels for the month of September. The above figures are the shipments from the Union Oil Company alone. The Standard Oil Company is shipping a large amount of oil from Port San Luis, with that shipped from Oilport by the Graciosa Oil Company will add very considerably to the above. In this connection let us take into consideration the marked increase that has been made in the oil business on this coast in the refined product. We are indebted to W. M. Dunham, of Coalinga, for this data. During the first year of the oil trade on this coast, 1904, the refined oil exports from California alone amounted to about 2,000,000 gallons, that was valued at \$123,250.00. The following year, 1905, there was nearly 12,500,000 gallons of refined oil exported, that represented a value of \$389,400.00. The exports for 1906 reached 41,500,000 gallons, valued at \$1,627,313.00. The first six months of 1907 there was exported over 31,000,000 gallons of refined oil, valued at \$1,594,434.00. You will note that the value for the first six months of 1907 is nearly as large as for the twelve months of last year. The Standard Oil Company's pipe line from Kern River field and Coalinga field delivers oil at their refinery on San Pablo Bay, here the tank vessels are loaded with little expense, as a large vessel can be loaded with oil in from two to three days, thus cutting the expense of transportation to a minimum. Yet we are but fairly at the threshold of the industry.

A careful poll of all the oil companies in this field shows that there are over 85 active companies operating. There are on the East Side 31 wells drilling; 3 old wells being deepened; 154 wells producing; 9 new drilling rigs erected. On the West Side there are 32 wells drilling; 3 old wells being deepened; 8 wells shut in, that is, being cleaned out, or repair work of some kind going on; 150 wells producing and 17 new drilling rigs erected. In Southern Coalinga field there are three wells drilling. Up on White Creek there is one well drilling. A total of 66 wells drilling, with 26 new rigs built, many of which will soon be drilling. There are 14 wells deepening, or being repaired, making a total of 384 wells. The 304 producing are making an average of about 100 barrels per day—estimate for September, 1907. These 304 wells represent a monthly earning—at 30 cents—of over \$273,600.00.

It may be interesting to the investigator to know that in this field, used as freight haulers, there are the following teams: One ten-mule team, 11 eight-horse teams, 7 six-horse teams, 9 four-horse teams, 9 two-horse teams; a total of 194 horses and mules used in hauling supplies from town to the field. In town we have five dray teams to handle the town hauling. Every lease has a team that is used about the property that is independent of these large teams. This indicates the volume of business done in this field, and these teams are busy all the time.

H. H. Welsh and H. H. Brix, of Fresno, will visit Los Angeles to look into the auto car supplies there, with a view of each purchasing a car. The prospect of an auto road across to Fresno has stimulated a number of gentlemen with a desire of owning a car. Mr. Welsh and Mr. Brix are of the opinion that the auto road will soon be built, that it is not only feasible, but a necessity. They state that the Board of Supervisors look very favorable upon the scheme.

The executive committee of the Independent Oil Producers' Association held an executive meeting here last Wednesday at their office in Webb's building. While the meeting was executive in character, it was reported on the street that the committee had under consideration the important matter of price for 1908 oil. A rumor was current that the association had been offered a figure that approached the price that they have been contending for. Those interested seem quite confident of the future price meeting what they consider a fair price to the producer.

The Lone Star Oil Company, on Lewis Creek, west of Priest Valley, are hauling material in for derrick and rig timbers for their well. They will try and prove that district, a matter long talked of. As this district will be contributory to this town, as they will depend upon the two Oil Well Tool repair shops situated here, none better in the State, their progress will be watched with interest.

O. W. Garrison, of New York, a gas man of well known ability, has been in this field the past week. He speaks very favorably on the project of bringing gas into this city for fuel and light. The report is current that an effort will be made to organize a company to develop this plan that we may utilize this fuel for the coming winter.

The Coalinga Lumber Company, W. H. Falconbury, manager, is a new enterprise in this community. The manager was at one time engaged in the lumber trade in Muskogee, I. T. The company is now receiving consignments of lumber at its yard situated, on the east side of the railroad track, between Third and Fourth streets. The company proposes to ship its lumber down the coast from the mills by schooner, as that will insure a more speedy delivery than by rail all the way.

The Southern Coalinga field has attracted much attention of late. So eager has been the prospect for oil that we note several locations made on railroad land, and the parties are very hopeful of their holdings thus made. The roads in that direction indicating much travel will soon be impassible unless some work is done on them.

The Standard Oil Company, on Sec. 28-19-15, have put their property in fine shape. They have a large corrugated iron warehouse, a large ice plant with dynamo and a large commodious bunk-house. They will soon have ten strings of tools running.

G. W. Warner, of Detroit, Mich., an experienced oil well and gas man of the Eastern and Middle West fields, was in the field the past week examining the situation and the lands south of town. He will operate a lease four miles south. He speaks very highly of what he saw here, having been shown the West Side field from the Lucile well on Sec. 6-21-15, to the California and New York well on Sec. 12-20-14. He will soon return to personally attend to the fitting up of the new company.

The stock subscription list for the new hotel has been circulated the past week and has met with marked success. A well-known oil man has written that he will take a large block of the stock. The hotel will be known as the "New Grand Central Hotel," and will occupy the site of the present Grand Central Hotel.

The Coalinga Oil & Transportation Company have let the contract for the building of the eight buildings on the pipe line stations between here and Monterey to J. M. Robertson. These buildings are found necessary to accommodate the growing business of the company.

The California Oilfields, Ltd., received four cars of terra cotta sewer pipe last week, the same to be used in an effort to provide sanitary conditions in the new camp on Sec. 27-19-15. They have the plans for a large ice plant and ice house, the contractor has the same in hand and work will begin on this at once.

G. T. Cameron, of San Francisco, the manager of the pipe line system of the C. O. & T. Co., and its secretary, was in the field last week looking after his company's interest.

There was a rumor started here a few months ago that the Western Pacific railroad was seeking an entrance into this field, coming into Coalinga from the northeasterly direction, if we may take the recent transfers of city lots, and the Cleary's Addition, just surveyed, to mean anything it means that the rumor is well founded. If this road will afford us a means of transportation by rail, then the smaller companies may have a chance at a few local State contracts.

The Coalanga Mohawk Oil Company, on Sec. 12-20-15, has 1,620 feet of 12½ casing in. Work has been slow the past week on account of the pipe getting loggy.

The Lucile Oil Company, on Sec. 6-21-15, has in 910 feet of 12½ casing.

The West Coalanga Oil Company, on Sec. 12-20-14, has in over 1,800 feet of pipe. They have had some trouble with water, but are now going nicely.

The William Graham well, on Sec. 6-21-15, is down 2,100 feet with 10-inch casing.

The pumping station on Sec. 7-20-15, long used by the Associated Oil Company, is again in the hands of the Kern Trading & Oil Company (Southern Pacific Company).

The El Cerrito Oil Company, on Sec. 14-23-17, are over 1,600 feet with 10-inch pipe. They are in blue shale and clay.

The California Monarch Oil Company, on Sec. 26-19-15, have well No. 2 down 950 feet with 12½ casing.

The Octave Oil Company, on Sec. 22-19-15, have cemented off the water and will wait 30 days for the cement to set.

The W. K. Oil Company, on Sec. 2-20-15, are spudding in well No. 3.

The California Diamond Oil Company, on Sec. 12-19-15, are down 3,195 feet with 6¼ casing. They have passed through the oil sand and are going for the sand above the brown shale.

The New Home Oil Company, on Sec. 12-20-14, have their No. 1 well pro-

ducing very satisfactorily; their well No. 2 has improved and is doing well. This is shallow territory and not expensive drilling.

The Peerless Consolidated Oil Company (J. M. Wright), on Sec. 10-20-15, is over 890 feet with 12½ casing.

The Coalanga Petroleum Oil Company, on Sec. 14-20-14 (Karl Baker), commenced drilling in well No. 6 on the 24th.

The Associated Oil Company, on Sec. 36-20-14, have driven a hole 1,900 feet deep with the rotary drill. The work has been successful and satisfactory.

The Blair Oil Company, on Sec. 14-21-15, will land their 12½ string of casing this week.

The Home Oil Company, on Sec. 20-19-15, have seven producing wells, they have been producing for ten years and have contributed the \$500,000 that have been paid by this company to its stockholders in dividends.

The Aladin Oil Company, on Sec. 6-21-15, will soon commence operations. Alfred Fuhrum and J. B. Treadwell, who are interested, were in town last week making arrangements.

The Kreyenhagen Oil Company, on Sec. 12-22-15, have commenced spudding in well No. 1.

The Inca Oil Company, on Sec. 24-20-14, have shut off the water in well No. 8 and have commenced to drill on well No. 9.

The Loric Oil Company, on Sec. 12-19-15, have in over 675 feet of 12½ casing.

List of Wells in the COALANGA FIELD, Fresno County, California

COMPANIES	Sec. Tp. Rng.	Wells Drilling	Old Wells Deepen'g	Drilling Wells Shut in	Wells Produc'g	New Rigs	COMPANIES	Sec. Tp. Rng.	Wells Drilling	Old Wells Deepen'g	Drilling Wells Shut in	Wells Produc'g	New Rigs
East Side Field.													
Pauson & Wilcox.....	34-18-15	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	Kern Trading & O. Co.....	25-20-14	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
W. M. Graham.....	2-19-15	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	Angeles Oil Co.....	26-20-14	1	.....	.....	1	1
Loraine Oil Co.....	12-19-15	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ozark Oil Co.....	26-20-14	1	.....	.....	.....	1
California Diamond.....	12-19-15	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	Caledonian Oil Co.....	26-20-14	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
California Oilfields, Ltd.....	14-19-15	1	.....	.....	4	.....	Blue Diamond Oil Co.....	26-20-14	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
California Oilfields, Ltd.....	21-19-15	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	Euclid Oil Co.....	24-20-14	1	.....	.....	.....	1
California Oilfields, Ltd.....	26-19-15	2	.....	.....	1	.....	Traders Oil Co.....	24-20-14	2	.....	.....	.....	2
California Oilfields, Ltd.....	27-19-15	7	.....	.....	32	.....	Maringo Oil Co.....	24-20-14	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
California Oilfields, Ltd.....	34-19-15	2	1	.....	9	1	Inca Oil Co.....	24-20-14	2	.....	.....	7	1
Pittsburg Oil Co.....	24-19-15	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	Wabash Oil Co.....	24-20-14	1	.....	.....	10	.....
Boston & California.....	24-19-15	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	St. Paul-Fresno Oil.....	23-20-14	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
California Monarch.....	26-19-15	1	.....	.....	1	.....	Coalinga Western.....	23-20-14	1	.....	.....	5	.....
S. D. Porter et al.....	26-19-15	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	Union Oil Co.....	13-20-14	.....	.....	.....	8	.....
Octave Oil Co.....	22-19-15	1	.....	.....	2	.....	Coalinga Petroleum.....	14-20-14	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Coalinga Peerless.....	22-19-15	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	New Home Oil Co.....	14-20-14	1	.....	.....	2	.....
Twenty-Two Oil Co.....	22-19-15	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	P. M. D. & O. Co.....	12-20-14	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Record Oil Co.....	22-19-15	1	.....	.....	1	.....	Bunting and Brix.....	12-20-14	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Associated National Co.....	22-19-15	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	Shawmut Oil Co.....	12-20-14	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Sauer Daugh Oil Co.....	22-19-15	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	Penn-Coalinga Oil Co.....	1-20-14	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Caribou O. M. Co.....	22-19-15	.....	.....	.....	12	2	Cypress Oil Co.....	1-20-14	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Standard Oil Co.....	28-19-15	4	2	.....	32	1	Fresno-San Francisco.....	1-20-14	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Handford Oil Co.....	28-19-15	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	Zier Oil Co.....	1-20-14	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
Stockholders' Oil Co.....	28-19-15	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	New S. F. Crude Oil Co.....	6-20-15	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Coalinga Oil Co.....	20-19-15	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	S. W. & B. Oil Co.....	6-20-14	1	.....	.....	3	.....
Home Oil Co.....	20-19-15	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	York-Coalinga Oil Co.....	6-20-15	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
W. K. Oil Co.....	2-20-15	1	.....	.....	1	1	Mercantile Crude.....	6-20-15	.....	.....	1	4	.....
Turner Oil Co.....	2-20-15	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	Esperanza Oil & Gas.....	6-20-15	.....	.....	.....	8	1
Coalinga-Mohawk.....	12-20-15	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	Section Seven Oil Co.....	7-20-15	.....	.....	.....	4	1
Scott-Miller et al.....	24-19-15	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	Coalinga-Pacific Oil.....	7-20-15	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Monlania Oil Co.....	24-19-15	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	Porter & Scribner.....	7-20-15	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Totals.....		32	3	.....	154	9	M. K. & T. Oil Co.....	8-20-15	1	.....	.....	1	.....
West Side Field							Claremont Oil Co.....	4-20-15	1	.....	.....	.....	2
El Cerrito Oil Co.....	14-23-17	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	Peerless-Consolidated.....	10-20-15	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Kreyenhagen Oil Co.....	12-22-15	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	Aetna Petroleum Oil.....	30-19-15	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Blair Oil Co.....	14-21-15	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	California Oilfields, Ltd.....	29-19-15	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Mt. Hamilton Oil Co.....	14-21-14	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	Commercial Petroleum.....	31-19-15	1	.....	.....	8	1
Manchester Oil Co.....	18-21-15	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	California Diamond.....	31-19-15	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Commercial Petroleum Oil Co.....	12-21-14	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	Guthrey Oil Co.....	31-19-15	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Western Coalinga Oil Co.....	12-21-14	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	California Monarch.....	31-19-15	.....	2	.....	5	.....
Associated Oil Co.....	36-20-14	5	.....	.....	.....	3	Confidence Oil Co.....	31-19-15	.....	.....	.....	11	.....
Shreeves Oil Co.....	6-21-15	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	K. T. & Co.....	31-19-15	1	.....	.....	3	1
St. Francis Oil Co.....	6-21-15	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	Call Oil Co.....	32-19-15	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Yellowstone Oil Co.....	6-21-15	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	Michigan Oil & Dev. Co.....	8-19-19	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Section Six Oil Co.....	6-21-15	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	Esperanza Oil & Land Co.....	30-21-15	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
T. C. (Wm. Graham).....	6-21-15	1	Coalinga Southern Oil Co.....	6-21-15	1
Lucile Oil Co.....	6-21-15	1	1	Total.....		35	3	8	150	17

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POSTAL AUTHORITIES ACTIVE.

Denver and New York have probably been the two most important mining promotion centers of the country during the past few years. The Government turned its attention to the work of certain Denver promoters and as a result that city is becoming a clean promotion point. The wild-eyed fakes that were formerly advertised from Denver are no longer to be found, the mining promotion business having been brought down to a more conservative basis. At the present time New York is in the limelight because of the weird offerings being made by some of its promotion houses. We are glad to see that the lawmakers of New York are doing something to put a stop to the unscrupulous methods adopted by some of the stock sellers of that State. At the present time there is a bill before the Senate of that State directed against the false prospectus. The bill, which we hope will soon become a law, makes it a crime to publish false or exaggerated statements concerning the affairs or pecuniary condition of the property of any corporation with the design to give a fictitious value to the bonds, shares or properties of such company. The maximum penalty provided is ten years' imprisonment and a fine of \$10,000, or both fine and imprisonment. The bill has been passed by the Assembly, and now goes to the Senate, where it has an excellent chance to reach the Governor for signature. California, fortunately, has adequate laws to control promotions within the State, therefore it has been the common thing for promoters to migrate to New York for their nefarious operations, and in that State have flourished almost without hindrance. But the end is already in sight. A concerted action between postoffice officials and State officers has been outlined and an abundance of evidence gathered which will doubtless send another cargo of promoters to a less luxurious life than they are now leading. The weak point in the whole promotion scheme seems to be that, while the greater part of the literature has been circulated from other States, the information upon

which it was based has been furnished by California managers and superintendents, who, under the laws of this State, are criminally liable. There is many a big shakeup in sight for the immediate future.

The affairs of George Graham Rice and Larry Sullivan have been recently attracting quite a little attention in the new field of their operations, Reno, Nev. Since Goldfield came into prominence, these two men have been before the public constantly in more or less favorable light. They were the moving spirits in the L. M. Sullivan Trust Company of Goldfield, and after a meteoric career, during which time they sold stock in big bundles from one end of the country to the other, they were forced to withdraw from this company and seek new fields for their operations. But they found that the unfavorable publicity given their Goldfield operations by the press of the country had killed them as promoters. It would appear that Rice had the brains of the new firm, and soon Larry Sullivan found that the majority of the stock of the promotion firm was in the hands of Rice, notwithstanding the fact that Sullivan had furnished the money for the new concern and Rice merely the brains. Since the opening day of the new offices, scenes of more or less drastic nature have been enacted in the Reno courts. Various members of the Sullivan family and the Rice family have taken part in these scenes. The hope is expressed in Reno that the quarrel of the partners over the mess of loot will put them out of business, temporarily at least. It would appear that the Nevada boom has lost much of its momentum, and there is no question but that the operations of such firms as Sullivan and Rice have done much to kill the goose that was laying the golden eggs. Nevada has the greatest mines that have ever been discovered in the history of the world, but firms of the stripe of Sullivan and Rice have never been known to make a mine.

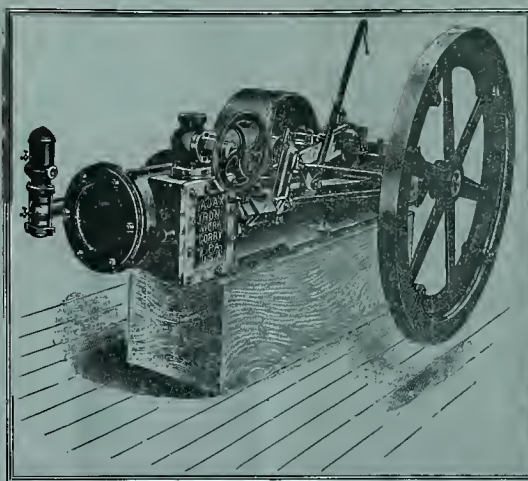
The year 1906 was the banner year in the matter of gold production, but from all indications the present year gives promise of showing a still greater increase over that year. In 1906 the gold output of the mines of the world reached over \$400,000,000. Material increases are being scored this year in the United States and the Transvaal. Mexico also shows an improvement, while Australia, Alaska and British India show decreases. Improved mining machinery and better transportation facilities will have much to do with the annual gold production of \$500,000,000 which is predicted for five years from now. A compilation shows that 104 mines and ore treatment works in the United States declared dividends aggregating \$59,799,332 for the period from January to July this year. Since organization these 104 companies have paid out in dividends a total of \$510,638,339, showing a return of almost 93 per cent on an issued capitalization of \$549,789,592. Of these properties no less than 34 have paid dividends in excess of their capitalization. Twenty-three copper mining companies report dividends for the first six months of this year amounting to \$29,469,001. Since incorporation these properties have yielded dividends of \$308,696,090, which, calculated on the present outstanding share capital, is equivalent to nearly 200 per cent.—Bonds and Mortgages.

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6 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches	20 lbs.	11 $\frac{5}{8}$ inches	40 lbs.
6 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches	20 lbs.	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches	40 lbs.
8 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches	28 lbs.		

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THE SANTA MARIA FIELD.

Situation Unchanged—Extensive Development Fails to Materially Increase Production—Apparent Shortage in Oil Supply.

By L. E. Blochman.

The situation in the Santa Maria oil field remains unchanged. While the production has increased a great deal over last year, the development does not keep pace with the demand. These deep wells that take so long to bring in are not going down with the rapidity that was expected with the rise in price. The Union is the only oil company that is running a great number of strings of tools at one time. They are producing a little over half of the total output of the field. But they have their own markets for all they can produce, and lately they are turning out all the oil their ships at Port Harford can take away.

The urgent demand for more oil is such that the Union is also opening up and starting on further development on their Puressiueco field (near Lompoc). Their pipe line system connects this field with the Santa Maria and Port Harford line. In their Newlove ranch continual drilling is kept up. They are drilling already on No. 17 or 18, and hugging the proven territory to get an increased production as quickly as possible. This is certainly a good, practical proposition, though we heard rumblings of a possible suit on account of proximity to the Graciosa Company's line, which was once under contest.

We may need to reiterate to the reading public (though it is ancient history with us) that there are no storage reserves in this field, all the oil produced is spoken for.

The Pinal Oil Company put up a 55,000-barrel tank in July. We have not heard that they had the opportunity of filling it full yet. The Standard gets all their production.

Before the 1st of January the Brookshire Oil Company had a large earth reservoir full of oil that had gushed from their wells before they could cap it, and it is getting pretty heavy oil—the last of that is gone.

We had hoped that the new easterly field would show up more development work by this time, but it is not coming in very fast, though for fuel oil there are splendid opportunities in this part of the field. The new companies north of the main field have each only one derrick up and are but slowly pegging away through their surface formations. It takes considerable capital to put down the first test well, and hence new companies are not developing very rapidly at present ruling price of 50 cents per barrel set by the Standard, and although this price pays well for the usual large wells encountered in this field, it is way below relative values for even fuel oil in the Los Angeles or San Francisco markets.

The Santa Barbara Crude Oil Company, operating north of the proven field, are at last down in good shale formation after going through 1,400 feet of sand and surface wash formations. This fact will be hailed with delight by those in the same field, as it is a good indication that the belt, though deep in this northerly trend, does not dip too deep for the oil.

We are not heedlessly crying, wolf! wolf! in this matter of oil production. We hear so much of the rapid increase of production in this field, but we fail to see that it is keeping pace with the growing demand everywhere in the State for more oil. We have been talking on the same line for over six months and facts are proving out accordingly.

In addition to current demands, the Western Pacific Railway will some time next year be demanding a large amount of oil. Coal is getting shorter every winter, and the only substitute now is oil. In Los Angeles and vicinity hotels and public buildings all of them use oil. Coal for the increased population is expensive—practically prohibitive. San Francisco and the bay do not (per capita) consume as much oil yet. This State is remarkably wanting in coal measures. Importations make it too dear for general fuel purposes. And it must always be remembered that both rail and water carrying facilities are already taxed beyond their limits. More oil production for a long time ahead will be the most profitable investment for capital. Proximity to tide-water, as in the Santa Maria field, will always be the most advantageously located oil field, as it requires but one hauling from well to ship. In the East (in Texas) one pipe line has a run of over 400 miles to seaboard to avoid the expense and the still greater inadequacy of railroad transportation. Our own railroads realize this inadequacy of their rail transportation facilities, so their buying company, the Associated Oil Company, are laying a long pipe line from the interior San Joaquin fields to near Port Costa, the center of railroad lines and bay transportation facilities. The rifled pipe line system is the one in vogue. This system is not only expensive in its initial cost, but will be expensive to keep up, as pumping stations will have to be installed every 10 or 12 miles, we presume. And still the end more than justifies the cost, for there must be adequate transportation facilities of fuel to where it is most needed. The city of San Francisco is yet very inadequately supplied. It has a partial coal supply, but on the ragged edge every winter. It goes without saying, that a large manufacturing center must always demand an ample and future certainty for its fuel supply, and those interested should realize that, irrespective of tight money markets, development of oil production is the most necessary and the safest business that the future holds in store for this State.

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GREAT ACTIVITY IN THE SUNSET-MIDWAY OIL FIELDS.

Output Now in Demand and Many Wells Are Going Down—Important Land Transfers.

(Special to the Reporter.)

The Empire Oil and Development Company, recently organized in New York City, has taken over the entire holdings of the Midway Oil Company of Oregon and the Oriental Oil Company, comprising 2,720 acres in the Midway field and over 9,000 acres of prospective land in San Benito county, and will proceed to operate the property vigorously. The new concern has a capitalization of \$10,000,000. There are four producing oil wells and a good water well upon the property, which is surrounded on three sides by the Chanslor-Canfield holdings recently acquired by the Santa Fe Railway. The Empire intends to build a pipe line to Port Harford, but for the present its production will doubtless be sold to the Standard Oil Company. The San Benito property, besides being prospective oil land, has large deposits of coal.

The Josephine Oil Company, on Section 23, Twp. 33, Range 23 in the Midway are now in oil sand and promises a splendid well. This is owned by Connelly and associates.

The Mascot property, on Section 26, Range 23, Twp. 32, is holding up to expectations and making regular shipments through the Standard's pipe line. The oil is of high gravity.

The Safe Oil Company, on Section 25 in the Midway, are making fair progress with their drilling well.

The Croesus Oil Company, on Section 25, promises to be one of the best wells in the field. This company is now making heavy shipments from its well No. 1 through Standard pipe line.

Mike Spellacy, brother of Col. Tim Spellacy, is the field manager for both the Croesus and Mascot Companies.

The Altoona, Paraffine & Sunset Crude are producers on Sec. 25.

The Tulare Oil Company, on Section 24, are progressing slowly with their drilling well.

The Sunset Road Oil Company have resumed operations on two wells which were left unfinished on account of the slump in price of oil, general depression and inability to transport and market the product, and in common with other producers in the field ceased operations and waited for the improved conditions. One of the wells referred to above is on Sec. 28, the other on Sec. 33, both in T. 12, R. 24, adjoining the property of the California Fortune Oil Company, and both give every indication of making good wells. The same company is also now completing and drilling other wells in various parts of the field.

The No. 4 well of the California Fortune Oil Company, on Sec. 34, is on the pump and is fulfilling previous predictions by proving the ground to be among the very best in the field. Wells Nos. 3, 2 and 1 are flowing though not yet perforated. These wells have flowed a vast amount of oil and there are at present seven reservoirs filled with oil, two of which are very large.

The Beaver Oil Company, on Sec. 34, T. 12, R. 24, have resumed operations and have their No. 3 well on the pump. This property is directly in line of best producers in the field.

The California Fortune Oil Company has contracted its storage oil and its production for one year to the Sunset Road Oil Company and deliveries will

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Santa Maria
California

shortly commence, that is as soon as a pipe line can be constructed from the railroad to the property, a distance of about two miles. This is one of the finest producing properties in the State and capable of large earnings. The company is practically free from indebtedness and should commence the payment of dividends soon after the first of the coming year.

The Reynolds Oil Company, on Sec. 34, T. 12, R. 24, are preparing to resume operations immediately. On this property there are two splendid wells, both of which are flowing and are producing oil of 16 gravity and there is in storage 30,000 barrels of oil.

The Sunset Road Oil Company have resumed operations on several wells on Section 35.

On Section 2 the Monarch Oil Company are now completing their well No. 15 on their north line.

The Arcola, on same section, have resumed on their three wells and are preparing to increase their production. This company has a large amount of oil in storage and will shortly close an advantageous contract at a price above 30 cents.

The McCutchen Brothers on the S. E. corner of the N. E. quarter of Maricopa, are just completing a well which bids fair to be one of the best on this famous section. It is reported that the oil is of 18 gravity.

The Gate City, a sub-lease of the Maricopa Oil Company, on Section 1, are in the oil sand and should get a fair well, but are not yet far enough advanced to determine what the capacity will be. The Gate City people are contemplating a large refinery at Stockton recently referred to in San Francisco papers.

The Fulton Oil Company, on Sec. 1, have just brought in a fine water well on the S. W. corner of the section. The well is flowing and will prove of great value to the field in general, as the scarcity of water has threatened to be a very great drawback, and both drilling wells and refineries have been handicapped by insufficient supply.

The New Center Oil Company, on Sec. 12, are down about 600 feet with their No. 6. This company, which is one of the largest producers in the field are actively preparing to install a refinery on their property.

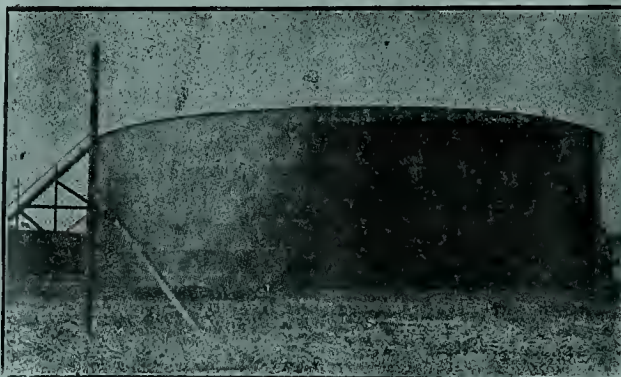
The Adeline Oil Company, on Sec. 2, will also install a refinery in the near future. This company is one of the heavy shippers.

The United Crude, who have considerable oil in storage, are installing a pumping plant, preparatory to making deliveries.

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The Maricopa and the Walter Snook Companies are also preparing to ship in immediate future. Latter now putting in loading rack at railroad.

The Sunset Road Oil Company are at present drilling an additional water well on Section 13 and hope to get a good volume of water around 1,200 feet. This is being done in order to meet the increased demand resulting from the general activity and operations in all lines.

The activity in this field at present is perhaps greater than at any time during its history, and the scope of operations embraces many miles of territory. The price of oil has materially advanced, as it is known that as high as 40 cents per barrel is being offered in some instances. The great hardship with which producers have had to contend owing to the shortage of cars for shipments is fast being overcome by refineries which are now in active operation and others which it is known are to be built immediately. Those recently completed are the C. P. Dubbs, Sunset Refining Company, with present daily capacity of 1,000 barrels and upwards. This company is manufacturing asphalt from crude oil under a new process from which they claim to be deriving over 60 per cent asphalt. That they are getting a larger per cent is evidenced by the fact of the apparent lack of distillate which would result under the old process. They have installed eight Westinghouse air compressors, the same being used in connection with the new method.

The King Keystone, controlled by the Spreckels interests of San Francisco are at present handling about 600 barrels daily and the capacity will be increased to 1,800 barrels daily. The old Hazelton refinery at Sunset, now owned by the Sunset Road Oil Company, is running day and night, and though recently enlarged is still unable to meet the present demands.

THE SOUTHWESTERN FIELD.

A glance at the situation in the Southwestern oil fields reveals very clearly the dawning of a new era in the industry—an era that will be accompanied by radical changes, and a shifting of the old order of things—an era that will witness the building up of an immense and permanent refining industry having Southeast Texas as its base, convenient to deep water ports on the Gulf of Mexico that will give free access to the markets of the whole world. The completion of the Panama canal, five, ten or fifteen years hence, will open new possibilities for this industry, but this short cut to the west coast of Mexico, South America and the Orient is not being considered at the present time.

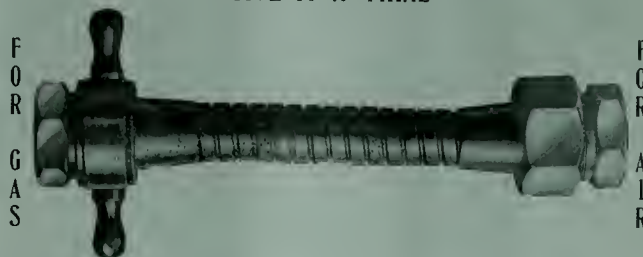
Chiefest of the factors in the metamorphosis now occurring in the oil industry of the Southwest are the two eight-inch trunk pipe lines from the Indian Territory to tide water at Port Arthur, Tex. One of these, the Gulf Company's line, has been completed, and Glenn crude from the famous pool in the Creek nation, Indian Territory, is now on its way through this line to the Gulf Coast. The Texas Company's line has been completed through West Dallas to a point thirty miles south of Corsicana, in Navarro county, where is located the first important oil field development in Texas. By December 1st, or thereabouts, this line will be connected up at Humble with the existing pipe line system of the Texas Company, and by January 1st both eight-inch lines will be delivering their full quota of high-grade Indian Territory oil to the refineries in the district between Beaumont and Port Arthur. These various plants have a combined capacity of 25,000 to 30,000 barrels a day of crude when running on the refractory oils of the Gulf Coast. That it will be possible to largely increase this capacity, when it is needed, with a plentiful supply of light crude available is obvious—and this without adding to the present still capacity. Where it takes two days to make a run of Gulf Coast crude it will require only a day to make a run of the light crude from the Territory.

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Already the local refineries are using Glenn crude, obtaining their supply by tank cars. This is an expensive method and is merely a makeshift to fill in until the pipe lines are in operation. However, more than 12,000 barrels of Territory oil is being received daily in tank cars by the Southeast Texas refineries, replacing just that much Gulf Coast oil, and thus increasing the supply of the latter available for fuel use. One refinery, that of the Security Oil Company, with a capacity of 7,000 barrels a day of crude, is running entirely on the Indian Territory product, having discontinued the use of Southeast Texas oil in June.

The largest of the Gulf Coast refineries, that of the Gulf Refining Company, owned by the same interests that are in control of the J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company and the Gulf Pipe Line Company, will shortly be receiving sufficient Glenn crude through the Gulf pipe line to supply its requirements. This company is reported to have entered into an important contract with the

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STEEL TANKS FOR OIL AND SUGAR REFINERIES, RAILROADS AND INDUSTRIAL PLANTS, FABRICATED OR ERECTED COMPLETE

British Petroleum Company whereby the latter concern will take large quantities of refined products, manufactured from the Indian Territory oil at the Gulf Company's plant. The English company will send its tank steamers direct to Port Arthur, where the oil will be loaded at the Gulf Company's docks for export. Heretofore the Gulf Company has supplied refinery products and liquid fuel to the Shell Transport and Trading Company under a contract entered into five years ago. This contract has about expired and hereafter the British Petroleum Company, working in conjunction with the European Petroleum Union, will get all the surplus oil which the Gulf Company has for export. The Shell Company has long been one of the most powerful of the foreign companies, and has only recently been merged into the Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Company, said to be under Standard control.

The Texas Company is laying plans for a much wider business when it obtains its supply of Indian Territory crude. A separating plant is now being built on its 270-acre farm at West Dallas, convenient to the commercial and industrial centers of northern and central Texas and to the new and growing State of Oklahoma. This company now has two refineries in operation in Southeast Texas, one at Port Arthur and the other at Port Neches. The combined capacity of these two plants is put at 250,000 barrels a month of crude. The works at West Dallas will be built primarily for the purpose of running the light Territory crude to the extent of separating the lighter oils from the heavier ingredients. The latter will be sold as liquid fuel to consumers in northern Texas, where there is a steady demand for this class of fuel. The distillates will be sent to the refinery at Port Arthur for finishing into burning oils and other light products. Both the Gulf Company and the Texas Company will be common carriers, and it is therefore surmised that the refineries allied with the Standard—the Corsicana refinery at Corsicana, with a capacity of 100,000 barrels a month, and the Security refinery at Beaumont with a capacity of 200,000 barrels a month of crude—will obtain a supply of Indian Territory crude through the medium of one of these lines, paying the regular fixed and published rate for this service. This will let the Standard out of an awkward dilemma, as it has desired to build a pipe line from the Indian Territory to the Gulf to supply its subsidiary refineries in Texas with light crude, but has not done so on account of adverse sentiment and pending and prospective prosecutions in Texas. The Waters-Pierce Oil Company, a Standard concern, through the verdict of a jury in the District Court at Austin, suffered a fine of \$1,300,000 and the forfeiture of its permit to do business in the State. The case is now in the Court of Appeals and comes up for hearing next month.

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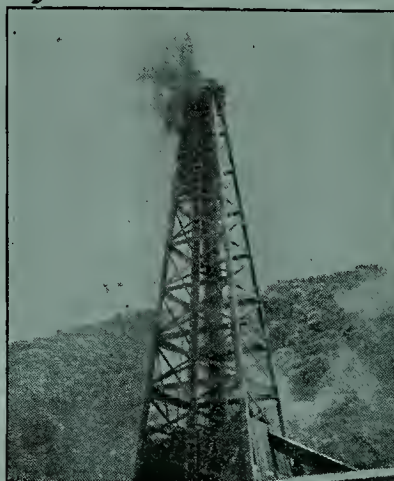
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Meanwhile the affairs of the company are being administered by a receiver appointed by the Federal Court in compliance with the wishes of the company, as expressed through certain stockholders in a petition to the court. If the Court of Appeals upholds the judgment of the lower court the Federal receiver will be removed and in his place a receiver already appointed by the State court will assume charge. The State applied for a receiver to prevent the company from selling its assets in the State in order to escape payment of the judgment. The Waters-Pierce Company has expressed its desire to quit business in Texas and in the petition asking for a receiver in the Federal court it was stated by the company that it had received a bona fide offer of \$2,000,000 for its Texas business. The report has gone out that whenever matters are in shape to permit it, the company will endeavor to sell its business in Texas, and in this connection it is stated that the Texas Company will purchase it. Officials of the Texas Company say there is no such deal on.

The certainty, however, that the Waters-Pierce Oil Company will eventually quit the State, and the certainty that its immense business will be bought by some Texas company capable of handling it, is but another feature of the changing situation in this State. All things favor the home companies. With a bountiful supply of the best of high-grade crude, next to Pennsylvania oil, from pools of unequalled richness the permanency of the Texas oil industry is assured. Whether or not additional pools are discovered on the Gulf Coast—and no one doubts that new fields will be opened up from time to time—Texas will have a constantly growing oil industry. The Gulf ports in Southeast Texas are the logical outlets for the petroleum of the mid-continent region. They are ideal locations for refineries. The combination cannot be beaten.

THE MID-CONTINENT FIELD.

President Roosevelt has announced that he will approve the constitution of the new State of Oklahoma. This means that before the first of the coming year the legislature of the new State will be in session. This, in turn, means that the oil men and interests operating in Indian Territory and Oklahoma would better organize at once to fight the taxation measures that undoubtedly and inevitably will be aimed at the petroleum industry.

Oklahoma is a next-door neighbor of Texas, and in Texas the oil fraternity is looked upon as pretty easy picking by the general run of legislators. Disclosures as to the large profits made by the Standard Oil Company and its subsidiary organizations have whetted the appetites of law makers when it comes to framing taxation bills. They go on the theory that all oil money is Standard Oil money. It has been difficult to convince Texas legislatures that the oil business, taken all the way through, is not a gold mine for every man engaged in it. The hundreds of failures, the dry holes and the dismantled and rusty refineries that did not make good are not taken into consideration. The large capital required to operate the bigger pipe line, producing and refining companies is not looked upon so much as investment as it is profit. Speak of a company with a million or five millions of authorized or issued capital and by some hocus-pocus the impression is projected into the law maker's mind that it is all easy money. The result of these distorted ideas as to the industry is seen in freak legislation, such as the gross receipts law of Texas, which requires the payment of a tax of one-half of one per cent of the market value of all oil produced, two per cent on the gross earnings of pipe lines, two per

cent on the gross receipts of wholesale dealers in refined oil and two per cent on the gross earnings of tank car owners by the government. This device for swelling State revenues puts no extra burden on the oil man who is losing money and cuts down the fair profits of the one who is taking money. But it enables politicians who have designs on higher positions to "point with pride" to the manner in which they have made the corporations and the reputed-to-be wealthy oil men—many of whom are depending on borrowed money—" cough up" some extra money for taxes. If the producer loads his oil he must pay the additional tax on top of the gross receipts tax. If his investment in a well is \$5,000 and it yields only \$2,000 worth of oil and then goes dry, or goes to water, he must pay the gross receipts tax on the \$2,000 worth of oil just the same as if it represented profit instead of loss.

On account of the congested condition of the oil industry in the new State of Oklahoma it is requiring more than the ordinary amount of capital to operate. This is as true of producers as it is of the pipe line companies. The situation is good for the few and difficult for the majority. It will not do for the legislature to look at the immense surplus of oil in the new State and reason therefrom that it represents millions already made. Most of this oil will be carried in tanks for years, all the while deteriorating in quality and quantity. It is up to the oil men of the new State to organize for the purpose of combating any effort to impose unjust taxation upon them. A stitch in time is worth a million or more in matters of this character.

MR. HENRY'S WORK ON THE EVOLUTION OF THE TANK STEAMER.

Mr. J. D. Henry's work, "Thirty-five Years of Oil Transportation; the Evolution of the Tank Steamer," has just been published in London, and copies should reach Texas in a few days. It is a record for size in the literature of the industry, and some of the special colored plates and diagrams are reported to be especially fine. The Texas oil industry comes in for liberal notice.

Concerning the contract of the Gulf Refining Company with the Shell Transport and Trading Company, Mr. Henry says:

"At the end of the month in which this book is published one of the most important oil contracts ever entered into will come to an end. I refer to the one made some years ago between the Gulf Refining Company and the Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Company (late Shell Transport and Trading Company), which gave the last named concern first claim on all oil shipments to this country. This has always been a good contract for the British company, which, I should estimate, has received from the refineries of the Gulf Company an average of 70,000 or 80,000 tons of oil a year, or, roughly, 600,000 tons on the contract. With the termination of the contract the large steamers of the Anglo-Saxon Company will call less frequently at Port Arthur, but this does not mean there will be a diminution in the quantity of oil shipped by the Gulf Company to this country, because (I am able to state on good authority) a new contract has been made with the British Petroleum Company (the General-Consolidated combination) working in conjunction with what is known as the European Petroleum Union. This arrangement will result in a number of new steamers being placed in the Anglo-Texas oil trade. While the Shell steamers loaded Texas oil, I understand those of the British Petroleum Company will bring away Indian Territory oil pumped to tidewater and there refined by the Gulf Company."

THE OIL MARKET ABROAD.

Russian Position.

The position in the Russian oil fields is unchanged. The production during the month of July old style amounted to 40,350,121 poods, of which only 745,000 poods were obtained from fountains. Of the total the Bibi-Eybat field produced 11,620,425 poods, and this was all without any fountains. The production, however, is not satisfactory in view of the fact that for June—the shorter month—the production was proportionately larger.

Owing to the production being maintained on such a low level the prices are still high, which renders business difficult; and although there have been no large strikes, small strikes have taken place at one or two of the works which have tended to hamper the production.

During the past fortnight the quotations have fluctuated somewhat on the Baku market, but crude oil for prompt delivery is now quoted at 32½ coopeks per pood, the same as at the commencement of the period, although at one time it dropped to 32¼ coopeks per pood. For forward delivery the quotation is still 28 coopeks per pood, although it is practically a nominal quotation.

Residuals for prompt delivery are also quoted at the same price as at the commencement of the period, namely 30¾ coopeks per pood, but for delivery during the navigation of the Volga the quotation is now 30½ coopeks per pood, a drop of ¼ coopek per pood during the fortnight.

Owing to the high price demanded by sellers of kerosene buyers did not come forward, with the consequence that during the latter days the quotation for kerosene for prompt delivery, free on rail, Baku has fallen 1½ coopeks per pood to 44½ coopeks per pood, whilst for delivery during a period of three months the quotation has also fallen 1½ coopeks per pood to 44½ coopeks.

Kerosene free on board vessel on the Caspian Sea for shipment to the interior of Russia by the Volga, after advancing to 46 coopeks per pood, has fallen again to 44½ coopeks per pood, a drop of 1 coopek during the fortnight.

ENGLISH MARKET REPORT.

During the past fortnight the quotation for American and Russian lamp oils on the London and Liverpool market has remained firm and unchanged. The deliveries have been small in consequence of the fine weather that we have experienced recently.

The quotations were as follows:

LONDON—Russian oil, 5½d. @ 5¾d. ex wharf in barrels; American oil, 6¼d. @ 6½d. ex wharf in barrels.

LIVERPOOL—Russian oil, 6d. ex wharf in barrels; American Oil, 6¾d. @ 7d. ex wharf in barrels.

Indian Market Report.

During the past fortnight there has been no change in the quotations for the various lamp oils on the Indian markets. The demand has been good, and the deliveries on the whole have increased, although the deliveries in the Calcutta market have been slightly reduced.

The quotations were as follows:

Bombay—	Rupees.
American case oil	4. 12. 0.
Russian case oil	4. 4. 0.
"Elephant" oil in tins.....	3. 13. 0.
Sumatra "Rising Sun" in tins.....	3. 13. 0.
Borneo oil in bulk	2. 13. 0.
Burmah oil in bulk	2. 14. 0.
Karachi—	
American case oil	4. 2. 0.
Burmah oil in tins	3. 6. 0.
Borneo oil in tins	3. 6. 0.
Sumatra oil in bulk	3. 2. 0.
American oil in bulk	3. 2. 0.
Calcutta—	
American case oil	4. 8. 0.
Russian case oil	4. 4. 0.
Burmah oil in bulk	2. 14. 0.
Borneo oil in bulk	2. 14. 0.
Sumatra oil in bulk	3. 3. 0.
American oil in bulk	3. 3. 0.

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NEVADA.

Goldfield.

(Special to the Reporter.)

Though the last week of September was the boohy week of 1907, a comparison of stock quotations for that week this year and in 1906 shows a wonderful advance in the twelve months intervening.

Any dahlher in stocks who had happened on the final week of September, 1906, to place \$100 in each of all the securities destined to record sales on the same week of 1907 would have taken a \$2,200 chance, for there happened to have been just twenty-two different issues which displayed activity on this corresponding week of both years. Nine of these declined from last year to this on average of 31.43 per cent and the speculator would thus have lost on \$900 of his fund \$282.87, whittling it down to \$617.13. He would have played just even, not counting brokers' commission, on \$100 of his venture, because one of these securities wound up exactly where it started. What is of more interest is the fact that twelve of the twenty-two stocks advanced on average of 92.24 per cent and \$1,200 of this gambling stake would have won \$1,106.88, swelling it to \$2,306.88. The original \$2,200 invested last year would have had a market value this year of \$3,024.01. That is a clear profit, after counting the standoff and the losses, of \$824.01, or 37.45 per cent. Call it only 36 per cent and the interest on the investment, the clean profit, amounts to 3 per cent per month.

Bullfrog Mayflower suffered the heaviest loss, 59.09 per cent, and of the declining stocks Eureka got off the lightest, with 15 per cent. Vernal closed at 9 cents on this same week of both years. Columbia Mountain made the slightest gain, 7.69 per cent, and Empire the greatest, 300 per cent.

Cold figures and prosaic statistics most eloquently argue for the present

prosperity of Goldfield. In the first 39 weeks of the year which ended on Saturdays the mines and leases of the district sent to market 75,544 tons of high-grade ore. In the last four months, June, July, August and September, they shipped 54,997 tons.

The weekly average for the year is 1,937 tons. The weekly average for the last four months is 3,055 tons, an increase of 58 per cent.

The record for the last week of September, 3,744 tons, is 23 per cent above the weekly average of the last four months and 93 per cent above the weekly average of the year to date.

If the last four months may be taken as a fair criterion of the present production capacity of the camp, its annual output will be 164,991 tons. A safe estimate of the average value of the ore shipped is \$100 per ton and that means \$16,499,100 per annum.

If the record of the last week of September can be taken as a safe gauge, the rate of annual production is 194,688 tons, worth, at \$100 per ton, \$19,468,800.

That the achievement of the most recent week is the closest guide to the camp's future performance is indicated by the facts that, while some leases have expired within the last four months, others have since taken their places, still other leases and company workings are just now upon the eve of production and a number of properties, such as the Florence, are nearing the completion of exploratory and dead work whose finish will enable them to get down to methodical mining for the market.

In the last four months the ore produced on company account was 25,291 tons, or 46 per cent of the total, while the leases sent out 29,706 tons, or 54 per cent. Mines producing only on company account are the Combination Fraction and the May Queen. Those from which ore is coming only by leasing operations are the Black Butte, Florence, Jumbo Extension, Sandstorm and St. Ives. Those that are furnishing shipments both on company account and through their leases are the Goldfield Consolidated and the Daisy.

These facts are shown in detail in the following table:

	5 Weeks June	4 Weeks July	5 Weeks August	Week of Sept. 7	Week of Sept. 14	Week of Sept. 21	Week of Sept. 28	4 Weeks Sept.	Total 4 Months
BLACK BUTTE, McKane lease.....	190	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	208
COMBINATION FRACTION	40	103	42	...	...	...	...	...	185
CONSOLIDATED	4,116	687	1,105	...	...	...	...	...	5,908
Combination and mill.....	1,182	1,650	1,177	...	210	504	360	1,274	5,283
Frances Dump, lease	252	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	252
Hayes-Monnette Dump, lease.....	...	479	488	161	76	60	63	360	1,327
Healy lease .....	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Ish-Sheets lease	192	749	...	...	...	...	...	...	941
Jumbo Dump, lease .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	250	250
Loftus-Davis lease	480	323	...	...	...	...	...	...	803
Mohawk mine	910	3,675	3,566	...	407	980	666	2,053	10,204
Mohawk-Combination lease	294	2,500	3,001	425	431	362	368	1,586	7,381
Morton-Beesley lease	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
McNaughton lease	348	412	419	...	...	...	...	...	1,179
Oddie Dump, lease	930	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	930
Red Top mine.....	64	1,176	1,473	193	315	259	210	977	3,690
Reitz lease	284	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	389
DAISY	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Daisy L. & M. lease.....	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	10
FLORENCE .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Florence L. & M. lease.....	12	27	44	51	110	162	133	456	539
January Jones lease.....	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
Little Florence lease	730	1,114	1,350	140	199	290	277	906	4,100
Mohawk-Florence lease	471	...	927	...	...	...	...	...	1,398
Syndicate lease .....	...	...	205	53	...	...	...	53	258
JUMBO EXTENSION .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Frances-Mohawk lease .....	...	...	243	...	...	...	...	...	243
Higginson lease	137	109	478	...	13	...	...	13	737
Jumbo Annex lease .....	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	22	22
Mohawk-Jumbo lease	424	1,498	2,846	707	664	855	1,185	3,411	8,179
Mohawk Ledge lease.....	...	20	305	...	...	...	...	...	325
MAY QUEEN .....	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	9
SANDSTORM, lease .....	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
ST. IVES, Codd lease.....	42	33	18	...	...	...	32	32	125
Totals.....	11,193	14,687	17,724	1,730	2,425	3,494	3,744	11,393	54,997

FAIRVIEW.

(Special to the Reporter.)

Fifteen feet of all-pay sulphide ore, exposed by drifting at a vertical depth of 200 feet, the chief mineral contents being silver and the quartz showing some gold and copper, is the boast of the Fairview Eagle mine, Fairview district, which is in Churchill county, Nevada. The group adjoins the Nevada Hills, which is a steady shipper and is paying regular dividends, after only a year of operation. Those in a position to know whereof they speak state that

the Eagle is in every essential the equal of Nevada Hills and that it is only a matter of weeks until regular consignments of rich ore will be going to the smelters. Even now a force of men is employed in sacking the product for the market and the initial shipment will be made very shortly. The Jarvis lease on the Eagle is also making ready a lot of choice rock for the wagon haul to Fallon, the nearest railway station.

Previous flattering reports as to the magnitude of the Eagle strike are fully verified by George Wingfield, General Manager J. W. Finch, of the Gold-

field Consolidated Mines Company, and S. M. Warmbath, of the brokerage house of W. F. Bond & Company, who made a visit to the diggings. They state that the mine is keeping busy as many employees as the workings can possibly accommodate and that some headway is being made in company drifting on the 200 level, where the flow of water has diminished to about 8,000 gallons a day. A powerful hoist is on the ground, the first one installed in Fairview, and the equipment is speedily to be complemented by the delivery of an ordered 60-horsepower Western gas engine, a five-drill compressor and a 50-gallon-per-minute pump. Control of the Eagle is held by Senator Nixon and George Wingfield, who acquired the property by purchase at a time when the pick of the camp was theirs for the buying.

End-lining the Eagle on the east is the Fairview Aztec, whose manager is W. H. Webber, also manager of the Nevada Hills. The main working shaft of the Aztec has tapped a strong flow of water in a sulphide formation, and those in charge are convinced that the extension of the Eagle ledge is near at hand. At the point of the fabulous find on the Eagle the vein heads directly for the Aztec, whose dividing line is only 300 feet distant. It seems reasonable to predict for the Aztec the next entry into the shipping class at Fairview.

BULLFROG.

(Special to the Reporter.)

An epoch in the metropolitan development of Rhyolite and in the productive capacity of the mines that surround the city is marked by the long delayed completion of the Nevada-California Power Company's extension lines, conducting hither the subtle fluid that means light, heat and power in abundance. To reach Rhyolite from its main line the power company, at a cost of nearly a million dollars, set seventy miles of poles and stretched 210 miles of wire, over which travels a 52,000 voltage, transformed to 6,600 and later to such measure as is suitable for the divers uses to which it will be placed. All the buildings and appointments of the Rhyolite plant are arranged upon a most substantial basis, revealing the absolute faith in Rhyolite reposed by the men behind the project. This office is connected by telephone with those at Bishop Creek, which is the home power station, Goldfield, Tonopah, Manhattan, Silver Peak, Blair and Palmetto. Last winter the installation of the system for Rhyolite was promised for the first of May. Successive and unforeseen handicaps caused the five months' postponement, but now that the current is here the citizens and operators of the camp have forgiven all the intervening disappointments. Aside from the vast advantage its advent will be to the town, the greatest immediate benefit will come with the steady operation of the magnificent reduction works of the Montgomery Shoshone mine, converting into coin an almost immeasurable body of ore that is not rich enough to ship at profit, but can be milled on a handsome margin. This mill is now running and working perfectly. Before long others will be in commission, and the day is not far distant when Bullfrog will become one of the first milling districts of Nevada, if not the premier of them all.

A current rumor, well defined, is to the effect that Charles M. Schwab, Malcolm Macdonald, Donald Gillies and Louis Parkhurst, chiefs of the Nevada Mines and Smelting Company, contemplate the speedy erection of a large smelter at a site not far from Rhyolite. Those men own, in addition to mines in this district, valuable lead claims in other accessible sections. Bullfrog has the advantage of a central geographical location, is reached by three railroads and can offer plenty of water, to be drawn from the Amargosa River. By the 10th of October the track of the Clark road between Rhyolite and Goldfield will have been completed and by the 20th there have been inaugurated between Goldfield and Los Angeles, via Rhyolite, a through schedule, with Pullmans and diners all the way, the run to be made in twenty hours.

So soon as the tuning up process has been finished, the Montgomery Shoshone mill, whose wheels are turning, will reach its full capacity of 300 tons per day, and meanwhile there is being proved a reserve of ore that is already sufficient to keep the plant busy for an indefinite period. A spur of the Las Vegas and Tonopah railroad runs to the works. Aside from the milling product, the mine is turning out in the course of development a carload daily of raw ore that is consigned direct to the smelters, and this rate will increase when real stoping begins. The triple-compartment shaft, down 580 feet, is provided with a 120-horsepower hoist that is good for 1,200 feet and with pumps that are lifting 20,000 gallons of water per day. Chief owners of the mine are Charles M. Schwab, Malcolm Macdonald, Donald Gillies and E. A. Montgomery.

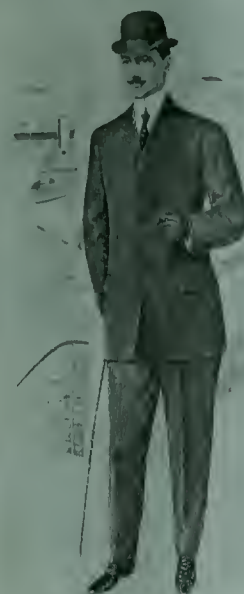
A depth of 490 feet has been gained in the main shaft on the Mayflower, which is to be treated to a station on the 500. At that depth, as also on the 300 and 400, extensive lateral exploitation will be the order. Some high-grade ore is coming from the drifts that are driving on the 400-foot.

Most of the parts for the stamp mill to be built by the Gold Bar have arrived and men are on the ground ready to put the plant in place. The company hopes to have the stamps dropping before snow flies.

What now appears to be one of the biggest strikes ever recorded in the district was just made on one of five claims belonging to the Diamond Queen group, about six miles east of Beatty. This entire claim is being operated by

leasers, who, at a depth of only 20 feet in their working shaft, are sucking for shipment tellurium ore that samples \$300 per ton.

Capitalists of Long Beach, Cal., are completing the incorporation of the Little Ruth Company, whose ground will be worked in conjunction with that of



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the Los Angeles Bullfrog Company, adjoining. The six-foot ledge of all-panning ore, traversing both estates, will be subjected to deep investigation.

A road is being built to the diggings of the Bullfrog Pioneer, which has finished timbering its shaft to its depth of sixty-five feet and has resumed sinking.

Golden Sceptre's tunnel, in 120 feet, is driving for the Hobo ledge, thought to be not more than eighty feet distant. Incidental to this drive there has been cut a blind seven-foot lead of average \$10 ore, which will receive due attention after the main destination of the bore has been reached.

Mayflower Annex, adjoining the Mayflower, will continue for greater depth in its fifty-five-foot shaft about the 1st of October.

A Los Angeles engineer is coming to the Bullfrog Backbone to make a searching examination of the promising prospects, and after his task is done operations will begin, this before the end of October.

In the near future cross-cutting from the 100-foot shaft will start on the Shoshone Bullfrog.

The shaft on the Hinkle is nearing a depth of 200 feet, where laterals will run.

Near the Gold Bar is the property of the Gold Bar Contact Company, which is perfecting organization among Los Angeles operators and which has already accomplished considerable development work.

The last twenty feet of the ninety-foot tunnel on the Jim Dandy are in ore that pans. On top the vein shows a width of 100 feet. The main pay shoot is still ahead of the tunnel's face.

JOHNNIE.

(Special to the Reporter.)

The camp is now beginning to put on new life and outside operators are coming in daily for the purpose of looking over the big work on Johnnie Consolidated. One week ago last Monday the crew of Elliott and Drescher, of Prescott, Ariz., arrived and immediately started work putting up the big hoist and installing the fifty-horsepower engine to run it. With this new crew now at work about the mine, the number of men working on this property alone fills the camp with activity. Indeed, there are over fifty men working on Johnnie Consolidated.

The mill site is completed and the foundations ready for putting up the stamps. Immediately the hoisting plant is installed, which will take about ten more days, work putting up the mill will begin, as all the big machinery is now on the site, with the exception of the engine to run the stamps. This is now en route from the East and will be here in ample time for installation when the engineers reach this part of the work. The foundation is also ready for the compressor plant.

It is given out by Elliott that the mill will be one of the finest plants he ever put up and that it will be all completed and turned over to the referee, Mr. Perry, for approval under contract terms within the time covered in the contract. Mr. Elliott says further that it will be the record in time for putting up a plant of this magnitude. "There has not been a single hitch, either in delivery of machinery or in work preparatory to its erection," said Mr. Elliott, "and we are so pleased with the work that I have asked Fairbanks, Morse & Company to take photographs of the plant at its different stages of erection to show what this record in mill construction means."

The big working shaft on the mine is now cut through to the deep workings so that when the mill starts ore can be taken from any of the drifts. Mr. Moser, who has charge of mine development work, says that when the mill

starts he can get out ore for in excess of the mill capacity, so that half of the drills of the compressor plant can be put to work driving the deeper workings under the rich ore shoots lately opened up on the Crown Point Globe, and which have been developed to the Johnnie Consolidated end lines.

The value of the Johnnie Consolidated has been greatly increased by the developments on the Globe. In one particular alone a ledge of four feet has been stoped to the Johnnie lines carrying values of very high-grade ore. The Globe is still stoping this rich ore in deeper workings of that property. A shaft is now being driven on the main Johnnie ledge, which crosses the Globe, so that the rich vein can be cut again at a depth of about 350 feet. A hoist was installed at these workings the past week. D. G. Doubleday, of San Francisco, has given orders to have a big mill run of high-grade ore ready for milling. Over 100 tons of high-grade ore is ready for the first mill run.

U. M. Thomas begins work on the Bullfrog Johnnie next month. Equipment is now on the property ready for operations.

The big mill on Johnnie Consolidated will be in operation December 1st.

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- ¶ Think of what profits were made from Mohawk leases and then act QUICKLY.

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San Francisco Office, 1300 Golden Gate Avenue

MANHATTAN.

(Special to the Reporter.)

The era of mill building seems to have struck Manhattan with considerable force, and had the same activity, from a milling standpoint, existed a little over a year ago, the camp should have known no dull period. Today three mills are under course of construction, and should all be in active operation before the first of the year. The mill of the Manhattan Ore Reduction Company will be the first to drop stamps, as the stamps and tube mill are in place, and the frame work of the building is nearly completed and all excavating done. C. S. Lemon and associates started excavating last week for their ten-stamp mill on Wolfstone Hill. As many men are at work as there are places for them, and the company announces their intention to spare no effort to rush the mill to completion at the earliest possible date. Messrs. Chapman, Moore and Davis have started the excavation on Black Jack Hill for another mill of fifty tons capacity, which they expect to have in operation within ninety days.

With three mills in operation, with a joint capacity of nearly 150 tons per day, the leasers will have a ready market for their ores. New leases are being started daily, and within sixty days Manhattan will resemble the heavers' colony of last spring a year ago. Thousands of tons of good milling ore are already exposed and on the dumps ready for the mills, and development on many of the properties is rapidly adding to the tonnage.

One of the sensations of the camp is the opening of a rich vein of shipping ore in the Giffin lease on the Stray Dog claim. Four feet of vein matter has been disclosed that will average \$100 in gold per ton. The ore is being taken from the mine and sacked without sorting, and Leaser Giffin has increased his force of miners twofold. This rich vein has widened from a few inches to four feet since the work was started.

LATE QUOTATIONS.

LOS ANGELES STOCK EXCHANGE.

Following are the latest quotations for stocks of oil companies listed on the Los Angeles Stock Exchange:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Associated Oil	28.37½	28.50	New Penn. Pet. Co.	1.28	....
Brookshire Oil .....	....	3.60	Olinda Land Co. ....	.13	.15
Central .....	.91	.95	Piru Oil & L. Co. ....	.93½	....
Columbia .....	.79¼	.83	Reed Crude .....	.11	....
Continental .....	.15½	.17	Rice Ranch Oil Co.	1.25	2.00
Elk Con. Oil Co. ....	....	.37	Union	185.00	194.00
Fullerton Con. ....	.30	....	Union Provident Co.	180.00	190.00
Fullerton Oil25	United Petroleum	315.00
Globe09	.12½	Western Union	275.00	344.00
Mexican Petroleum ..	1.30	1.35			

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"BALAKANI" [5,200 tons], "CAUCASIAN" [6,600 tons],
"EUPLECTELA" [5,000 tons], "ROCKLIGHT" [4,100
tons] "TURBO" [5,100 tons], "PINNA" [7,800 tons]

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CALIFORNIA STOCK & OIL EXCHANGE.

Following are the latest quotations for stocks of oil companies listed on
the California Stock & Oil Exchange:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Amalgamated Oil	100.00	Peerless	3.00	....
Associated Oil Tr. Cer.	28.50	29.25	Pittsburg .....	.09	....
Chicago Crude .....	.06	.07	Reed Crude	2.25	....
Claremont .....	.75	.80	Rice Ranch	1.85	....
Coalinga Pacific	1.50	....	S. F. & McKittrick	3.00	....
Fulton	1.65	....	Sauer Dough	3.00	....
Imperial	17.50	18.00	Sovereign .....	.25	....
Independence .....	.22	....	Sterling	1.85	....
Junction .....	.15	....	Superior .....	.09	.16
Kern .....	.10	....	Union	1.90	....
McKittrick .....	.15	.25	Wolverine .....	.35	.45
Monarch of Arizona .....	.08	....	W. K. Oil Co. ....	.25	....
Monte Cristo .....	.22	.30	Western Union	375.00	....
Occidental of W. Va. ....	.11	.12			

SAN FRANCISCO STOCK & EXCHANGE BOARD.

Following are the latest quotations of mining companies listed on the San
Francisco Stock & Exchange Board:

CALIFORNIA.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Argonaut	3.75	Hayseed M. Co. ....	.60	....

NEVADA.

Tonopah District.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Belmont	1.95	2.00	Midway .....	.73	....
California .....	.07	.08	Midway Extension .....	.07	....
Cashboy .....	.03	.04	Mizpah Extension .....	.20	....
Esperanza .....	....	.04	Montana	1.95	2.00
Eureka Tonopah .....	....	.10	Montana Midway Ex. ....	.03	.04
Golden Anchor .....	.08	.09	Montana Pittsburg Ex. ....	.07	....
Golden Crown .....	.04	.05	Nev. Tonopah Dev. Co. ....	.13	....
Gold Mountain .....	.01	.02	North Star .....	.16	....
Great Western .....	....	.02	Ohio Tonopah .....	.02	....
Home .....	.04	....	Rescue Consolidated .....	.07	.09
Indian Tonopah .....	....	.01	Tonopah Extension	1.45	1.50
Jim Butler .....	.55	.59	Tonopah Golden West .....	.05	....
Little Tonopah	1.00	....	Tonopah of Nevada	10.00	10.25
MacNamara .....	.25	.26	West End .....	.60	....

Goldfield District.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adams .....	.09	.10	Goldfield L. Strike .....	.02	....
Atlanta .....	.27	.28	Goldfield Kewanas .....	.33	....
Black Ants .....	.03	.04	Goldfield Skylark .....	.08	....
B. B. Bonanza .....	.03	.04	Goldfield Tomboy .....	.25	....
Black Butte Extension ..	.05	.06	Goldfield Union .....	.01	....

Black Rock	.02	.03	Grandma	.10	....
Blue Bell	.11	....	Great Bend	.37	.38
Blue Bull	.22	....	Great Bend Annex	....	.08
Brooklyn	....	.02	Great Bend Consolidated	.02	.04
Butte Goldfield	....	.05	Great Bend Extension	.09	.11
Booth	.26	.28	Great Bend Fraction	....	.03
C. O. D.	.18	....	Hibernia	.05	....
Columbia	.20	.30	Jumbo	3.00	....
Columbia Mountain	.30	.31	Jumbo Extension	1.32	1.35
Columbia Mountain Ex.	....	.03	Kaiser Goldfield	.08	....
Com. Fraction	1.20	1.22	Kendall	.15	.30
Commonwealth	....	.27	Kendall Extension	.02	.03
Coning Nation	.05	.06	Lone Star	.14	.15
Conqueror	.07	.09	Lou Dillon	.08	.10
Cracker Jack	....	.11	Mayne	.03	.04
Daisy	.38	.90	Midnight Pawnee	....	.05
Daisy Extension	.01	.02	Milltown M. Co.	....	.25
Desert Chief	.02	....	Milltown Fraction	.03	.04
Diamondfield B. B. Con.	.16	.18	Mohawk Con. Leasing	.05	.06
Diamondfield Triangle	.11	.12	Mohawk Extension	.07	.09
Dixie	.04	.05	Mohawk Junior	....	.03
Dominion	....	.02	Nevada Boy	.04	.06
Empire	.08	.09	Nevada Goldfield	.15	.17
Esmeralda	.05	....	Nevada Sunshine	....	.40
Federal	....	.13	Oro	.12	.13
Fawn	.02	....	Pennsylvania	....	.03
Florence	3.45	3.50	Pocahontas	....	.10
Florence Extension	.23	.24	Potlatch	....	.40
Frances-Mohawk	....	.95	Red Hills	.29	.30
General Washington	.03	.05	Red Top Extension	.15	.16
Gold Bar Goldfield	....	.30	Red Top Fraction	....	.08
Gold Bar Fraction	.03	.06	Sandstorm	.30	.31
Goldfield American	....	.10	Sandstorm Extension	.03	.04
Goldfield Belmont	.12	....	Sandstorm W. Extension	....	.04
Goldfield Bull Dog	.04	....	Silver Pick	.34	.35
Goldfield Calumet	....	.08	Silver Pick Extension	.05	....
Goldfield Combination	....	.14	Simmerone	....	.10
Goldfield Con. M.	5.90	5.95	Spearhead Fraction	.05	....
Goldfield Ethel	....	.04	St. Ives	.46	.47
Goldfield Eureka	....	.06	St. Ives Leasing	....	.07
Goldfield Fissure	....	.04	Treasure	....	.05
Goldfield Herald	.01	....	Vernal	....	.15
Goldfield M. of Nevada	1.20	....	Wonder	.02	.03
Goldfield North Star	....	.05	Yellow Rose	....	.06
Goldfield Portland	.08	.09	Yellow Tiger	.15	.16
Goldfield Red King	....	.05			

Bullfrog District.

Amethyst	....	.16	Happy Hooligan	....	.04
Big Bullfrog	....	.02	Homestake King	....	.77
Bonnie Clare	.30	.43	Lige Harris	....	.01
Bullfrog Annex	....	.01	Mayflower Consolidated	.23	.24
Bullfrog Daisy	....	.08	Montana Bullfrog	....	.04
Bullfrog M. Co. of Nev.	.05	.06	Montgomery Mountain	....	.06
Bullfrog National Bank	....	.11	Montana-Shoshone Ex.	....	.03
Bullfrog Sunset	....	.05	Nugget	....	.05
Bullfrog Teddy	....	.04	Original Bullfrog	....	.03
Bullfrog Victor	.02	....	Pride Gold Mountain	....	.04
Denver Rush Extension	.02	.05	Shoshone National Bank	....	.02
Diamond Bullfrog	....	.50	Tramp Consolidated	.21	.22
Gold Bar	.41	.43	Valley View	....	.06
Gold Bar Extension	....	.05	Velvet	....	.05
Golden Scepter	....	.08	Yankee Girl	....	.03

Manhattan District.

April Fool Extension	.01	.02	Manhattan Little Joe	....	.02
Atlantic and Pacific	.01	.02	Manhattan M. Co. Nev.	.05	.07
Comet	....	.01	Manhattan Red Top	....	.03
Gold Wedge	.04	.05	Manhattan Russ	....	.02
Granby G. M.	.21	.22	Manhattan Standard	....	.01
Hindcraft	....	.15	Manhattan United	.15	....
Indian Camp	.07	.08	Manhattan Verde	.02	.03
Little Grey	.10	.14	Mineral Hill	....	.06
Manhattan Belmont	....	.01	Mustang Manhattan	.12	....
Manhattan Broncho	.05	....	Mustang Annex	....	.01
Manhattan Buffalo	.02	....	Mustang Extension	.03	.04
Manhattan Consolidated	....	.40	Original Manhattan	....	.08
Manhattan Con. Ex.	.01	.03	Pine Nut	....	.05
Manhattan Comb.	.01	.02	Seyler Humphrey	....	.03
Manhattan Crescent	.02	....	Stray Dog	.09	.10
Manhattan Cowboy	.02	.04	Taquima Copper	.02	.03
Manhattan Dexter	....	.08	Thanksgiving	....	.45
Manhattan Ivanhoe	.25	....	Whale	.04	.05
Manhattan Humboldt	.04	.05			

Other Districts.

Yellow Horse	.03	.04	Minaz Pedraz	1.25	....
Alice Wonder	.02	.03	Nevada Hills	4.37	....
Crown Point Globe	.15	....	Nevada Wonder	....	.05
Dromedary Hump	....	.40	North Star Wonder	.02	.04
Ely Jumbo Copper	.05	.10	Pittsburg Silver Peak	1.30	1.35
Eagle's Nest	.28	.30	Ramsey Com.	.35	.36
Fairview Aztec	....	.15	Reese Riv. Gold	....	.13
Fairview G. Boulder	.15	.16	Reese Riv. G. S.	....	.10
Fairview Hailstone	.10	.11	Rickard Ely Copper	....	.26
Fairview Eagle	....	1.07	Round Mountain	.75	.90
Fairview S. King	....	.10	Ruby Wonder	.16	.17
Goldyeke Reef	.10	....	The Cotter M.	....	.12
Jack Pot75	Vulture	.15
Johannie Consolidated	.12	.13	Wonder Gold Rock15
Mackey10			

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PACIFIC MINING & OIL REPORTER

Vol. VIII. No. 24

San Francisco, Cal., October 20, 1907

Price, 10 Cents

JAPAN AND CALIFORNIA OIL.

Purchase of British Tank Steamers.

(Special to the Pacific Mining & Oil Reporter.)

London, October 9.—Great interest continues to be taken in this country in the growth of California's trade with Japan. This is largely the result of the purchase by the Japanese of two more tank steamers, which will, no doubt, in time be placed in the California oil trade. Directly the present boom in tank steamers started the Japanese bought the *Hermione* from Messrs. Bowring & Company, fitted her up to burn liquid fuel, and sent her away to carry oil for Japan. This week they have purchased from the same company a vessel which is just being built. This shows that the Japanese are determined to have their own oil-carrying fleets.

There are no less than twenty tank steamers building at the present time; some of these will be launched before the end of the year, while the entire fleet will be in service early in 1908. They are all splendid steamers and have been designed to carry the most inflammable descriptions of oil.

Notice is also being taken of the remarkable success of the leading California oil companies, and the fact that several British financed concerns are doing so well is creating an impression which is most favorable to California oil field and refinery investments.

ANDREWS OIL COMPANY.

W. E. Youle, Prominent in State's Oil Development, Heads New Corporation With Brilliant Prospects.

The Andrews Oil Company, a close corporation, has acquired from the Santa Lucia Oil Company their unfinished well and 312 acres of their holdings in the Arroyo Grande field. The owners of the Andrews Oil Company are mining and business men, the president is W. E. Youle, an old-time successful operator. The well is now about 2,500 feet deep and has just struck unmistakable evidence of oil in the sands. If the well proves a success (and it should from the evidence), it will be a great satisfaction to President Youle because of the difficulties encountered and overcome. He has been particularly fortunate in locating and proving new territory for others, and as this is his first venture for himself, we shall rejoice in his success.

BUENA VISTA OIL COMPANY.

Prominent Oil Men Form New Corporation to Develop Part of Tiber Oil Company's Lands.

The Buena Vista Oil Company has secured a lease on 210 acres of the Tiber Oil Company's lands.

Mr. A. Phillips, manager of the Graciosa Oil Company, is president of the Buena Vista; T. G. Hart, of the Tiber Oil Company, vice-president; S. S. Phillips, secretary, and I. Benchimol, treasurer. Captain J. A. McClurg, of the Tiber, is the field manager.

The first well has been located and the rig is up and drilling begins at once. The lands of the Buena Vista Company are some of the best owned by the Tiber, and will be operated by experienced men who are investing their own money in stock of the company. The land is only one mile from deep water, and a wharf on San Luis Bay. The company has an interest in a deep-water landing on the bay and is within a mile of the big refinery now in operation. The Tiber is shipping oil from Tiber Station on the Southern Pacific Railroad. They have five wells and the rig on the ground for No. 6.

LIQUID FUEL FOR THE ENGLISH NAVY; WHY NOT FOR OUR OWN?

(Special to the Reporter.)

A cable from London under date of September 18th says:

"A radical change as regards fuel for the navy has been decided upon by the British government. Hereafter oil is to be substituted for coal at the various naval bases.

"Heavy purchases of petroleum already have been made in Texas, California and Roumania, and it is stated the purpose of the government is to utilize the entire output of Nigeria, where drilling parties under control of the admiralty have been employed for some time, and where the oil deposits are said to be almost illimitable.

"After protracted investigation the naval authorities informed the government not only that oil is the cheaper fuel, but that it can be transhipped at sea more easily than coal.

"The decision of the government to use oil under the boilers of its big warships is expected to cause a more extended use of that fuel not only in factories but in the tenders of locomotives."

It would appear from the above that the British authorities are living up to their reputation and record as leaders in adopting every means of increasing the efficiency of the navy.

No other country has developed such a prolific petroleum production as our own. The output this year promises to be 150,000,000 barrels, equal to nearly three-quarters of the yield of the entire world in 1905, the latest year for which accurate records of production are available. The oil regions of the United States could not be more advantageously located for the purposes of the navy. The California fields are on the Pacific coast, convenient to deep harbors. The Texas and Louisiana fields are on the Gulf coast. The great centers of production in Indian Territory, now yielding over 150,000 barrels of crude petroleum daily, are being connected with the refineries and Gulf ports of Southeastern Texas by means of two 8-inch trunk pipe lines that will have a capacity of 20,000 barrels a day each. Two pipe lines to the east provide an outlet for the product of the Kansas-Indian Territory-Oklahoma field to the Eastern refineries and the Atlantic seaboard.

England is compelled to send to America and Roumania for its fuel oil supply, yet because of the greater efficiency of liquid fuel this hindrance is not considered. The British authorities are determined to achieve the highest efficiency in their navy. Why is it that the United States government, with an adequate and constantly increasing oil fuel supply at home, refuses to recognize the manifold and thoroughly proven advantages of liquid fuel for the navy?

ACTION OF LOS ANGELES CHAMBER OF MINES LOOKING TOWARDS CORRECTIONS IN THE MANNER OF LOCATING AND HOLDING MINERAL LANDS.

Ever since the discovery of oil upon the public domain the question of appropriating and acquiring title to government land has been a very perplexing one; often resulting in expensive litigation or armed contention.

The Los Angeles Chamber of Mines, through its Petroleum Products Committee, took the subject up with Secretary of the Interior Garfield during his recent visit to California, with the result that this committee is now requested to furnish all information obtainable to Mr. G. W. Woodruff, Acting Secretary of the Department of the Interior.

At the present time government land is located under the Placer Laws, and as the regulations covering Placer claims presuppose discovery before a valid location can be made, much of the land which is valuable for oil is really not subject to location until after expensive operations have been carried on, as land which is often quite remote from the oil seepages and asphaltum exposures is underlaid with a blanket formation of petroleum producing sands.

It is the opinion of the Petroleum Products Committee that there should be some absolute and specific method of locating a piece of government oil land in such a manner that the locator would be protected in his rights and free from any interference with homesteaders, "scrippers," or other mineral claimants as long as he complies with the prescribed regulations. As to what these regulations should be is the principal subject to be discussed. The Chamber of Mines recommends that 160 acres of land be constituted an oil claim, and that one individual be allowed to locate that amount of land, but with the specific proviso that he is to begin active development work in drilling for oil within ninety days from the date of making his location and that said work shall be carried on continuously until a discovery of oil has been made, at which time he will be entitled to make his application to the government for deed to the land under the present regulations.

The committee specifically opposes the present method of doing assessment

work by building skeleton derricks, digging a hole a few feet deep in the ground, plowing furrows and building roads.

The Chamber is in favor, however, in lieu of actual development work, that a locator shall pay, as a rental fee for each year in which his development work is not carried on, a sum of \$1 per acre, which payment shall protect him in the possession of the land for the term of one year, but that no claimant shall hold a piece of land for more than one year by making said cash payment, unless actual development work is commenced within that time.

It is also recommended that any individual, firm or corporation be entitled to locate or appropriate two claims of 160 acres each in outlying or remote districts where expensive development is probable before discovery can be made and that the discovery of oil upon one claim shall entitle the locator to obtain patent upon not to exceed 320 acres.

LOS ANGELES STOCK EXCHANGE.

Transactions in Securities During the Year 1906.

Bonds.		No. of Bonds.	Value.
Associated Oil	24	\$21,846.25	
Corona Power & Water Company	2	1,850.00	
Edison Electric 1st Refunding	5	5,125.00	
Home Telephone Company 1st Mortgage	55	51,443.75	
Home Telephone Refunding	35	29,535.00	
Mission Trans. & R. Co.	16	15,522.50	
Pacific Light & Power Company	40	40,015.00	
Pasadena Home Telephone & Telegraph Company	3	2,660.00	
Riverside Home Telephone & Telegraph Company	158	70,701.25	
San Diego Home Telephone & Telegraph Company	3	2,505.00	
Santa Monica Home Telephone & Telegraph Company	1	810.00	
Temescal Water Company	7	6,705.00	
Union Transportation Company	2	1,397.50	
U. S. Long Distance T. & T. Co.	16	14,425.00	
Whittier Home Telephone & Telegraph Company	4	3,677.50	
	371	\$268,718.75	

Bank Stocks.

American National	195	\$22,707.50
Broadway Bank & Trust Company	10	1,550.00
First National	71	31,144.00
German American Savings	74	23,738.00
Merehants Trust Company	180	17,910.00
Mereantile Trust and Savings	40	2,660.00
National Bank of California	10	3,000.00
State Bank & Trust Company	220	20,487.50
	800	\$123,197.00

Miscellaneous Stocks.

	Shares.	Value.
Edison Electric, preferred	90	\$ 8,333.75
Edison Electric, common	106	6,199.00
Home Telephone, preferred, L. A.	2,310	145,936.00
Home Telephone, common, L. A.	510	11,577.50
Mt. Vernon	50,000	225.00
Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company	10	1,950.00
Pasadena Home Telephone Company	30	1,000.00
Riverside Home Telephone Company	1,305	66,166.62
San Diego Home Telephone Company	285	9,137.50
Santa Monica Home Telephone Company	195	4,071.25
Title Insurance & Trust Company	8	1,080.00
Union Trust & Title Company	50	2,640.00
U. S. Long Distance T. & T. Co., preferred	511	29,297.24
	55,410	\$287,613.86

Oil Stocks.

Amalgamated	50	\$ 6,250.00
Associated	1,630,238	739,805.50
Central	116,773	125,361.60
Columbia	15,400	4,041.00
Continental	16,431	2,985.65
Fullerton	3,000	2,290.00
Fullerton Con.	1,000	1,000.00
Glohe	500	17.50
Mexican Petroleum	173,333	187,312.86
Olinda Land Company	224,550	28,721.60
Puente	300	30,000.00
Reed Crude	44,360	9,835.00
Rice Ranch	5,000	6,365.00
Union	1,183	228,696.25
Union Provident	20	4,070.00
United Petroleum	10	2,770.00
Western Union	60	16,690.00
	2,232,208	\$1,396,211.96

Mining Stocks.

	Shares.	Value.
Butte & Greenwater Copper	25,000	\$ 12,790.00
California Hills	337,000	24,051.87
Clark Copper Company	122,750	91,585.00
Cyrus Noble	24,900	7,246.00
Eldorado Canyon	552,500	30,332.50

Furnace Creek Copper	38,050	139,793.00
Furnace Creek Extension	1,100	1,065.00
Furnace Valley Copper	2,000	1,000.00
Greenwater-California	2,000	976.25
Heela Con. Mines	58,050	56,519.50
Johnnie Consolidated	1,129,250	207,943.75
Nevada Searchlight	713,500	79,775.37
New Era	47,500	1,532.50
Ricoro Gold	38,000	5,671.25
Searchlight M. & M. Company	30,780	18,953.50
Searchlight Parallel	192,000	19,615.00
Searchlight Western	173,500	21,222.50
Miscellaneous Companies	618,460	192,202.25
	4,106,340	\$912,275.24

Recapitulation.

	No.	Value.
Bonds	371	\$268,718.75
	Shares.	
Banks	800	123,197.00
Miscellaneous Stocks	55,410	287,613.86
Oil Stocks	2,232,208	1,396,211.96
Mining Stocks	4,106,340	912,275.24
	6,394,758	\$2,988,016.81

SAN TOY INCREASING PRODUCTION.

Reports received by Charles M. Schwab and other heavy New York shareholders in the San Toy mine of Mexico, show that the production of this property has been increasing steadily during recent months.

The present daily output of the mine exceeds 200 tons, which yields a net profit of more than \$3,000. This ore is coming from the upper levels, where the average values are about \$20 a ton.

As soon as the new hoisting facilities are installed, which will be within a few weeks, access will be had to the lower levels, where much of the ore is of bonanza grade, running from \$60 to \$100 a ton. By the end of October the management expects to be shipping 1,500 tons a day at a net daily return of nearly \$32,000. This approximates \$10,000,000 a year, or more than \$1.60 per share on the entire stock issue of 6,000,000 shares.

The San Toy mine, which is located near Chihuahua, Mexico, has been worked for nearly 300 years. Under the methods of the old Spaniards it was developed only to the 400-foot level, as it was impossible to carry ore further on the backs of peons who were compelled to climb ladders that distance. More than \$300,000,000 worth of ore has been taken from the mine in the past, as is proved by the Cathedral records at Chihuahua. The Cathedral at that place was erected by the tithes paid to the Spaniards by the mine.

Under modern mining methods, inaugurated since Mr. Schwab and his associates took control of the property, development has extended to the 1,200-foot level. In addition to the silver values, the ores contain lead, iron and lime in perfect proportion for economical smelting.

OUTLOOK AT THE COBALT CAMP.

Thomas A. Nevins, of the New York banking house of Thomas Nevins & Son, and also vice-president of the Cobalt Central Mines Company, has just returned from an extensive investigation of conditions in the Cobalt district of Canada. He was accompanied by H. W. Hardinge, consulting engineer of his company. Both report a steady advance in actual mining development.

They say great activity is being shown in construction work on the various concentrating and reduction plants of the mines in the district. Nipissing is making rapid progress, the concentrating plant of the Coniagas mine is about complete, and deep mining is going on in many parts of the camp. Attention is being confined to the actual mining of the ores and the payment of dividends rather than to stock market manipulation. In this respect the recession in the market has had a good effect because it has taught the mine managers the important lesson that production and dividends are the ultimate basis of all market values.

Finishing touches are now being put on the concentrating plant of the Cobalt Central mines and it will be ready for operation by October 1st. Several thousand tons of ore are available for immediate use in the mill, as the production of the mines has been stored in ore bins for several months, instead of having been shipped away for treatment elsewhere.

Both officials of the Cobalt Central report that large amounts of free silver are appearing in the lower levels of their Big Pete mine. The shaft is down 160 feet and there is \$580,00 in silver in sight. Three assays, taken at random on the 115-foot level, show respectively 766.1 ounces, 250.7 ounces and 1,715 ounces of silver to the ton.

WOULD PRESERVE LINOTYPE FACES.

Several well-known men are organizing a company to handle a newly invented process for indefinitely preserving the faces of linotype slugs in perfect printing condition at a nominal cost. The company promises to have ample funds back of it, and its stock will appear on the New York curb market in a short time.

THE SANTA MARIA FIELD.

There is nothing striking to be recorded since our last communication. When oil is available from wells, it is being taken with the usual avidity. For new contracts there is no opportunity, and there will not be for some time, as the smaller independent companies are progressing but slowly in development work.

Pinal Oil Company.

The Pinal Oil Company is now deepening wells No. 1 and No. 4, two of the few left of their shallow wells, a judicious policy of theirs in getting down quicker to the real oil supply of the lower depths. In their field development they are drilling on Nos. 16, 17, 18 and 19, ranging at present in depth from 2,300 to something over 2,700 feet. These wells will be down deep enough to be all completed by next January or February, and will add materially to their present supply of oil. On the Pinal grounds it has machinery, buildings and other improvements for the convenience and economical workings of the three leases for which Mr. Goodwin is the manager, the Pinal, Brookshire and the Dome. Within the last year these improvements have been inaugurated to facilitate work in the field.

As mentioned previously, no more oil is used for fuel for either drilling or pumping purposes. The escaping gas is saved and is piped to gas engines for pumping purposes, and likewise piped and burned in the furnaces under the boilers, where a large amount of power is required for drilling the wells, and some of the gas left over is piped to Santa Maria for its gas supply. The whole system is gradually acquiring a great deal of efficiency.

Brookshire Oil Company.

Brookshire Oil Company has finished No. 6 and is putting it on the pump. It is seemingly like the rest of its good wells, but not yet sufficiently tested for accurate figures.

No. 7 is well under way, considerably northward of the other wells.

The Brookshire water well that supplies so many of the wells in the field, is again in good running order. The Pinal Oil Company has recently started on a water well close by this one, the properties join here. Their object is to avoid any future water shortage as a matter of precaution.

The Graciosa Oil Company.

Graciosa Oil Company is drilling in its No. 13 and lining up with derricks Nos. 14 and 15, which will make four strings of tools boring at the same time, showing it is exceeding its previous record in developing its field. It can readily utilize all its oil that it can produce from these wells and a great deal more when its refinery at Oil Port is in operation.

Dome Oil Company's No. 1 and No. 2 wells keep up a splendid flow of oil. No. 3 and No. 4 are drilling in oil formation, and we presume before very long other wells will follow.

New Pennsylvania Oil Company.

The Pennsylvania Oil Company, which at first abandoned No. 1 well, has again put it to the test and is getting some oil out of it. Nos. 3 and 4 are down in oil formation, and one of them nearing completion. It reports the wells fully as good as No. 2 now delivering oil to the Standard.

Hall No. 2 has been deepened and is, we presume, about 2,900 feet deep, and a splendid well. A great many of these wells had not originally been deepened sufficiently. When a good body of oil is encountered and some depth reached, it is frequently supposed that the well is finished, but as often happens after pumping for sometime, a decrease in flow arises. The remedy in most cases has been found in deepening the well, which in over 90 per cent of instances is a decided advantage.

Hall No. 3 is also deep down and will probably be on a pump before the first of the year.

We have not heard much of the Kaiser Union wells adjoining, but they are continually at work with two wells, and the first four are producing and delivering oil to the Union.

Western Union Oil Company.

The Western Union is doing a great deal of development work, as the demand for oil, as elsewhere, keeps abreast of the supply. It is, at present, delivering about 100,000 barrels per month to the Standard and Associated. The first of the month ends its contract with the Standard, which would not bid up as much as other companies, and so lost what we deem a valuable contract. (We presume, however, the Standard is not asking our opinion about its business affairs.)

The Associated Oil Company has a part of the contract for a certain amount of oil that goes south through its own pipe line to Gaviota. A greater part of the production, however, will go to the Graciosa Oil Company, as it is a high gravity refinable oil. We understand that the Graciosa has given a better price than the Associated or Standard, but we did not learn the exact figures. Though the Graciosa Oil Company is producing its own oil, we presume the demand for outward shipments and to supply its refinery at Oil Port is not quite adequate. Any advance in prices over the 50 cents per barrel limit, which the Standard set is a desideratum.

The Western Union is drilling wells Nos. 33, 34 and 35, and derrick No. 36 is up, and we understand that Nos. 37, 38 and 39 are soon to be located. In well

No. 33, at 1,800 feet, three oil sand strata were already encountered. No. 33 is furthest south. The oil seems heavier here, but this well has more oil in the upper strata than some of the deep wells at this level. Quite a body of oil was already found at the 1,300-foot level, possibly a 100-barrel well.

Whether the lower formations will have any marked changes, is a matter of conjecture, and will be carefully watched by the company. Well No. 31, in the south part of the field will register about 400 barrels. This well of twenty-five gravity is quite deep, being 3,600 feet.

Mr. J. W. Stairs, who has been in charge of the Western Union for some time, has been made superintendent. He is an active, energetic young man, and succeeds Mr. Hughes, of Los Angeles, who recently resigned.

The Union Oil Company.

We regret that we were not timely enough to get any report from the Union Oil Company. We know, however, that it is forcing available production through its pipe line to Port Harford. A striking fact which shows the altered condition of affairs, is noticed in that a year back oil was being pumped from the Los Angeles field to San Pedro for outward shipment. Today oil is being reversed and pumped back from San Pedro to Los Angeles to supply its growing demand; some of the oil from Port Harford being shipped to San Pedro. It behooves oil men all over the State to do more development work, for if oil gets scarcer, coal will yet have to be brought in, even at advanced prices, to supply the fuel demand until development catches up. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the new pipe line from the Kern field will be completed as soon as possible to get oil from where there is some surplus.

Lucerne Oil Company.

Lucerne Oil Company is doing finely with its No. 1 well, being down in brown shale formations, nearing the 1,600-foot line. It has passed through a very thick shell formation in this field, showing that the oil is likely undisturbed in the lower depths.

Santa Maria Crude Oil Company.

Santa Maria Crude Oil Company, one-half mile north of the Lucerne, has passed through its troublesome wash formation, and is about the same depth as the Lucerne, but in blue shale with an eight-inch casing.

Santa Maria Central.

Santa Maria Central has a derrick up and is starting down with an eight-inch casing. This company has tried the experiment of putting down a dug well of three by three feet in dimension to the depth of 350 feet to avoid the upper shifting sand found in this locality; an experiment that will be worth noting. It saves almost an entire string of stovepipe casing, besides other advantages.

The Eastern Field.

The Palmer well No. 1, which had been capped since last January, was opened up this week. It was first put to pumping for about three days, when one of the rods parted and while the tubing was being drawn out, began flowing, and to the extent of 500 to 600 barrels a day. The derrick for No. 2 Palmer is up and will begin spudding some time during the coming month.

Rice well No. 1 on the Palmer lease has a fishing job still on, but it is expected that it will soon be overcome. The Stendel of the same company is down about 1,500 feet in brown shale and has an excellent showing. This is in the extreme eastern field at present.

The Sisquoc Oil Company has a derrick completed and is ready to spud in. Its location is about a mile and a half north of the Stendal lease.

Three new companies have been recently formed to test the territory east of these leases. The Foxen Oil Company is about two and a half miles east of the Palmer's Stendal lease and has begun drilling already in a shale formation. One lease on the Sisquoc ranch proper, and another on the Wickenden ranch (Foxen canyon) have been organized, but have not yet begun operations. This eastern field is a cynosure of attraction for new companies, as it is the coming fuel oil belt of this territory.

RECENT PATENTS.

The following patents recently granted of interest to the oil trade are reported expressly for the Pacific Mining & Oil Reporter by J. M. Nesbit, Patent Attorney, Park building, Pittsburg, Pa., from whom printed copies may be procured for 15 cents each:

- Pipe tongs, Edward L. Fesler, Santa Maria, Cal., 865,369.
- Oil hoisting apparatus for wells, John M. Rettig, Chanute, Kan., 865,429.
- Pipe couplings (2), Daniel M. Kenyon, Bradford, Pa., 865,497 and 865,498.
- Well screen, Edward E. Johnson, White Bear Lake, Minn., 865,595.
- Pump head, Warren Williams and Hobart M. Williams, Lordsburg, Cal., 865,740.
- Casing head, Thaddeus S. Cranston, New Comerstown, Ohio, 865,872.
- Guide for pump sucker rods, John H. Dennis, Cowrun, Ohio, 865,905.
- Pitman for pumping jacks, Walter S. Beers, Marion, Ind., 866,182.
- Pump rod attachment, Farley P. Sayers, Guthrie, Tex., 866,815.
- Apparatus for firing explosives in wells, Luke H. Broadwater, Findlay, Ohio, assignor to the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Co., Wilmington, Del., 866,838.
- Clamping rod, James Clark, Bradford, Pa., 866,840.
- Pipe tongs, August Heiman, Coalinda, Cal., 867,132.
- Portable derrick, William C. Booz, Vanburen, Ind., 867,695.
- Well packer, Walter W. Lewin, Parkersburg, W. Va., 867,735.

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FINANCIAL STRENGTH VS. MINERAL WEALTH.

There are not a few financial organizations in this country today whose bait to the unwary speculator—"investor"—is their financial strength. To us is presented the question as to whether the financial strength of any company engaged in selling stocks is a guarantee of merit thereof. We can but draw our own conclusions, based upon years of observation and a volume of statistics, which are concisely as follows:

It matters little to a conservative investor how much money a stock jobber has. The question is the real worth of the enterprise in which he is investing. It is, perhaps, a fact that nearly all of the stock jobbers of the past decade have developed from extreme poverty to apparent luxury and affluence. Some of them are millionaires. Still others are in prison, and many more shortly will be!

If the stock jobber has gained wealth in the pursuit of his unwholesome vocation he has done so by stealing a part of the money his clients have entrusted to him. If he has taken 50 per cent of the money realized from the sale of stock as his commission he has diverted it from the channels for which it was originally intended. He is as much of a thief as the man who might extract your pocket-book from the bosom of your pajamas, take out half of the money and return the balance to you. The worth of any oil or mining property is estimated by its natural mineral wealth plus development, and any part deducted therefrom lessens its value just so much to the shareholder.

Some of the stock jobbers of the present time yet remaining out of their natural destination, the prison, proceed something along the following lines:

First.—They and their associates form the companies the stocks of which they intend to sell, or, in other words, the promoters of the companies are the principal owners of the stock jobbing concern.

Second.—The stock jobbers take from 40 to 60 percentum of the capital stock of the said companies as their share of the spoils, the same being issued as a purchase price for the properties, which, in many instances, is located land, or, at the most, never cost its promoters anything.

Third.—Promissory notes are issued to the promoters by themselves as directors of the companies, or by their associates acting for them, said notes being an additional compensation for the property of the company. These promissory notes are paid with money received from the sale of stock. This leaves the stock companies hopelessly in debt at the start.

Fourth.—Figuring the stock jobber's commission at the usual 50 per cent, this shows a solution of the stockholders' interest very much as follows:

Original Investment	\$1.00
Stock Jobber's Commission.....	.50
For Development of Property.....	.50 or 1/2
Mineral Wealth of Property.....	100%
Stock Issued for Its Purchase.....	50%
Portion Owned by Stockholders.....	50% or 1/2

One-half of One-half Equals One-fourth.

In other words, the investor, under ordinary conditions minus the above deductions, would get a benefit of 25 per cent, or 25c, of each dollar he invested. The other 75 per cent has gone as follows:

Commission to purchase his own stock.....	50%
To develop 50 per cent interest held by the promoters, for which no consideration was ever received	25%

From the 25 per cent remaining the following expenses must be paid:

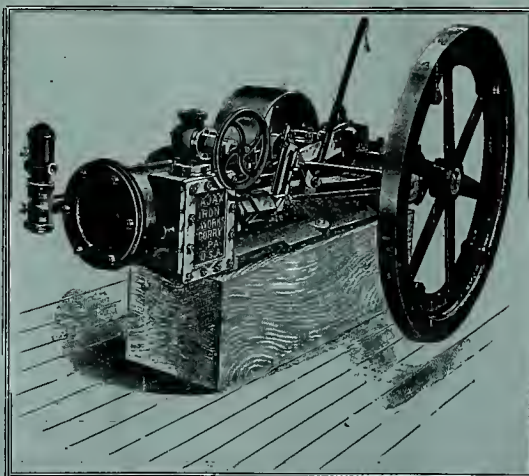
- Office expenses of the stock company.
- Traveling expenses.
- Superintendent's salary.
- Salary of manager, usually one of the "ring."

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Size	Weight	Size	Weight
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6 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches	20 lbs.	11 $\frac{5}{8}$ inches	40 lbs.
6 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches	20 lbs.	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches	40 lbs.
8 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches	28 lbs.		

DRIVE PIPE

Size	Weight
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches	15 lbs.

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All development expenses.

From this point of view it would take a phenomenally rich property to pay dividends on the original investment, for the reason that the 25 per cent thereof which went into the property development must earn dividends on 100 per cent. It is few cases indeed where legitimate profits can be realized.

It is the above condition that is greatly responsible for the low ebb of the stock market at the present time. Investors have been fooled too often to again take the bait. They don't know where the trouble lies, but they know they have been "jobbed." The stock jobber's story sounded like gold and the stock certificates looked alluring. He got his dividends for a time without questioning where they came from (he paid them himself), and now he is sad because something has happened—he don't know what.

Next issue we will tell the story of illegitimate dividends.

WHO IS A MINING ENGINEER?

A reform movement of considerable magnitude is sweeping over the mining world concerning the matter of "Who Is a Mining Engineer?" The subject has frequently been discussed in mining journals, and has just as frequently been left undecided for the simple reason that while the mining press of the country may express its opinion as to who may claim the title of M. E. it cannot, beyond a moral point of view, settle the momentous question.

From our point of view, it would seem that not all of the parties having received a degree of "M. E." could be considered as such, while, on the other hand, many men who have never seen the inside of a Harvard, a Stanford or a U. C. are fairly competent to act as a mining engineer, de facto. It is the ability of the man rather than a degree which should be taken into consideration.

But are there many men without especial study and training in their particular profession who are competent Mining Engineers? We think not. To be true, not all of the men having received degrees are worthy of their title, but it is equally true that very

few men without years of study and training are capable of acting as engineers.

We think the greatest evil in the question of the Mining Engineer is the posing as such of people whose only motive is to deceive the general public. In this instance the party becomes a faker and a criminal and should be punished. A reputable Engineer, whether he be a M. E. by right of degree or of experience, will never, under any circumstances, report falsely upon any property, but it is not necessary to go outside of the profession created by a college degree to find extremely unscrupulous engineers who would make any kind of a report upon any kind of a property if paid for the service.

It is unnecessary, therefore, to say that the Mining Engineer is known by the confidence he enjoys, and it matters little whether his ability is the result of a college degree or an experience and practice that has specially fitted him for his particular line of work.

We think, however, that some standard of excellence should be fixed by State law. A commission should be created who should provide for the examination of candidates for the profession and no person falling below a fixed standard should be allowed to act, pose or sign as a Mining Engineer.

COALINGA.

W. P. Kerr is dead, having been killed in an automobile accident. Mr. Kerr, accompanied by Sam Mills, his brother-in-law, left town in his auto Thursday, October 3d, at 5 p. m. When about half a mile this side of Hugo Kreyenhagen's house, they came to a hill, it being dark, they missed the road and were following some cattle trails below the road. The machine failed to climb the hill. Kerr backed the auto down for the purpose of taking a run to make the hill, but in doing so his machine must have got beyond his control, hacking over a high bluff on top of him, fracturing his skull and breaking both of his forearms.

The gasoline took fire, and in spite of efforts made by Mills and Kreyenhagen, who were attracted by the light from the fire, they could not smother the flames. Mr. Kerr was burned past recognition from his waist up. His face was burned so that no one could have told what or who he was. His hands were burned off until the bones protruded through the skin; a sickening sight.

The accident occurred about 6:15 p. m. Mr. Kerr leaves a wife and two children. He was a brother of H. C. Kerr, cashier of the Bank of Coalinga,

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M. M. Kerr, M. D. Kerr, J. P. Kerr, Mrs. A. P. May and Mrs. E. K. Blair. The deceased was about 44 years of age, and identified with this part of Fresno country for years. A prominent oil man and operator. Popular among all who knew him, generous, kind, and a true friend. He will be missed from a field he assisted in creating.

Those interested in the Southern Coalinga field are assisting in preparing data for a map. We understand that it is to be published by Eastman Brothers of San Francisco, that shall cover the entire field. Much interest is being shown in the matter by those holding property in that district.

Art Anderson, an experienced oil man in this field, is largely interested in the new field. T. R. Turner, of the Wabash Oil Company, has become interested, having secured for himself and his associates one-half of the capital stock of the El Cerrito Oil Company (formerly the Anderson Oil Co.), on Sec. 14-23-17, which company is being watched very closely, as they have hung up their 10-inch pipe and are now putting in their 8¼-inch pipe. Tim Spellacy, of Bakersfield, has his oil optics on this field. C. C. Spinks (Bud), late of the Sauer Dough Oil Company, is reported as having taken a trip over this section and expressed himself well pleased with the showing. J. F. Lucey, manager of the Bunting Iron Works, is also an interested party. Several other oil men of note are getting interested in this field.

The Grand Central Hotel was burned Thursday, October 3d, at about 11 a. m. The fire originated in a barrel of lime that was stored in the tank-house, just back of the kitchen. The local fire boys responded promptly to the general call that was turned in from the Bunting Iron Works, where the large main pump is located. The office, sitting-room and dining-room were saved, and the fire was stopped before it spread to the buildings west. Fire Marshal Ward, of Fresno, was present among the boys and rendered timely aid. The property is owned by O. D. Loftus, whose loss on the building and contents will reach about \$2,500. There is about \$1,750 insurance on the property.

The California Oilfields, Ltd., on Sec. 27-19-15, will soon have the most complete camp in this field, which speaks well for the future. The men who labor upon these hot, dry hills during the long summer, and whose work calls them out through the rough weather in winter, are deserving of the good quarters that this company is providing for its help. It is estimated that the present improvements will cost about \$35,000.

The building of a hotel, to take the place of the burned Grand Central, is with the oil men, who have the largest money interest in this field. The hotel building would be a good investment, and is much needed. O. D. Loftus, the owner of the ground and building, in an interview expressed himself as willing to take some stock in a hotel, but was of the opinion that a stock company was the only way that a hotel that would meet the requirements of this field could be built, and such a company should be liberally subscribed to by the oil men that it might have their support. The matter now stands with those who are interested in the full development of this section.

I. C. Allen, chemist with the United States Geological Survey, is here at work gathering samples of crude oil from all parts of this field. The Government will make practical and physical tests to determine the commercial value of our oils on this Coast, which shall assist the operator in fully developing the industry. Mr. Holms, of the technological branch of the survey, will carry on a test that shall determine the heat values under varied conditions. The experiments and tests will be had at the State University, where the best

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Solicits the Accounts of Oil Men and Investors

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Santa Maria
California

laboratory in the State is located, and where the gentlemen connected with the work can make their analysis most complete. Some of this work will also be done at Washington, D. C., and it may cover a large part of the year, as those engaged are instructed to make their work thorough and most complete.

The "auto" owners about Coalinga are very earnest in their advocacy of a good auto road to Fresno. Jake Graham, in his 40-horsepower Thomas, made the run from the California Oilfields, Ltd.'s, receiving tanks, on Sec. 37-19-15, to Fresno in two hours and twenty-three minutes. Mr. Graham states that it is a natural auto road most of the way and only needs a little work to make it perfect. Prid. S. Turnbull, of the Limited, has made several trips in his Rambler. These gentlemen state that the route could be shortened at least five miles. It is now estimated to be about 60 miles. The proposed auto road would start from the west end of Kearney avenue, thence south to McMullin's Station, thence to the New Hope school house, crossing the slough, make a straight run to the foothills and intersect the road at a point east of the Standard pumping station, on Sec. 36-19-15, as it enters the plains. In the very near future a road down the west side of Pleasant Valley, and along the west line of the Kettleman Plains, through the Southern Coalinga field, would make a short run from Paso Robles to Fresno, an ideal auto road; the distance over this run would be about seven hours to Fresno. With this auto road the business men of Fresno could take an early breakfast and be in Coalinga by 9 a. m.; he could see the field, have dinner and back to Fresno by 8 p. m.

Stanley Norshead and H. H. Welsh were in attendance at the executive meeting of the Independent Oil Producers. The association has a convenient office in the Webb building, where all who are interested in oil and in the development of this field are welcome visitors, and where the secretary, R. W. Dallas, and Mr. Welsh will at all times be pleased to welcome those who may call.

The Kreyenhagen Oil Company, on Sec. 12-23-15, have a 700-foot open hole; formation very favorable for drilling. This territory is showing very regular and drilling is very favorable to the operator. Should a good well come in this Southern Coalinga field it will bring a boom, as the operating expenses are much lighter than in many fields.

The oil representatives of the Southern Pacific Company have ordered four additional rigs for Sec. 25-20-14, the exact number of wells to be drilled has not been given out, but the company will soon increase its production very materially.

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O. D. Loftis has sold out his business, including buildings on F street, where he has been engaged in business for several years. O. X. Axtell is the purchaser.

The Executive Committee of the Independent Oil Producers' Association met Wednesday, October 9th, and adjourned until Thursday, awaiting the action of the Independent Oil Producers' Sales Agency, of Bakersfield, who held a like meeting the same day. It is understood that the Bakersfield committee stood for not less than 50-cent oil on year contract, while the committee here were inclined to stand for 65-cent oil. Nothing has been given to the public as to the agreement reached at this meeting.

The Premier Oil Company, on Sec. 24-20-14, have commenced work on the derrick and rig for well No. 1. E. C. Kurts, an experienced oil operator from the Ohio fields, a fellow who worked with Tim Spellacy, will have charge of the work; he is interested with Spellacy in the property.

The Fearon Oil Company, on Sec. 18-20-15, has made its bow to this field, they are hauling material for the derrick and rig for well No. 1. The location will be near the dwelling and water plant upon the property.

The Claremont Oil Company, on Sec. 4-20-15, have cemented off the water with 10-inch at 2,333 feet. Superintendent Irwin is well pleased with the job of cementing and with the formation.

The Graham wells, on Sec. 2-19-15, they are drilling on well No. 2, rigging up on well No. 3, shut down on No. 1, the water was shut off on this well a short time ago.

Ed. Graham, who has been looking after the interests of William Graham on Sec. 2-19-15, leaves this field to assume a like position on the Coast.

John McCormick, who has been on Sec. 2-19-15 for William Graham, has accepted a position with the Lucile Oil Company on Sec. 6-21-15.

Tom Jennings of Fullerton, takes charge of Sec. 2-19-15 for William Graham.

The Lorain Oil Company, on Sec. 12-19-15, have in over 850 feet of 12½ casing.

The Board of Trustees at their last meeting raised the liquor licenses from \$50 per quarter to \$100 per quarter. The vote stood 3 for and 2 against.

John A. Bunting returned last week from one of his frequent trips to New York, where upon this occasion he was called to attend to the details of the estate of his father.

The California Monarch Oil Company, on Sec. 26-19-15, have cleaned out well No. 1, which is again on the production list. Well No. 2 is over 1,100 feet deep with 12½ and going nicely.

The W. K. Oil Company, on Sec. 2-20-15, have cemented off the water in well No. 2. They struck a very cavy ground in well No. 3 and were obliged to shut down, waiting for casing.

The California Diamond Oil Company, on Sec. 12-19-15, are making slow progress with well No. 5. They have a long string of pipe and are working very carefully.

The Express Oil Company, another new concern, will soon begin operations in the Southern Coalinga field.

The Commercial Petroleum Oil Company, on Sec. 31-19-15, are much encouraged over conditions in well No. 10, as the water that was bothering seems to be exhausted. The oil has come in, making a splendid showing. Manager Woy, of Fresno, is to be congratulated.

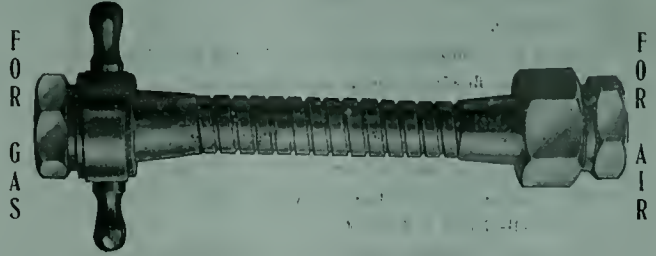
J. L. Lennon, an oil well contractor, has returned from a business trip to Hanford, Fresno and San Francisco. He reports much activity among the oil men that he met.

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The Coalinga Mohawk Oil Company, on Sec. 12-20-15, have in over 1,675 feet of 12½. J. L. D. Walp, the driller, says that he is going to get in 2,000 feet or know why.

Charles Wilcox, on Sec. 12-20-15, has completed derrick and rig for well No. 1 on the S-W. ¼.

The Confidence Oil Company, on Sec. 31-19-15, have redrilled No. 5 and have her perforated; are cleaning out.

The Boston & California Oil Company, on Sec. 24-19-15, shut down for a few days, waiting supplies.

The Blair Oil Company, on Sec. 14-21-15, are having a telephone line installed by the Pacific Telephone Company, the first line to go into the Southern Coalinga field.

The Caribou Oil Company, on Sec. 22-19-15, are spudding in well No. 14.

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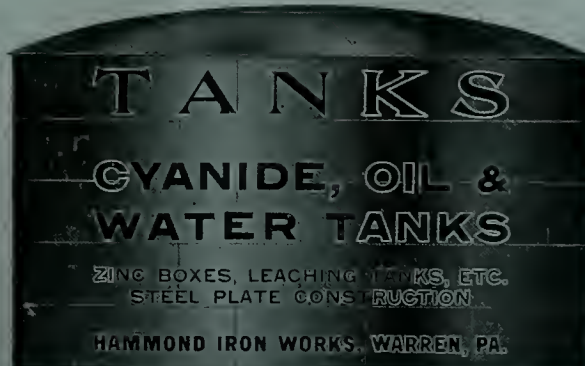
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The Coalinga Western Oil Company, on Sec. 31-19-15, have their well No. 5 into the oil sand.

The Michigan Oil & Developing Company, on Sec. 8-19-13, have in 1,800 feet of 6¼ California special casing, going nicely.

The New Home Oil Company, on Sec. 14-20-14, are rigging up on No. 3.

A new company is coming into the Southern Coalinga field, the Golden West Oil Company, hacked by Detroit men. Their head man is on the way West to assume charge of operations.

The Peerless Consolidated Oil Company, on Sec. 10-30-15, have landed their 12½ at 850 feet. They are putting in 10-inch pipe.

The Turner Oil Company, on Sec. 2-20-15, are drilling on No. 2.

The Western Coalinga Oil Company, on Sec. 12-21-14, have in over 1,700 feet of 6¼-inch pipe.

The Wahash Oil Company, on Sec. 24-20-14, are spudding in No. 11. Wells No. 9 and No. 10 are flowing same as when they came in; no decrease.

The Euclid Oil Company, on Sec. 24-20-14, has well No. 1 down 750 feet with 8¼ casing.

The Traders Oil Company, on Sec. 24-20-14, has well No. 1 down 650 feet with 10-inch; well No. 2 is also 650 feet with 10-inch casing. Timbers are on the ground for wells No. 3 and No. 4.

The Ozark Oil Company, on Sec. 26-20-14, has well No. 1 400 feet with 10-inch casing. They have timbers on the ground for well No. 2.

The Morengo Oil Company, on Sec. 24-20-14, are building derrick and rig for well No. 1.

The Ward Oil Company, on Sec. 12-20-14, are hauling material for the camp and timbers for the derrick and rig for well No. 1.

A. J. Wallace and M. V. McQuigg, of Los Angeles, and L. P. St. Clair, of Bakersfield, were in the field last week attending the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Independent Oil Producers.

The Angelus Oil Company, on Sec. 26-20-14, have well No. 1 flowing about 175 barrels; well No. 2 is pumping about 150 barrels; both new wells. They have the lumber and timbers on the ground for well No. 3.

BUY

THE NOVEMBER ISSUE OF OVERLAND MONTHLY

Thoughtful, attractive articles; stirring fiction; pictures that tell a story.

Here are some of the features of November Overland:

"What the Catholic Church Has Done for San Francisco." By Hamilton Wright and Brother Leo, professor of English Literature at Sacred Heart College. A timely, thoughtful, valuable article. It sets forth the great and interesting charities of the church.

"A New Era in the Philippines." By Pierre N. Beringer. Vast works of progress are under way in the fertile islands. Mr. Beringer tells of this land of opportunity in his highly illustrated article.

"Rudolph Spreckels, the Genius of the San Francisco Graft Prosecution." An intimate story of the patriotic millionaire and the reasons why he is unpopular in many quarters. By Amo Dosch.

"Ruef and the Third Degree." Telling how Ruef was induced to "come through."

"The Pacific Coast and the Panama Canal." By Congressman Jos. R. Knowland.

"Perils of Big Game Hunting." By Colonel W. S. Lauier.

"A Medieval Romance." By Mark Twain.

"The Vengeance of the Wild," "The Shell Man," "My Mysterious Patient," "Robley D. Evans," "Delmas Always a Gentleman," "The New Governor of New Mexico," and many other features.

Write for it.

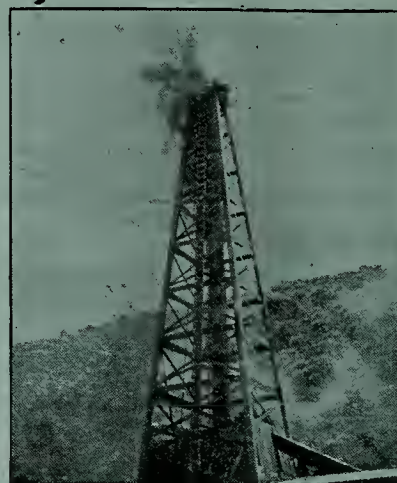
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KERN COUNTY.

SUNSET.

Sunset Road Oil Company has four strings of tools running and has just completed its fifth rig. It is building a large storage reservoir on top of a hill on its Sec. 34-12-24. Its refinery is running to its full capacity.

United Crude Oil Company has just made a contract with the Sunset Road Oil Company for 50,000 barrels of oil at 30c per barrel.

Bulls Head Oil Company is making preparations to put down a well on the flat about four miles east of Maricopa, with a rotary rig. They expect to strike the McKittrick sand at a reasonable depth.

National Supply Company has put in a new store at Maricopa and are now stocking it.

R. H. Heron Company is putting in a new store at Maricopa.

Fulton Oil Company has put in a new loading rack. It has just installed a new hoiler plant consisting of three 70-horsepower boilers.

McKutchen Brothers have brought in their No. 1 well, which is one of the best in the field. No. 2 was spudded in a few days ago and good progress is being made on it.

Sunset Monarch Oil Company is drilling No. 1 well and putting the property in shape generally. At its refinery it is using 280 barrels of oil per day. It has two stills running and will have two more running in about two weeks. They are building a cooper's shop and are making their own barrels. They will use about 850 barrels when completed.

California Fortune Oil Company is putting its wells in shape and will increase its production as much as possible. These are among the best in the field and should give a good account of themselves, having already produced a large amount of oil.

Sunset Refining Company is doing quite an extensive business in the building line at present. They have ten stills up and will put up sixteen more. This will enable them to handle about 2,000 barrels of oil per day.

Adeline Oil Company has all its wells producing. It has a large amount of oil in storage, which will be used as soon as the new refinery is built.

A new refinery is to be erected on the Adeline property under the management of the Kern Oil Refining Company, a company composed of local and Bakersfield people.

KERN RIVER.

Standard Oil Company is making repairs on one of its large reservoirs.

Mercedes Oil Company has shut down all of its wells for the present.

Del Rey Oil Company has spudded in its No. 7 well and is now waiting for casing.

Monte Cristo Oil Company is keeping up its production.

Sacramento Oil Company has one string of tools running.

Doubtless some of the quickest drilling that has been done in this field for some time has been done by the Acme Oil & Development Company, who have drilled eight wells in six months with one string of tools.

Merrill Crude Oil Company has its derrick up for its No. 7 well and will spud in soon.

Eastern Consolidated Oil Company is rigging up for its No. 7 well and will start in at once. The lumber is on the ground for its No. 8.

Parker Oil Company will put down two wells as soon as a satisfactory contract can be made for its oil.

The Imperial Oil Company is putting in a boiler plant of eight 70-horse-power boilers. It has two strings of tools running and the derricks are up for two more wells.

Revenue Oil Company has just brought in its No. 15, which is one of its best producers.

West Shore Oil Company has two wells drilling.

Petroleum Development Company will put down twenty more wells during the next few months.

The Junction Oil Company has one string of tools running.

Kern Trading & Oil Company is still doing active development work on its property in this field.

It could not be learned just how many strings of tools the Associated Oil Company has running in this field, but it has the most of any one company.

Production is estimated at 28,000 barrels per day for the field, a falling off of about 2,000 barrels in the past six months.

TEXAS AND MID-CONTINENT STATISTICS.

(Special to the Reporter.)

Overshadowing in importance ordinary developments in the Texas oil industry in September was the completion of the Gulf Pipe Line Company's eight-inch trunk line from Glenn pool, I. T., to the Gulf Coast and the completion of The Texas Company's eight-inch line from the same point to West Dallas and Eleanor. Early in the month The Texas Company started pumping through to its West Dallas station, and on September 23d this company began car shipments of Glenn crude from Eleanor, where its line crosses the Dallas branch of the Santa Fe, to Saratoga. These shipments will be maintained until the line is completed to Humble, where it will join the company's present pipe line system leading to its refineries and deep-water docks at Port Arthur. The Texas Company has completed and filled ten 37,500-barrel tanks at West Dallas and is building four more there. It is also putting in twelve 1,200-barrel stills and will operate a separating plant, taking off the light oils and piping them to the refinery at Port Arthur, and selling the heavy ingredients to north Texas fuel oil consumers. The refinery or splitting plant will be ready for business by December 1st. The Texas Company's main line is laid for a distance of 35 miles south of Corsicana, or about 90 miles south of Dallas. There remains a gap of about 120 miles between the point already reached and Humble. The line will be completed by the middle of December.

A report from England states that the Gulf Refining Company's contract with the Shell Transport & Trading Company (now the Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Company) has expired and that a new contract has been made by the refinery with the British Petroleum Company, which is allied with the European Petroleum Union. Under the terms of the Shell contract that company had first call on the refinery's surplus product, and the big tank steamers of the Shell Company have been regular visitors at Port Arthur, taking cargoes of 50,000 to 75,000 barrels of solar and refined oils to European ports. Hereafter, according to the English report, it will be the tank steamers of the British Petroleum Company that call at the Gulf Company's docks, and the British Company undoubtedly will get a goodly portion of the product of the Glenn field, which will be refined at the Gulf refinery in large quantities next year. The refinery is already a limited quantity of Glenn oil, received by tank car.

The Gulf Company last month announced its pipe line rate on oil transported for others through its trunk line from the Glenn pool, the charge being 45 cents a barrel, with 12½ cents a barrel added as a gathering charge. The cheapest railroad rate from Indian Territory points to the Gulf Coast is 46.2 cents a barrel, shippers being compelled to load their own oil. The Gulf Company's regulation provides that only oil from the Glenn sand in the Glenn pool will be received, also that no quantity less than 25,000 barrels will be received, and only one point of delivery is named—Port Arthur.

It is currently reported that inasmuch as both the Texas trunk lines are common carriers, either one or both of them will afford a means by which the Standard will be able to supply its subsidiary refineries in Texas with light crude. It is well known that the Standard desires to build a pipe line from Indian Territory to the Gulf Coast—in fact, the papers most closely identified with the Standard have made the announcement several times. But the adverse sentiment in Texas, and the Standard's refusal to lay additional lines in Indian Territory under the new regulations promulgated on December 22, 1906, have caused the project to be abandoned for the time being. Meanwhile the Standard has been supplying its Texas refineries with light crude by tank car. These shipments are made from the Glenn field and averaged over 10,000 barrels a day last month. More than 8,000 barrels a day was delivered to the Security refinery, at Beaumont, the remainder going to the Corsicana refinery at Corsicana. The Texas Company's line passes through Corsicana and also reaches a point convenient to the Security refinery at Beaumont. The Gulf

Company has named its only point of delivery as Port Arthur, beyond Beaumont. It looks, therefore, as if the oil to supply the Standard's Texas plants will be shipped through The Texas Company's line. This would be equivalent to making shipments by railroad—both the railroad and the pipe line being common carriers. The Texas Company probably will be as willing to haul the Standard's oil as anyone's, and if it gets this business its income from pipe line tolls will be immense, and the line will be a paying investment from the start. It is reported that the Attorney-General of Texas is preparing to proceed against the Corsicana Refining Company as a result of disclosures made at New York recently concerning the Standard's ownership of the plant, but the refinery will doubtless continue to do business at the old stand, regardless of suits, until the matter is finally settled—and to finally settle matters in the courts usually takes a long time. The Security Oil Company has not yet come into the limelight in the New York hearing.

Texas operators have bought what is reported to be the biggest producing well in Indian Territory—the Creek Oil & Gas Company's No. 5 in section 9-14-18 at Muskogee. This well was drilled into the sand on September 25th and showed for 50 barrels an hour. On September 27th it was drilled deeper and the flow was considerably stimulated. When it was drilled 40 feet into the sand it made a spurt and developed a capacity of over 2,000 barrels a day. Most of the stock of the Creek Oil & Gas Company was owned by officers of the Canadian Valley Trust Company of Muskogee. This institution closed its doors on September 23d. Its embarrassment was reported to be due to investments in oil lands adjacent to Muskogee on which it was unable to realize. G. W. Armstrong of Fort Worth, Texas, and Robert Jordan and L. N. Bettison of Beaumont, made an offer of \$25,000 cash and \$28,325 in oil, from the well, for the holdings of the Creek Company, consisting of 520 acres in section 9-14-18, with three producing wells, the first of which was drilled in last March and has been making over 200 barrels a day since. The No. 2 well is producing about 65 barrels a day. The offer of the Texas people was accepted, and the money thus secured by the officers of the Trust Company will assist materially in straightening out the Trust Company's affairs. The Muskogee crude has a paraffine base and is especially desirable for the manufacture of high-grade lubricating oils. The Prairie Oil & Gas Company is running about 82 barrels an hour from the property in section 9, and is increasing its facilities with the intention of taking the entire output. The regular price of 41 cents is being paid.

Statistics of the production of the Glenn field in September are reported as follows:

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Production of the Glenn Field on September 30th.

Producing wells	796
Estimated capacity (barrels).....	100,000
Average per well (barrels).....	126

Output of Glenn Field in September. (Estimated.)

	Barrels.
Run by Prairie O. & G. Co.....	1,200,000
Run by Gulf Pipe Line Co.....	630,000
Run by The Texas Company.....	495,000
Handled by pipe lines.....	2,325,000
Average daily runs	77,500
Run into producers' storage.....	600,000
Average per day	20,000
Total accounted for	2,925,000
Average per day	97,500
Total runs in August	2,635,000
Average per day	85,000

Output of Glenn Field to October 1st. (Estimated.)

Accounted for to September 1st.....	15,770,000
Accounted for in September.....	2,925,000

Total to October 1st.....18,695,000

The runs and shipments of the two Texas pipe lines in the Indian Territory field in September are reported as follows:

Prairie Oil & Gas Company.

	Total.	Average.
Runs in September	3,089,628	102,988
Deliveries in September	2,200,032	73,334
Tanked in September	889,596	29,654
Runs in August	3,213,548	103,663
Deliveries in August	2,281,437	73,595
Tanked in August	932,111	30,068
September decrease runs	123,920	675
September decrease deliveries.....	81,405	261
September decrease tanked.....	42,515	414

Gulf Pipe Line Company.

	Total.	Average.
Runs in September	630,000	21,000
Deliveries, September (tank cars).....	46,700	1,556
Tanked in September.....	583,300	19,444
Runs in August	558,000	18,000
Deliveries, August (tank cars).....	100,000	3,226
Tanked in August	458,000	14,774
September increase runs	72,000	3,000
September decrease deliveries.....	53,300	1,670
September increase tanked	125,300	4,670

The Texas Company.

	Total.	Average.
Runs in September	495,000	16,500
Deliveries September (from Lefebvre).....	53,000	1,766
Tanked in September	442,000	14,734
Runs in August	372,000	12,000
Deliveries in August	45,000	1,452
Tanked in August	327,000	10,548
September increase runs	123,000	4,500
September increase deliveries	8,000	314
September increase tanked	115,000	4,186

Total Runs and Deliveries.

	Runs.	Deliveries.
Month of September.		
Prairie Oil & Gas Company.....	3,089,628	2,200,032
Gulf Pipe Line Company.....	630,000	46,700
The Texas Company	495,000	53,000
Total	4,214,628	2,299,732

NEVADA.

Goldfield.

(Special to the Reporter.)

Payment of the Goldfield Consolidated Mines Company's October dividend of \$360,000, to be followed by monthly distributions at least as generous, looks like a bagatelle in comparison with office and diggings statistics. George Wingfield officially states that the company's net income from the mines and leases is about \$500,000 per month; that there is on hand a cash reserve of \$2,000,000, held for the implanting of reduction works and other purposes, and a treasury stock balance of 1,400,000 shares, only 3,600,000 of the capitalization of 5,000,000 shares having been issued. Nixon and Wingfield hold about 2,000,000 of the 3,600,000 shares issued.

Dividends, at the present rate, will run to \$4,320,000 per annum and actual gross production of the various Consolidated leases and company diggings is setting a present pace that means over \$10,000,000 annually. The period of real production yet remains in the future, because a large share of the work now being done is purely of a development nature, dead so far as concerns high-grade output.

In the second week of October Consolidated properties marketed 2,089 tons of ore, an annual rate of 108,628 tons, which, conservatively estimated at \$100 per ton, is worth \$10,862,800. Contributors to this total number of tons for the week mentioned were the Begole lease, 220; Combination mine and mill, 540; Hayes-Monnette Dump lease, 30; Jumbo Dump lease, 385; Mohawk mine, 500; Mohawk-Combination lease, 280; and Red Top mine, 134. In the last twenty weeks, from the first Saturday of June to the second Saturday of October, inclusive, fifteen company and lease workings on the Consolidated produced 42,630 tons, worth, at an average of \$100 per ton, \$11,083,800 per annum. The heaviest output of that period came from the Mohawk mine on company account, 11,374 tons. The second greatest was the portion of the Mohawk-Combination lease, 7,936 tons.

This same official utterance of George Wingfield sheds additional light on the much-mooted Barney Baruch deal. To close the purchase of the Combination mine Baruch loaned Consolidated \$1,000,000, taking as security the notes of the merger people and as a consideration an option on 1,000,000 shares of the merger stock at \$7.75 per share. At about that time the market value of Consolidated hovered around \$9 a share. In settlement of the Baruch obligation the Consolidated company has paid him \$160,000 in cash, 120,000 shares of merger stock at \$7 per share and another 100,000 shares of the security for the surrender of his \$7.75 option on the million shares. The 120,000 shares at an agreed value of \$840,000 and the cash payment of \$160,000 just balanced the \$1,000,000 loan. Leaving interest out of the question, the additional 100,000 shares were handed Baruch in lieu of his 1,000,000 shares option. According to the same rate established in the payment of the 120,000 shares on the note, \$7 per share, the reward for Baruch's relinquishment of his option was \$700,000. Exercise of that option would have meant a cash transaction of \$7,750,000. To cancel it cost Consolidated a trifle over 9 per cent of its value.

In a nutshell, Barney Baruch has picked up 220,000 shares of Goldfield Consolidated at \$3.81 9-11 per share, cash. He advanced \$1,000,000. He received \$160,000 in return. That left his \$840,000 invested in Consolidated. To show for this he has 120,000 shares and 100,000 shares of the stock, a total of 220,000 shares that have cost him \$840,000 cash. Allowing 6 per cent interest per annum on \$1,000,000 loan for eight months, which comes to \$40,000, and the investment stands Baruch \$880,000, for 220,000 shares, his stock costing him \$4 flat.

Consolidated owed Baruch \$1,000,000. It paid him in stock and cash \$1,700,000. If the 6 per cent interest proposition is taken into account, Consolidated paid Baruch \$660,000 for the mere surrender of his million shares option. If the value of the million shares option is left out of the account, then Consolidated paid Baruch \$700,000 interest for the use of \$1,000,000 for eight months. That is a rate of \$1,050,000 on \$1,000,000 for twelve months, or 105 per cent per annum interest.

The Baruch deal sets a value upon Consolidated stock at \$4 per share, establishing the valuation of the mines at \$20,000,000, mines that are producing ore worth half that sum per annum, mines that are paying dividends at the rate of \$4,320,000 a year, which is 21 3-5 interest, per annum on the total Baruch valuation of the mines. In less than five years, even if the dividend rate is not increased, Baruch will have back in dividends all the money Consolidated cost him and will then have his 220,000 shares of the stock velvet, to continue earning dividends or provide him diversion on exchange. Meanwhile, with the market value around \$5, he has cleaned up \$220,000 by the advance over his maximum purchase price. It would seem that Barney Baruch, in reflecting upon his Goldfield venture, has small ground for complaint.

A meeting of the stockholders of Goldfield Consolidated Mines Company will be held at Evanston, Wyoming, November 11th to elect trustees for the ensuing year. Walter C. Geddes has resigned as general superintendent, his action to become effective November 1st, but General Manager John W. Finch remains in office. James Harrington, injured in one of the Consolidated workings last May, is suing the company for \$25,000 damages.

A third shift of 100 men has been employed in company diggings on the Mohawk. With an output sufficient to load eight cars every day and only two cars obtainable from the railroad on an average, the slopes of the Mohawk-Combination lease are congested with high-grade, all the bins are full to bursting, huge dumps of rich rock lie out in the open and the lease management is at a loss for a solution of the problem, with but a short time to continue

operations. Another \$50,000 dividend is soon to be paid by this lease, which has opened a mammoth new deposit of all-over-\$100 ore on the 200-foot level. Consolidated's Red Top, by a south drift on the third level, has pierced a generous width of quartz that carries gold tellurides and breaks down at \$200 to \$3,000 the ton, being equal to the choicest product of the Mohawk. It is the same ledge which yielded sensational values in a winze from the second level and there is now pushing an upraise from the third to connect with the second level through this winze.

A discovery of utmost importance to Goldfield district is the recent find of shipping ore on the Victor, the easternmost claim of Goldfield Consolidated's group, bounded on the east and west respectively by the Gold Bar and Blue Bull, intermittent shippers. A 220-foot drift northwest on the 312-foot level uncovered four feet of average \$60 dirt. This is the greatest vertical depth attained in that neighborhood and is accepted as substantiation of the previously entertained theory that depth in that section is the one requisite to success.

On the O. K. Fraction, one of the Consolidated possessions adjoining the Florence, the Goldfield Rosebud lease is drifting on the ledge which is a continuation of the Little Florence and Syndicate system. The entire face of the lateral now shows averages into the teens per ton and the manager is convinced that a few more feet will reach the shipping sort. This is one of the Warner-Stewart leases which is connected with another of the same company's promotions, the Syndicate, a shipper on the Florence. The two blocks adjoin and being connected at a substantial depth compose virtually a single block, the largest in the district.

Golconda is one of the Consolidated claims south of the proved production belt. There the Kewanas-Velvet Leasing Company is drifting at the 110-foot level on good values.

Harry Macmillan's Mohawk-Red Top lease on the Consolidated's Laguna has its shaft down 370 feet and should strike pay dirt early in November, while his newly granted lease will soon begin work on Block 14 of the Combination Number Three claim, owned by the Consolidated and outlined on the south by the Portland.

Though the Florence mine is doing no mining, attempting no ore production pending the completion of its mill, leases upon its estate are keeping the parent corporation in spending money. Royalties from only two of its leases up to the 1st of October, this year, have run to \$292,041.19, and in addition to that sum the Little Florence lease handed over \$177,000 for the extraction of ore to which it had no right. In the second week of October two Florence leases, the Florence L. & M. and the Little Florence, shipped 339 tons of average \$230 ore, a rate of \$4,054.440 per annum. In the last twenty weeks five Florence leases have shipped 7,122 tons of the same class of ore, worth \$4,258,910 per annum.

Little Florence, the present banner lease on the Florence, has to its credit a total gross production of 5,300 tons up to the 1st of October, the product worth \$1,250,000, averaging about \$236 per ton. As much more, at least, will be produced before the expiration of the lease in February. The present crew of eighty miners employed will soon be doubled and the daily output will be increased to 500 tons of average \$300 rock, values in the lowest levels being much higher than the bulk of extraction to date. The south drift on the 400-foot reveals a full breast of average \$500 material, and by the first of next month the new vertical shaft should probe even richer quartz at a depth of 575 feet. The dry concentrating plant on the ground is accomplishing a saving of 85 per cent on average \$20 dirt fed it. In September Little Florence's net production footed up to \$217,979.66, of which \$56,820.41 was paid in royalties and \$161,199.25 went to the lease's exchequer. Up to the 1st of October this lease achieved a net earning of \$857,073.02, paid in royalties \$288,814.36, turned over to the Florence mine \$177,000 for ore mined outside its lease lines, disbursed \$400,000 in dividends direct and \$100,000 in a dividend through a sub-lease, the Mohawk-Florence.

The lease on the Florence of the Florence L. & M. Company produced in September \$13,541.35, net, paying \$3,226.83 royalties and pocketing \$10,314.52. So soon as the Tonopah and Goldfield Railroad shall have finished a spur track to the diggings the daily production will amount to 50 tons and better. Great bodies of \$70 to \$90 ore are exposed on the 285 and 385 levels, and there will be an appreciation in both tonnage and values when, early in November, the shaft that is dropping for the 515-foot shall reach the old Reilly shoot of fabulous enrichment.

Records were broken by the Syndicate lease on the Florence when in eleven days of this month it employed four six-hour shifts and extended its shaft twelve feet to the 400 level, there cut a roomy station and shot out a 72-foot crosscut. No shipment has been made from these diggings since the contribution of 53 tons in September, but there is an abundance of good rock blocked out between the 300 and 400 levels, and after a little space this will be one of the heaviest producers of the camp. The Syndicate was recently visited by big chiefs of the Warner-Stewart Company from Chicago and Milwaukee.

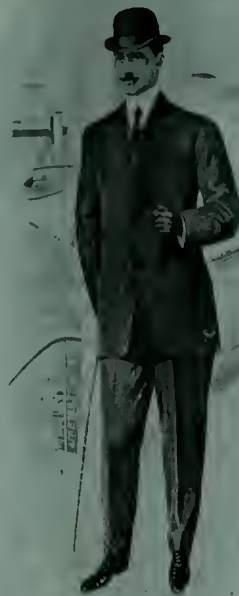
G. S. Johnson, now in control of the old January Jones lease on Florence's Cornishman claim, has altered the name to Florence Consolidated Mining and Leasing Company, is installing a hoist and will sink to the 300 level for values shown on the 75 and 173.

Florence's latest lease to report a rich strike is the Florence Annex, on the Red King claim near the Firelight line, diggings formerly operated by Truett and associates. Its crosscut on the 300 level has reached a ledge showing free gold, the ore being as rich as Little Florence's best and the vein being a distinctly new find, separate from any heretofore discovered. The lease is now drifting for the same body on the 500 level and will shortly be among the regular shippers.

From the first week of June up to and including the second week of October five leases on the Gold Wedge Fraction of the Jumbo Extension shipped 12,199 tons of high-grade, a rate of 31,717 tons in a year. Giving the product an average value of \$54.50 per ton, which in the earlier stages was the usual worth of Mohawk-Jumbo ore, the annual rate of production in that period was \$1,728,576.50. These five leases are the Frances-Mohawk, Higginson; Jumbo Annex, Mohawk-Jumbo and Mohawk Ledge. How rapidly the production is increasing may be seen in the fact that on the second week of October one lease, the Mohawk-Jumbo, marketed 1,393 tons, a rate of 72,436 tons in a year, this output having an average value of \$70 per ton and worth \$5,070,520 per annum. Royalties received this year by the Jumbo Extension up to the 1st of

October sum up to \$117,652.51, of which \$96,537.29 was paid by the Mohawk-Jumbo lease and \$21,115.22 by the Higginson and Mohawk Ledge leases.

Late returns on Mohawk-Jumbo shipments reveal an average value of \$69.25 per ton and now blocked out on the 400 and 500 levels are vast bodies good for from \$70 to \$175 the ton. The gross production of this lease



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up to the 1st of October is \$1,580,658.72 and for the one month of September \$209,067.34. October will lay that record deep in the shade. Mohawk-Jumbo has paid \$180,000 in dividends, the October distribution of \$60,000 to be paid on October 25th.

No dividends have been declared by the Higginson lease, which is applying its profits on the Wedge workings to the development of outside claims which it owns outright.

Mohawk Ledge is going down to the 500 level for the ore which furnished shipments on the 415 and Frances-Mohawk is cross-cutting at a depth of 500 feet.

Appearances are steadily improving at the 300-foot drift which the Jumbo Extension Leasing and Mining Company is driving on the Poleverde claim of the Jumbo Extension group, lying between Consolidated on the west and Velvet on the east, bounded on the north by the Red Top Extension and on the south by the St. Ives.

From June to date the Daisy has contributed to the camp's output only 22 tons, 12 from company workings and 10 from the Todd lease. On company account, however, there have been sacked many tons of rich ore for future reference and meanwhile the Todd lease, cross-cutting a mammoth lead at a depth of 250 feet, has pierced three feet of pay dirt that averages from \$200 to \$500 the ton. Regular shipments are awaiting only such time as economic and steady production may be possible. When the ordered dump is delivered the Todd lease will drop its working shaft to a depth of 350 feet.

The Codd lease on the St. Ives, which shipped 125 tons in June, July, August and September, is still mining rich rock by winze from the 100 level and has its main shaft below the 300-foot enroute to the 500 level.

Black Butte has sixteen miners cross-cutting and drifting from the bottom of its company shaft, 300 feet deep and of three compartments. Picture ore is uncovered in small seams. The last shipments from the property were 190 tons in June and 18 tons in August, from the McKane lease.

Velvet entered the shipping list on the second week of October with a half dozen tons of average \$100 ore from a two-foot ledge caught on the 75-foot level in the Original lease. This is thought to be the old Reub Ryder shoot, which two years ago yielded \$10,000 from a shallow surface pocket. Ore consignments will be regular henceforth, shipments soon to be made from the 150-foot level in this lease and its shaft to continue to the 500. The Kewanas lease on Velvet is cross-cutting \$30 quartz on the 365 and the Perseverance lease has contracted for an additional depth of 100 feet in its shaft.

Under one control, the adjoining acreages of the Gold Bar and the C. O. D., where shipping ore is proved to be present, are to be at once more vigorously developed than ever heretofore. The estates are bounded on the north by the Atlanta, on the east and south by Goldfield Consolidated and on the west by the Consolidated, Florence and Florence Extension. Lateral exploitation is being pushed on company account on the 200 level at the C. O. D., where 300 feet of such work has been done. The main ledge, showing gold and copper, is 15 feet wide. Company work is carried on through the Gold Bar shaft. At a depth of 140 feet the Kewanas-Velvet lease on C. O. D. struck ore as good as \$90 the ton and is now sinking for the 400. The Goldfield Wonderland lease on the same property is at a depth of 100 feet cross-cutting through values up to \$72 per ton, and the Nevada Exploration lease, which has over a year to run, is cross-cutting on the 300.

Shipping ore on the Gold Bar runs well in gold and as high as 20 per cent copper. Since the company shaft is only 250 feet deep, the company is arranging to continue operations through the 400-foot shaft of the Gold Bar lease.

On the Hat claim of the Blue Bull, in the same vicinity, the Cosser lease at 100 feet depth has encountered shipping ore.

Eureka, adjoining the Skylark, is down 300 feet and starting laterals on a sulphide ledge that samples favorably. Upon a portion of the Eureka estate is located the town of Diamondfield.

George H. Phillips, the Chicago corn king, has made a recent examination of the Francis King and Hazel Goldfield, now consolidated and controlled by him. Both are being strenuously exploited. North of them, the Kavanaugh, near the Rochester and Etawanda, has opened average \$32 ore and is preparing to sink to substantial depth. Both the Rochester and the Etawanda have in sight much milling ore and some that is fit to ship.

Atlanta is the beneficiary of extensive lease activity. The Boom lease, on the Union Jack claim and Atlanta Boom Fraction, is cross-cutting on the 75,

200 and 300 levels, the last being in a sulphide formation. Cross-cutting at the 350 is the order on the Imperial lease.

Begole Mines Syndicate owns eight claims adjoining the Consolidated on the west. Pumps are ordered to handle the water tapped at 330 feet on the January White Rock lease. The Wilbur lease has driven cross-cuts on the 200 and 300, opening a big ledge that averages from \$16 to \$35.

Belmont, in the Diamondfield section, is sinking from the 380 for the 500. Combination Extension has fair ore in an upraise from the 400.

Combination Fraction is shipping average \$150 ore.

Congo, southeast, is raising for air from the face of a 600-foot tunnel that is to go to a length of 1,600 feet.

Frances-Mohawk is doing lateral work on the 300.

Gold Horn shows ore at 320 feet in the Del Monte lease, the quartz resembling the product of the St. Ives.

Jupiter is cross-cutting at 270 feet.

Kewanas is sinking for the 700. The Kewanas-Velvet lease is cross-cutting on the 200.

Magnet is cross-cutting a ledge at 140 feet.

Madonna is driving on the 300.

Red Hills reveals a strong ledge of promising values, cut at 250 feet in the lease of the Red Hills Mining and Leasing Company.

Red Mountain has bought a big hoist to add depth to its 100-foot shaft.

Red Top Fraction has reached water level and shows good values.

Simmerone, by 500 feet of work on the 250 level at the diggings on the Todd lease, has exposed \$100 rock.

Manhattan.

(Special to the Reporter.)

That the mining camp of Manhattan has taken on renewed life and activity is evidenced by the fact of the increased traffic to and from the town, and the great impetus displayed in mining operations throughout the district. What Manhattan needed to bring her out of the lethargy in which she lingered for many months was stamp mills to market the product extracted from her numberless mines, which has heretofore lain idle for want of treatment.

The three mills now under course of construction in Manhattan are making great headway, and the Wolf mill will be in operation by the 1st of November, barring further delays. This will immediately furnish a market for 100 tons of milling ore per day. Within sixty days more the Lemon mill will add to the daily capacity with its ten-stamp mill, to be soon followed by the 50-ton Huntington mill of Davis & Chapman.

Under the above condition of affairs, the leasers are working with renewed efforts, and are laying aside vast quantities of high-grade milling ore awaiting the starting of the mills. Many of the leases on the various properties are taking out shipping ore along with the milling, and within another year Manhattan will rank with the leading camps of the West.

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On the 350-foot level of the Thanksgiving property, the same high-grade ore has been encountered as found on the upper levels, clearly demonstrating that the ore bodies go to the deep. Operations have been suspended for a few days, awaiting the arrival of a large station pump to handle the water.

Messrs. Cole & Burns have secured a lease on the entire surface of the Little Gray claim, and will place the dirt by the sluicing process. Water will be obtained from the Gold Wedge shaft.

Placering has become quite the fad in the Manhattan district, and nearly every gulch in the camp has machinery on the surface, extracting gold from the rich placer deposits. On the Indian Camp claim, several sets of leasers are at work, all obtaining good results from dry placering. The surface dirt runs from \$1 to \$10 per cubic yard. Messrs. Wilcox & Golish have taken a lease on the company shaft of the Indian Camp, and will at once seek the ledges which have been traced through the company's property.

On the Jumping Jack claim, in addition to the placer diggings, Messrs. Kendall & Douglass are extracting high-grade ore from the 50-foot level in their lease. About 12 inches of the vein on which they are working will assay between \$300 and \$400 per ton in gold, while quantities of good milling ore is being taken out to await the mills.

On the Stray Dog leaser Giffin is continuing the high-grade production, daily sacking ore running into the hundreds of dollars to the ton, besides extracting quantities of milling ore. Dan McNamara recently secured a lease on the Stray Dog, and was sacking ore within a week from the signing of his lease. In the early days of the camp the Stray Dog established a wonderful record for the rich specimen ore taken out by the leasers.

On the Wolfstone Extension lead and galena has been found in considerable quantity at a depth of 50 feet, while the formation is identical to that of the Thanksgiving and Bryfogle. The Wolfstone Extension people are of the firm belief that proper development will open the same rich ore shoots of its neighbor, the Thanksgiving.

Litigation Hill is establishing a wonderful record, no less than half a dozen sets of leasers sacking high-grade ore running from the hundreds into the thousands of dollars per ton. Specimen ore is a feature of Litigation Hill, some of the finest specimens ever seen in the State having been taken from this ground, which is a portion of the Dexter Mining Company.

LATE QUOTATIONS.

LOS ANGELES STOCK EXCHANGE.

Following are the latest quotations for stocks of oil companies listed on the Los Angeles Stock Exchange:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Associated Oil	27.75	29.50	New Penn. Pet. Co.	1.31	
Brookshire Oil	3.30	3.65	Pinal Oil Co.	25.00	
Central .....	.80	.89	Olinda Land Co.	10½	14½
Columbia .....	.76	.83	Reed Crude .....	.11	.20
Continental	13¼	.17	Rice Ranch Oil Co.	1.20	1.60
Elk Con. Oil Co. ....		.36	Union	180.00	184.00
Fullerton Con. ....	.30	.50	Union Provident Co.	180.00	190.00
Fullerton Oil25	.45	United Petroleum	290.00	330.00
Globe07	.12	Western Union	200.00	303.00
Mexican Petroleum ..	1.30	1.40			

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"BALAKANI" [5,200 tons], "CAUCASIAN" [6,600 tons],
"EUPLECTELA" [5,000 tons], "ROCKLIGHT," [4,100
tons] "TURBO" [5,100 tons], "PINNA" [7,800 tons]

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CALIFORNIA STOCK & OIL EXCHANGE.

Following are the latest quotations for stocks of oil companies listed on the California Stock & Oil Exchange:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Amalgamated Oil	90.00		Kern River	7.75	
Associated Oil Tr. Cer.	27.00	28.00	McKittrick .....	.20	.30
Associated Bonds, 5s.	85.00		Monarch of Arizona .....	.09	
Caribou	9.00		Monte Cristo .....	.25	
Claremont .....	.70	.75	Occidental of W. Va. ....	.11	.12
Coalinga Pacific	1.50	2.50	Peerless	3.00	
Fulton	1.65		Pittsburg .....	.08	.09
Graciosa	4.50		Sterling	1.80	
Imperial	17.00	25.00	Superior .....	.08	
Independence .....	.22		Wolverine .....	.35	
Junction .....	.23		W. K. Oil Co. ....	.25	
Kern .....	.10				

SAN FRANCISCO STOCK & EXCHANGE BOARD.

Following are the latest quotations of mining companies listed on the San Francisco Stock & Exchange Board:

CALIFORNIA.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Argonaut	4.00		Bunker Hill M. Co.	1.75	
NEVADA.					
Belmont	1.07	1.10	Mizpah Extension .....	.20	
California .....	.07	.08	Montana	1.75	1.80
Cash Boy .....	.03	.04	Montana Midway Extension ..	.02	.03
Esperanza .....		.01	Montana Pittsburg Extension ..	.04	
Eureka Tonopah .....		.10	North Star .....	.11	
Golden Anchor .....	.06	.08	Ohio Tonopah .....	.02	.03
Golden Crown .....	.03	.05	Ohio Tonopah Extension ..	.09	
Gold Mountain .....		.02	Paymaster .....	.01	
Great Western .....	.01	.02	Rescue Consolidated .....	.08	.10
Home .....	.02		Tonopah Extension	1.37	1.40
Indiana Tonopah .....		.02	Tonopah Golden West .....	.05	
Jim Butler .....	.52	.54	Tonopah of Nevada	8.50	
MacNamara .....	.22	.25	West End .....	.40	.44
Midway .....	.60	.65			

Goldfield District.

Adams .....	.07	.08	Goldfield Skylark .....	.08	
Atlanta .....	.25	.26	Goldfield Third C. ....	.25	
Baltimore Goldfield .....		.01	Goldfield Tom Boy .....	.25	
Black Ants .....	.03	.04	Goldfield Union .....	.01	
Black Butte Bonanza .....	.03	.04	Grandma .....	.07	.08
Black Butte Extension .....		.05	Great Bend .....	.29	.30
Black Rock .....	.02	.03	Great Bend Annex .....	.08	
Blue Bell .....	.08	.09	Great Bend Consolidated ..	.08	
Blue Bull .....	.19	.20	Great Bend Extension .....	.07	.08
Brooklyn .....	.02		Great Bend Fraction .....	.03	.06
Butte Goldfield .....	.02		Hibernia .....	.03	.04

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Booth .....	.23	.25	Jumbo Extension .....	.92	.94
C. O. D. ....	..	..	Kaiser Goldfield .....	.06	.08
Columbia .....	..	.25	Kendall .....	..	.08
Columbia Mountain .....	.22	.25	Kendall Extension .....	..	.02
Columbia Mtn. Ex. ....	.02	.03	Laguna .....	.90	..
Combination Fraction .....	.96	.97	Long Star .....	.12	.13
Commonwealth .....	..	.19	Lou Dillon .....	..	.07
Coming Nation .....	.04	.05	Mayne .....	.03	.04
Conqueror .....	.05	.06	Midnight Paw .....	.01	.03
Cracker Jack .....	.08	.09	Milltown M. Co. ....	..	.25
Daisy .....	.52	.53	Milltown Fraction .....	.02	.03
Daisy Extension .....	.01	.02	Mohawk	12.00	..
Desert Chief .....	.02	..	Mohawk Con. Lease .....	.01	.02
Diamond Bullfrog Con. ....	.16	.17	Mohawk Extension .....	.06	.07
Diamond Triangle .....	.06	.07	Mohawk Junction .....	..	.04
Dixie .....	.03	.04	Mohawk Ledge .....	..	.07
Dominion .....	.01	.02	Nevada Boy .....	.03	.05
Empire .....	.06	.07	Nevada Goldfield .....	.13	.14
Esmeralda .....	.03	.06	Nevada Sunshine .....	..	.40
Federal .....	..	.07	Nevada West .....	..	.06
Florence	2.62	2.65	Nevada Great Bend .....	..	.01
Florence Extension .....	.16	.17	Oro .....	.08	..
Frances-Mohawk .....	.55	..	Pennsylvania .....	..	.03
Gold Bar of Goldfield .....	.15	.35	Red Hills .....	.24	.25
Gold Bar Fraction .....	.03	.05	Red Top Extension .....	.16	.17
Goldfield Belmont .....	.10	..	Red Top Fraction .....	..	.06
Goldfield Bullfrog .....	.05	..	Sandstorm .....	.13	.20
Goldfield Calumet .....	..	.08	Sandstorm Extension .....	.02	.03
Goldfield Con. M.	4.97	5.00	Silver Pick .....	.25	.26
Goldfield Combination .....	..	.11	Silver Pick Extension .....	.04	.05
Goldfield Ethel .....	..	.03	Simmerone .....	.08	.09
Goldfield Eureka .....	..	.03	St. Ives .....	.40	.41
Goldfield Fissure .....	.02	.03	St. Ives Leasing .....	.07	..
Goldfield Hy H. ....	..	.02	Sun Dog .....	..	.01
Goldfield Herald .....	.01	.02	Treasure .....	..	.05
Goldfield M. of N. ....	..	1.20	Vernal .....	.08	.10
Goldfield North Star .....	..	.05	Waverley .....	..	.09
Goldfield Portland .....	.07	.09	Wonder .....	..	.03
Goldfield R. King .....	..	.05	Yellow Rose .....	.05	.06
Goldfield Joshua .....	..	.04	Yellow Tiger .....	..	.14
Goldfield Kewaná .....	.22	..			

Bullfrog District.

Alliance .....	..	.02	Happy Hooligan .....	..	.04
Amargosa .....	..	.04	Homestake King .....	.40	.75
Amethyst .....	..	.10	Lige Harris .....	..	.02
Beatty Mountain .....	..	.10	Mayflower Annex .....	.03	.05
Big Bullfrog .....	.01	.02	Mayflower Consolidated .....	.20	.21
Bonnie Clare .....	.23	.24	Montana Bullfrog .....	.02	..
Bullfrog Annex .....	..	.01	Montgomery Mountain .....	.04	.06
Bullfrog Extension .....	..	.05	Montgomery Shoshone Ex. ....	.04	..
Bullfrog of Nevada .....	.05	..	Nugget .....	..	.04
Bullfrog National Bank .....	.09	.10	Original Bullfrog .....	.03	.04
Bullfrog North Star .....	..	.02	Pride of Gold Mtn. ....	..	.03
Bullfrog Teddy .....	..	.05	Shoshone National Bank .....	..	.01
Bullfrog Victor .....	.03	.04	Tramp Consolidated .....	.19	.20
Denver Bullfrog Annex .....	..	.05	Valley View .....	..	.06
Gold Bar .....	.40	..	White Water .....	..	.02
Gold Bar Extension .....	..	.10	Yankee Girl .....	.02	..
Golden Scepter .....	.05	.06			

Manhattan District.

April Fool Extension .....	.01	.02	Manhattan Piute .....	.01	.02
Atlantic and Pacific .....	..	.02	Manhattan Red Top .....	.01	.02
Comet .....	..	.01	Manhattan Russ .....	..	.05
Gold Wedge .....	.04	.05	Manhattan Standard .....	..	.01
G. G. M. Co. ....	.19	.20	Manhattan United .....	.15	..
Indian Camp .....	.06	.07	Manhattan Verde .....	.01	.03
Jumping Jack .....	.06	..	Manhattan Wolfstone .....	.07	..
Manhattan American .....	.09	.10	Mineral Hill .....	..	.10
Manhattan Belmont .....	..	.01	Mustang Manhattan .....	.17	.20
Manhattan Broncho .....	.01	..	Mustang Manhattan Annex .....	..	.01
Manhattan Consolidated .....	.03	..	Mustang Manhattan Ex. ....	.03	.04
Manhattan Con. Extension .....	.02	..	Original Manhattan .....	..	.08
Manhattan Combination .....	.03	..	Pine Nut .....	.05	.06
Manhattan Crescent .....	.03	..	Seyler Humphrey .....	.02	.03
Manhattan Cow Boy .....	.03	.04	Stray Dog .....	.11	..
Manhattan Dexter .....	.06	.07	Taquima Copper .....	..	.03
Manhattan Ivanhoe .....	.25	..	Thanksgiving .....	..	.37
Manhattan Humboldt .....	.03	.04	Whale .....	.03	.05
Manhattan Little Joe .....	.01	.02	Yellow Horse .....	..	.03
Manhattan M. C. Nevada .....	.04	.05			

Other Districts.

Alice of Wonder .....	..	.04	Mackey .....	..	.10
Blue Bull Montana .....	..	.15	Mazuma Hills .....	..	.80
Blue Jay Wonder .....	.05	..	Mazuma Pedrazzini .....	..	1.30
Bromdery Hump .....	.35	..	Nevada Hills	3.50	4.00
Eagles Nest .....	.34	.35	Nevada Hills Extension .....	..	.45
Fairview Aztec .....	..	.15	Nevada Hills Florence .....	.07	..
Fairview Golden Boulder .....	.15	..	Nevada Wonder .....	.01	..
Fairview Hailstone .....	.08	.09	North Star of Wonder .....	.03	..
Fairview Eagle .....	.82	.85	Pittsburg Silver Peak	1.17	1.20
Fairview Rd. Mt. ....	..	.16	Reese R. Gold .....	..	.10
Fairview Silver King .....	..	.10	Round Mountain .....	.85	..
Flo. G. Rd. K. ....	..	.15	Round Mtn. Extension .....	..	.15
Goldyke Reef .....	.09	.10	Ruby Wonder .....	..	.20
Ida Mines10	Selby Consolidated55
Ida Mae Annex50	Sm. V. & R. M.25
Jefferson Apex09	.11	Vulture15
Lynx Creek05			

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HAULING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION DONE

A full line of Hardwood Lumber.

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A full line of Single and Double Rigs.

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(WHOLESALE AND RETAIL)

Most Reliable and Complete Stock of camp
supplies and oil men's furnishings
in CoalingaAgent
Wells Fargo & Company
COALINGA, CALIFORNIA

FRESNO COUNTY ABSTRACT COMPANY

Incorporated under the laws of California, January 21, 1901

Capital Stock \$100,000.00

Fully Paid Up.

SEARCHERS OF RECORDS AND CONVEYANCE

Abstracts of Title Carefully Compiled at Reasonable Rates.

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